

ISSN 2078–3396

**21**

2004 .

-

2015

. . .



796.011.3:371.71+370.113.2  
75.1

50–65

50–65 150  
. 60,2%  
. 81,1%  
18,9%  
82,3%  
50–65  
50–65 150  
. 60,2%  
. 81,1%  
18,9%  
. 82,3%  
50–65

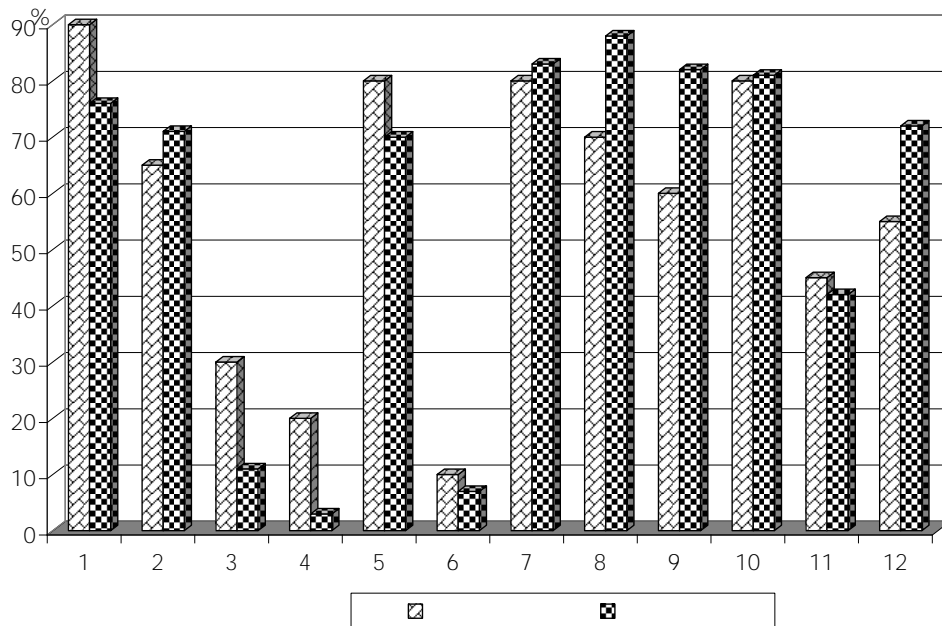
*The purpose of the article it is studied the lifestyle of teachers of the university in the age of 50–65 years old depending on the level of recreation activity. The special questionnaire canvassed 150 respondents and calculated the body mass index. 60,2% of teachers underline that physical activity in combination with a correct diet is by the constituent of rational lifestyle. The low level of motive activity and high index of mass of body appears at all teachers. The low level of motive activity and high body mass index of teachers was shown. The desire to make programs to increase the level of re reation activity have 81,1% of polled teachers, and only 18,9% are engaged in them regularly. 82,3% of teachers consider that a lifestyle friendly to the health is necessary for his strengthening and improvement and is to be concentrated on positive habits and avoidance of harmful factors.*

**Keywords:** lifestyle, motive activity, recreation activity, teachers age 50–65 years.

( )  
[6, 9].  
[1, 2, 3, 7].  
( , –  
( ),



(80,0%). 75,0%



1. , 50-65 : 1- ,  
 ; 2- ; 3- ; 4- ;  
 5- ; 6- ; 7- ; 8- ; 9- ;  
 ; 10- , 11- ,  
 12-

90,0%

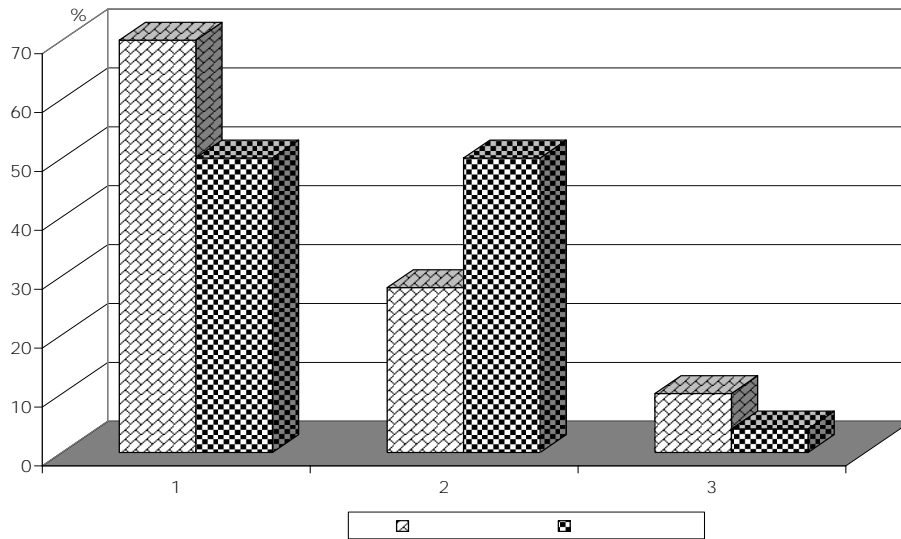
, ( 83,8% 75,0% ).

( . 2).

(72%)  
 , 28%  
 14,3% 30% 60-65 (32,5%), (12,9%).

( . 3).

(1-2  
 (50%), (65%).



. 2.

: 1 –

; 2 –

; 3 –

(35%).

(38%)

(59%),

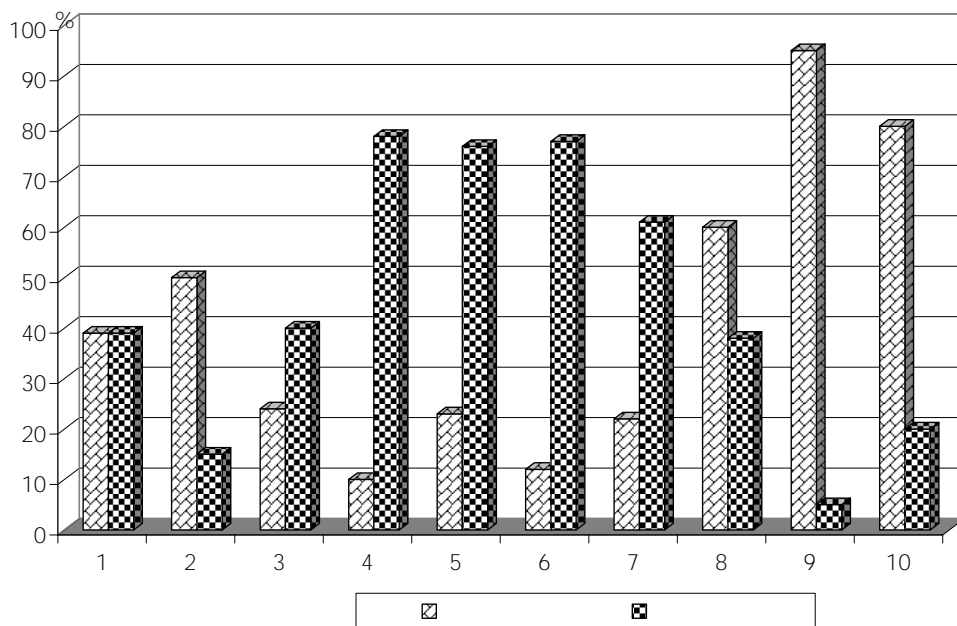
(92%),

(21%).

(74%).

(39%),

19%



. 3.

: 1 –

;

2 –

; 3 –

; 4 –

; 5 –

; 6 –

;

7 –

; 8 –

; 9 –

; 10 –

1. (82,3% 76,1% ) -  
15,6% 17,4% -  
(67,9%), 58,2% -  
2. -  
3. 50–65 .  
1. / .  
2. // . – 2013. – 1. – . 5–13.  
3. , 2005. – . 76–84.  
4. // ,  
5. – 2007. – 1. – . 112–120.  
6. / . .  
7. Almeida A. J. The quality of life of aged people living in homes for the aged / A. J. Almeida, V. M. Rodrigues // Rev. Lat. Am. Enfermagem. – 2008. – V. 16, 6. – P. 1025–1031.  
8. Brisswalter J.B. Effects of acute physical exercise on cognitive performance / J. B. Brisswalter, M. Col-lardeau, R. Arcelin // Sports Medicine. – 2002. – 32. – P. 555–566.  
9. Rumba O.G. The systematic mechanisms of regulation of motion activity of physically challenged aged people : monograph / O. G. Rumba. – Belgr d : LitKaraVan, 2011. – 460 p.

#### References:

1. Krutsevych, T., Andryeyeva, O. (2013), “The methodical bases of research of physical recreation as scientific problem” [“Teoretychni osnovy doslidzhennya fizychnoyi rekreatsiyi yak naukova problema”] Sport Bulletin Prydniprovyia, 1, pp. 5–13.
2. Rzhkyn, Yu. E. (2005), “Social-psychological problems of physical recreation” [“Sotsyal’no-psykhologicheskyye problemy fizycheskoy rekreatsyy”], Publishing House, SPb GPU, . 76–84.
3. Prystupa, Ye., Zhepkha, A. “Voytsekh Lara. (2007), “Recreation, as the social-culture phenomenon, variety and result of activity” [“Rekreatsiya, yak sotsial’no-kul’turne yavyshe, riznovyd i rezul’tat diyal’nosti”], Pedagogika, psichologia and medical-biological problems physical education and sport, 1, pp. 112–120.
4. Martyrosov, E. H., Nykolaev, D. V., Rudnev S. H. (2006), Technologies of and methods of determination of composition of body of man [Tekhnolohyy y metodi opredelenyya sostava tela cheloveka], Science, Moscow, 248 p.
5. Hakman, A. (2009), “The development of rekreatsyy in Ukraine description” [“Kharakterystyka rozvytyya rekreatsyy v Ukrainy”], Pedagogika, psichologia and medical-biological problems physical education and sport, 8, pp. 34–37.
6. Venherova, N.N. (2011), Pedagogical technologies of fitness-industry for saving of health of women of mature age: Monograph [Pedagogicheskyye tekhnolohyy fytnes-yndustryi dlya sokhranennyya zdorov’ya zhenshchyn zreloho vozrasta: Monohrafiya], NHU ym. P.F. Leshafta, Sankt-Peterburh, 251 s.
7. Almeida, A. J., Rodrigues, V.M. (2008), “The quality of life of aged people living in homes for the aged” [“Kachestvo zhizni starykh liudei, zhivushchikh v domakh dlia prestarelykh”], Rev. Lat. Am. Enfermagem, V. 16, 6, . 1025–1031.

8. Brisswalter, J. B., Collardeau, M., Arcelin, R. (2002), "Effects of acute physical exercise on cognitive performance" ["Vlianie ostrykh fizicheskikh nagruzok na poznavatel'nuiu deiatelnost"], Sports Medicine, 32, .555–566.
9. Rumba, O. G. (2011), The systematic mechanisms of regulation of motion activity of physically challenged aged people: Monograph [Sistematicheskie mekhanizmy vlianiia dvigatel'noi aktivnosti na fizicheskii status starykh liudei: Monografiia], Pub. "LitKaraVan", Belgr d, 460 p.

**371.71**

**74.580.055.51**

*The article deals with the influence of the means of physical training on the correction of personal competence of students to a healthy lifestyle. The aim of the research was to develop a system of the correction of personal competence of students to a healthy lifestyle through the use of means of physical training and experimentally verify its effectiveness. During the research a theoretical, empirical, psychological, medical and biological methods, pedagogical testing and experiment were used. The system of personal competence of students to a healthy lifestyle included: the aim, relevant tasks, authoring program, stages of its implementation (information-contenting, motivational-behavioural and personal-activating), forms, methods and instructional techniques, principles, pedagogical conditions, methods of correction, evaluation criteria and results. Experimentally it was proved that under the influence the proposed system provided a significant increase of the students' level of formation of personal competence to a healthy lifestyle.*

**Keywords:** *personal competence, students, healthy lifestyles, health, means of physical training, correction.*



, [1].

, , [4].

, [1, 4, 5].

, , [2, 3, 6].

, ( ).

–

, , , ( ),

( 2006–2008 . : ,

, ( IBM PC MS Excel “Statistika 6.0” Windows, 87 ”),

“ [2]. 45 , – ( ), 42 ,

. 57,4%

, ( . 1).

10



2, (10 ).

( ).

160 , 2

( 30 )

( 30 ), 280 .

( “

’ ”), (

), ( 12–15 ),

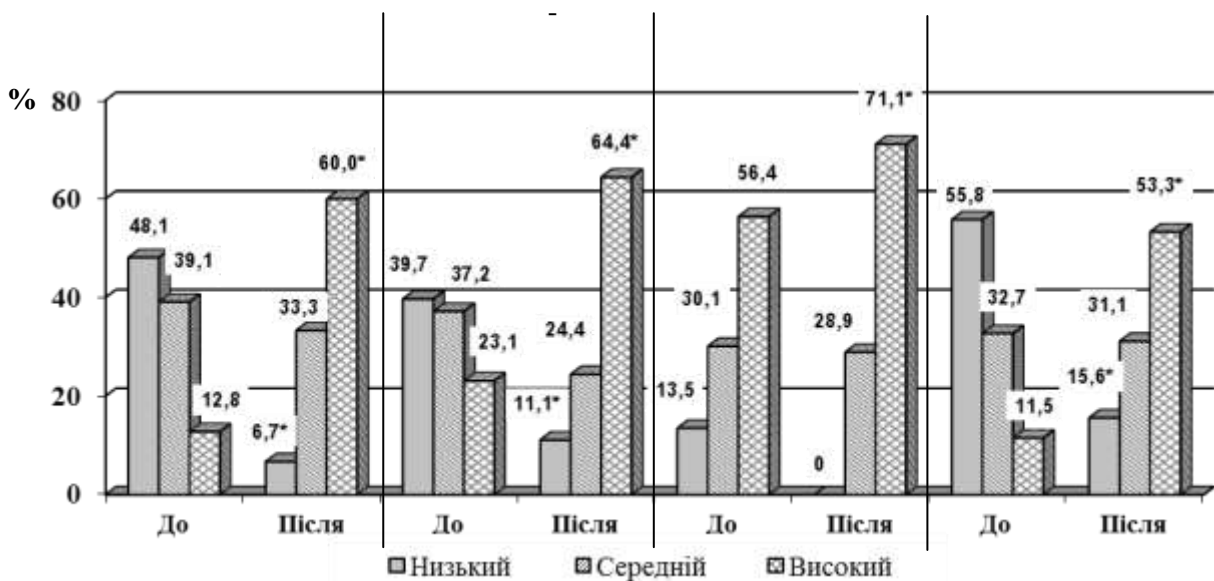
( 2 ) ( ).

( . 2).

( <0,01).

12 (26,7%),

(p<0,01), (p<0,01).

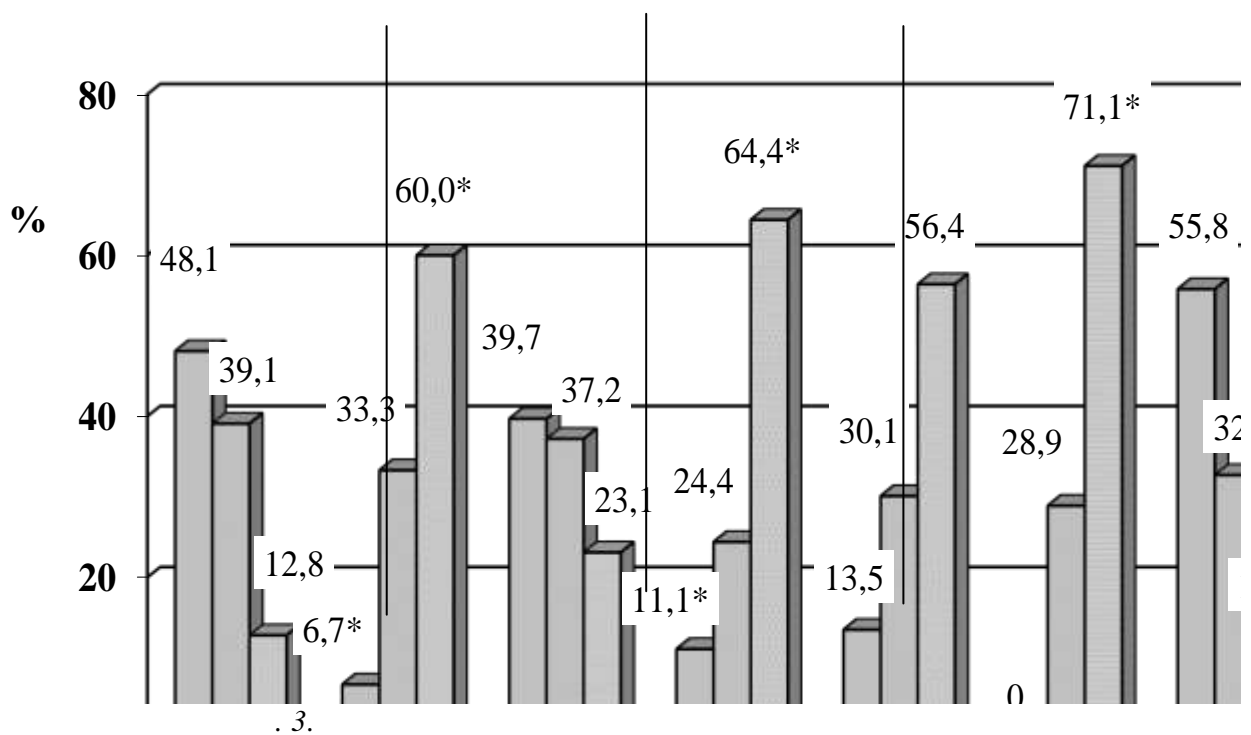


. 2.

\* – <0,01 ( )

---

,  
 (37,8±2,3)%,  
 (15,0%±1,7%; <0,01)  
 (26,2%±1,9%; <0,01).  
 ,  
 ,  
 (35,7±2,1% 27,7±1,8%),  
 (23,8%±2,3% 36,7%±1,6% 14,3%±0,9%  
 20,7%±1,2% ).  
 ,  
 14,3%±0,9% ,  
 .  
 -  
 , - ,  
 ( . 3).  
 -



. \* – <0,01 ( )

,

( <0,01).

, , (60,0%±3,1%  
 12,80%±1,8%; p<0,01), (60,0%±3,1%  
 23,8%±2,1%; p<0,01).  
 , , .  
 . -  
 , -  
 -  
 (64,4%±4,1% 23,1%±2,5%;  
 p<0,01) (9,5%±1,7%; p<0,01).  
 - 71,1%±4,5%  
 (56,4%±3,8%; p<0,01)  
 (38,1%±6,1%; p<0,01).

5 (53,3%±4,7% 11,5%±3,2% 11,9%±1,1% ; p<0,01).

1. . // . . - . / . - 2004. - 4. - . 35-42.
2. . . - 2007. - . V. - . 8-12. / . //
3. . . : . . . 24.00.02  
 “ : . . . ” / . . - , 2001. - 20 .
4. . . : . . / [ . . , . . , . . . , . . . ] ; . . . - . : . . , 1991. - 176 .
5. . . / . . // - : . . - , 2010. - .128-130
6. . : / [ . . , . . , . . . ] - . : , 2000. - 207 .

#### References:

1. Apanasenko, G., & Zemczova, V. (2004). Navchannya zdorov'yu yak vazhly'vy'j napryamok fizkul'turnoyi osvity [Training of health as an important area of physical education]. Naukovi zapysky Ternopil's'kogo derzh. ped. u-tu. Seriya Pedagogika – Scientific Notes Ternopil State. ped. u-ty. Series Pedagogy, 4, 35-42 [in Ukrainian].
2. Varvaruk, N. (2007). Riven' gotovnosti studentiv do vedennya zdorovogo sposobu zhyttya [The level of preparedness of students for healthy lifestyles]. Visnyk Prykarpats'kogo universytetu. Fizychna kul'tura – Bulletin of the Prikarpaty University. Physical culture, 4, 8-12 [in Ukrainian].

- 
3. Drachuk, A.I. (2001). Optymizaciya fizychnogo vyxovannya studentiv vyshhyx zakladiv osvity gumanitarnogo profilyu [Optimization of physical education students in higher education institutions humanities]. *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. L'viv [in Ukrainian].
  4. Maglevannyj, A.V., Berdykov, Y.G., Maksymova, V.N. et al. (1991). Massovaya fizicheskaya kul'tura v vuze [Mass physical education at the university]. Moskva: Vyssh. Shk [in Russian].
  5. Sokolenko, L.S. (2010). Stan sformovanosti u studentiv pedagogichnyx universytetiv kul'tury zdorovogo sposobu zhyttya [State of formation in the students of pedagogical universities of a healthy lifestyle]. *Zdorove dovkillya – zdorova naciya – Healthy environment – healthy nation*, 128–130 [in Ukrainian].
  6. Yaremenko, O., Balakiryeva, O., Vakulenko, O. et al. (2000). Formuvannya zdorovogo sposobu zhyttya molodi: problemy i perspektyvy [Health Promotion Youth: problems and perspectives]. – Kyiv: Ukrayins'kyj in-t social'nyx doslidzhen' [in Ukrainian].

: . . , . .





kowo z ziemiami Wschodniej Ukrainy tu złożyły się bardziej sprzyjające warunki dla rozwoju sportowy-gimnastycznego ruchu [1].

Koniec – stulecia w Zachodniej Ukrainie stał się znamieny uniesieniem narodowo-kulturalnego życia w ród Ukraińców. Jedną z właściwości tego procesu było to, że w składach kulturalnego, narodowego i politycznego życia stał się sportowy-gimnastyczny ruch. On strukturalnie włączył sokiński, siczowy (po niej i kowe), plastowy organizacje i sportowe spółki. Rozwijając się samodzielnie, lecz łącząc się dookoła ukraińskiej państwowej idei, te spółki składały ze jednej strony potężny sportowy-gimnastyczny ruch, a z innego – były sworzniem narodowy-wychowawczego procesu.

Charakterystycznym cech sportowy-gimnastycznych spółek Zachodniej Ukrainy była ich polityczna i wyrażająca nacjonalistyczna pozycja. Tu sportowe organizacje stwarzały się za narodowe oznaki: polskie, węgierskie, rumuńskie, ukraińskie. Tak, na przykład, we Lwowie jednocześnie nie funkcjonował polski i ukraiński „Sokół” [3].

Jeszcze jedną właściwością zachodnio-ukraińskiego sportowy-gimnastycznego ruchu – rozpowszechnienie spółek w wiejskiej miejscowości. W szczególności, właściwie nie w ród wiejskiej ludności były rozpowszechnione ośrodki „...”. Taka tendencja nie spotykała się nigdzie w Europie.

Na Zachodniej Ukrainie od końca st. staje najnowszy sportowy-gimnastyczny ruch. Swoim zadaniom ten ruch stawiał harmonijną, wszechstronną fizyczną i psychiczną edukację ukraińskiego narodu we współpracy z kształtowaniem charakteru w duchu potrzeb ukraińskiego narodu.

Nie patrząc na przeprowadzone badania [2,4,5] dziś jest zapotrzebowanie systematyzacji działalności ukraińskich sportowych klubów na Galicję w okresie od 1900 do 1939 roku.

**Cel pracy** – zbadać proces narodzin i rozwoju ukraińskich sportowych klubów w Zachodniej Ukrainie w okresie z 1900 po 1939 rok.

**Metody badania.** W pracy wykorzystywała się metoda teoretycznej analizy i uogólniania informacji. Przeprowadzały się badania archiwaliów m. in. Iwano-Frankiwska, Lwowa, Pszemyśla, Rzeszowa, Krakowa, Warszawy i ród z funduszy Instytutu ..., Lwowskiej naukowej biblioteki im. V. Stefanyk NAN Ukrainy, Naukowej biblioteki Lwowskiego narodowego uniwersytetu im. Iwana Franka.

**Wyniki badań.** W pierwszej dekadzie XX w. w sprzyjających warunkach pojawia się zainteresowanie możliwością jednoczenia Ukraińców w działalności stowarzyszeń sportowych. Stwarza to dogodne warunki do rozwoju instytucji życia kulturalno-oświatowego. Upodło się powstania i początków działalności ukraińskich klubów sportowych leżała programowa działalność Ukraińskich Towarzystw Gimnastyczno-Sportowych t.j. „Sokół”, „Sicz” i „Łuh”, a od 1909 r. „Sokół-Bat’ko”. Dużę znaczenie miało również finansowe i ideowe wsparcie tej inicjatywy przez takie ukraińskie organizacje społeczne jak „Proswita”, „Ridnyj Dom”, „Ukraiński Sportowy Sojusz” (USZ), „Masłosojusz” i inne. Działacze ukraińscy w tym względzie korzystali również ze wzorów działalności pierwszych klubów polskich, które założyły na początku XX w. we Lwowie t.j.: „Sława” – 1903 (rok założ.), „Czarni” – 1904, „Pogoń” – 1904, oraz „Lechia” – 1904<sup>1</sup>.

Na terenie Galicji powstawały ukraińskie kluby sportowe, które wzbudzały zainteresowanie przede wszystkim młodzieży. Młodzież gimnazjalna, która od 1906 r. brała udział w działalności sportowej rozpropagowanej w szkołach ukraińskich w ramach działalności USK (*Ukraińskich Sportiwnych Krótkach*). Po ukończeniu nauki w gimnazjach młodzież zwolennicy sportu nie mogli nadal być członkami USK. Dorosłym zabraniano udziału w szkolnych organizacjach narzucało to ówczesne zarządzenie Rady Krajowej Szkolnej. Było to jednym z

<sup>1</sup> T. Drągiewicz, S. Polakiewicz, R. Wacek, M. Kobiak: *Księga pamiątkowa 35-lecia LKS „Pogoń” Lwów 1904–1939*. Lwów 1939, s. 63–64.

wielu powodów założenia na zebraniu w sali „Sokół-Bat’ko” w dniu 22 września 1911 r. we Lwowie, Sportowego Towarzystwa „Ukraina”. Statut klubu zło ono do zatwierdzenia przez Cesarskie Namiestnictwo we Lwowie w dniu 27 września tego samego roku<sup>2</sup>. Wśród członków założycieli (studentów) klubu znalazła się większość późniejszych wybitnych działaczy ruchu na rzecz rozwoju ukraińskiej kultury fizycznej w osobach: S. Hajduczek, I. Hosman, M. Jaworski, W. Kasarewicz, W. Kostecki, G. Lyczakowski, P. Nosakowski, D. Wahnjanin, A. Zelenij, i inni. Pomysłodawcą nazwy klubu i wielkim ordownikiem jego działalności był traktowany z wielkim szacunkiem przez młodzież studencką I. Boberski<sup>3</sup>. W zebraniu konstytuującym władze klubu w dniu 12 listopada 1911 r. uczestniczyli przedstawiciele *Ukraińskiego Sportowego Krótkiego* oraz innego lwowskiego ukraińskiego stowarzyszenia „Dnipro”. To oni byli inicjatorami założenia ST „Ukraina” i to z ich pośród nich wybrano zarząd klubu<sup>4</sup>. Pierwszym prezesem klubu wybrano studenta *Matwieja Jaworskiego*. Już akceptacja nazwy klubu „Ukraina”, co budziło obawy działaczy przed jego rejestracją, upowszechniała w Galicji nazwę państwa, do którego powstania Ukraińcy dążyli<sup>5</sup>. Drużyna rozgrywała mecze z polskimi i żydowskimi klubami. W pierwszych latach działalności w klubie działały następujące sekcje: piłkarska, lekkoatletyczna, łowiarska, piłki nożnej, strzelecka, tenisowa i turystyczna. W 1911 r. *I. Boberski* sprowadził na własny koszt czeskiego trenera *Lomosa* z praskiego klubu sportowego „Slavia”<sup>6</sup>. W 1918 r. „Ukraina” sporządź klubów ukraiński jako pierwszy przystąpiła do austriackiego związku piłki nożnej – *Fussballverbandu*. Ciekawostką jest działalność w klubie od 1925 r. sekcji fotograficznej. Z fotografie zrobione zawodnikom „Ukrainy” wykorzystywało ukazujące się w latach 20 i 30 wydawnictwo „Galiczina”. Bardzo długo zarząd klubu zastanawiał się nad zgłoszeniem drużyny piłki nożnej do państwowej ligi polskiej. Władze wszystkich ukraińskich organizacji sportowych z przyczyn polsko-ukraińskich zaszło im politycznych w latach 1921–1927 poza sporadycznymi indywidualnymi przypadkami udziału w zawodach sportowych, oficjalnie nie uczestniczyły w żadnych strukturach sportu polskiego. Widząc potrzebę udziału w silniejszej rywalizacji sportowej przełomu w tym zakresie dokonały władze ST „Ukraina”. Uchwałę o zgłoszeniu pierwszej ukraińskiej drużyny piłki nożnej do struktur Polskiego Związku Piłki Nożnej podjął zarząd klubu „Ukraina” na posiedzeniu w dniu 22 stycznia 1928 r.<sup>7</sup> Znaczące stosunki i nastawienie Ukraińców było to kompromisem wynikającym z postawysportowej (gra z silniejszymi przeciwnikami). Dawało to szansę pokazania się szerszemu gronu społecznemu a także umożliwiała rywalizację ukraińskiego klubu sportowego w lidze polskiej<sup>8</sup>.

Decyzja ta była szeroko krytykowana w środowisku ukraińskim. Piłkarze ukraińscy w kontaktach zdecydowanie podkreślali swój patriotyzm, natomiast graczy traktowali jako rywalizację sportową, w której nie jest ważne, przeciwko komu się gra i w jakiej lidze. Przecistawiali się w ten sposób nienawici wywoływanej z obu stron przez skrajne koła nacjonalistów<sup>9</sup>. Uczyńiony przełom spowodował, że mimo niechęci do struktur Polskiego Związku

<sup>2</sup> M. Butiel: *ST „Ukraina” (1911–1936)* (w:) Almanach ST „Ukraina”. Lwów 1936, s. 19–29.

<sup>3</sup> Tamże, s. 47–48.

<sup>4</sup> L. Peista, L. Reiss: *Krótki rys historyczny rozwoju piłkarstwa na terenie okręgu lwowskiego*. Wydany z okazji 15-lecia Lwowskiego Okręgowego Związku Piłki Nożnej i 20-lecia Lwowskiego Okręgowego Kolegium Sędziów Piłki Nożnej. Lwów 1935, s. 25.

<sup>5</sup> I. Boberski: *Ukrainie Sokolstwo 1894–1939*. Lwów 1939, s. 11; Dajczak: *Winiknienija ukraini koho sportiwnowo towarystwa „Sokół” taio wo dujalnost na kinci XIX – na poczatku XX stulittja*. Nacija i sport. Lwów 1991, s. 47.

<sup>6</sup> L. Peista, L. Reiss: *Krótki rys historyczny...*, dz. cyt., Lwów 1935, s. 25.

<sup>7</sup> A. Górawzewski: *Lwów i Wilno w ekstraklasie. Dzieje polskiego futbolu kresowego*. Katowice 1997, s. 115–116.

<sup>8</sup> Obok „Ukrainy” do struktur PZPN w latach 1921–1939 należało wiele klubów piłkarskich w tym w klasie A występowały „Skała” – Stryj, „Sjan” – Przemyśl, „Podillja” – Tamopol, „Dnistr” – Sambor, ponadto w klasie B grało 8 a w klasie C 12 klubów ukraińskich.

<sup>9</sup> O. Skocen: *Lwowskij „batiar” w kijowskomu „Dynamo”*. (red.): B. Wodenczuk, O. Jaroszenko. Kijów 1992, s. 44. Aleksandr Skocen jeden z pierwszych piłkarzy w drużynie „Ukrainy”.

Piłki No nej przyst piły do niego inne kluby ukrai skie tj.: “Sian” Przemy ł, “Podillja” Tarnopol, “Prołom” Stanisławów i wiele innych mniejszych<sup>10</sup>. ST “Ukraina” rozgrywała mecze o ligowe mistrzostwo lwowskiej grupy A z “Hasmone ”, “Czarnymi” i “Pogoni ” ze Lwowa, ze stryjsk “Pogoni ”, “Dowbuszem” Czerniowce, “Rusi ” U horod, “Resovi ” Rzeszów<sup>11</sup> i innymi.

W 1934 r. w sprawozdaniu jubileuszowym z okazji 15-lecia Lwowskiego Okr gowego Zwi zku Piłki No nej ST “Ukraina” obok lwowskich klubów “Czarni”, “Pogo ” i “Lechia” oraz rzeszowskiej “Resovi” została m.in. zaliczona do grona najstarszych klubów okr gu lwowskiego<sup>12</sup>. Ze sprawozdania z walnego zebrania członków ST “Ukraina” przeprowadzonego 24 stycznia 1937 r. wynika, e w 1936 r. oddano do u ytku budynek klubowy. Działalno prowadzono przede wszystkim z darowizn i dochodów ze sprzeda y biletów wst pu<sup>13</sup>. W klubie, który prowadził swoje biuro we Lwowie przy ul. Lwa Sapiehy 49 w 1938 r. działało 10 sekcji sportowych. W tym: bokserska, hokeja na lodzie, kolarska, lekkoatletyczna, piłki no nej, “ping-ponga”, sportowych gier, szachowa, szermiercza oraz kulturalno-zabawowa<sup>14</sup>. Zał oyciele klubu nie przypuszczali, e “Ukraina” a do 1939 r. b dzie przewodziła stawce ukrai skich klubów sportowych<sup>15</sup>. Cenn inicjatyw działaczy “Ukrainy”, jeszcze przed pierwsz wojn wiatow było zorganizowanie pierwszych ukrai skich zawodów sportowych pod nazw “Zaporoskie Igrzyska”. Trzy razy w latach 1937, 1938 i 1939 dru yna “Ukrainy” zdobyła wicemistrzostwo lwowskiej ligi okr gowej<sup>16</sup>. Do sukcesów tego klubu nale y zaliczy zwyci stow piłkarzy nad w giersk dru yn “Budafok” z Budapesztu 2:1. Mecz rozegrano 17 kwietnia 1938 r. na stadionie lwowskiej “Pogoni” przy udziale 3000 widzów<sup>17</sup>.

W dobie autonomii galicyjskiej, sportowa rywalizacja przebiegała mi dzy polskimi, ukrai skimi, niemieckimi i ydowskimi klubami sportowymi<sup>18</sup>. Do pierwszej wiatowej wojny rozwój klubów sportowych był niewielki. Ich powstawanie było charakterystyczne dla miast. Ludno ukrai ska w wi kszo ci zamieszkiwała miejscowo ci wiejskie na terenie, których działała przede wszystkim gimnastyczno-po arnicza “Sicz”. Ukrai skie kluby pocz tkowo nie wzbudzały szerszego społecznego zainteresowania. Przed 1914 r. na terenie Galicji działały takie kluby jak: “Bohun”, “Czarnohora”, “Dnipro”, “Padillja”, “Sjanowa Czajka”, “Tryzub” i “Ukraina”. Dały one pocz tek i przykład dla rozwijaj cego si w pó niejszym okresie ukrai skiego ruchu sportowego. Pierwsze stwo w rozwoju ukrai skich klubów sportowych przypisuje si równie Przemy łowi gdzie powstała wspomniana ju “Sjanowa Czajka”. Ukrai skie Towarzystwa Sportowe w pocz tkowym okresie rozwoju powstawały przede wszystkim w wi kszych miastach Galicji.

<sup>10</sup> L. Peista, L. Reiss: *Krótki rys historyczny...* dz. cyt. Lwów 1935, s. 25; *Ukraina a concise*. Encyklopedia, t. II, Toronto 1971, s. 1038–1039.

<sup>11</sup> S. Zaborniak: *Zarys dziejów KS “Resovia” 1905–1945*. Rzeszów 2004, s. 55.

<sup>12</sup> Tam e.

<sup>13</sup> “Zmah”, 1937 nr 1, s. 2. Przychód klubu wynosił 17 677,85 zł, był o 115% wi kszy od przychodu w 1935 r. Udział w zawodach wynosił 6 099,13 zł, utrzymanie działalności administracyjnej 6 708,90 zł. St d 3000 zł pozostawało w kasie klubu.

<sup>14</sup> *Je komu pracjuwały*. “Zmah”, 1938 nr 10, s. 4.

<sup>15</sup> O. Twardowskij: *Ukraina – ciła epoha Sportowe Towaristwa “Ukraina” (Lwów) Do 80-riczja zasnuwanja-almanach*. (red.): J. Los i inni. Lwów “Swit”, 1991 s. 11.

<sup>16</sup> Rudolf Wacek, Tadeusz Dr giewicz, Marian Kobiak, Stanisław Polakiewicz: *Ksi ga Pami tkowa Lwowskiego Klubu Sportowego “Pogo ” 1904–1939*, Lwów 1939 s. 65–66.

<sup>17</sup> Najbilsze dostihniennja halickoho futbolu. “Ukraina” – “Budafok” Budapeszt 2:1 (1:1). “Zmah”, 1938 nr 15, s. 1–2.

<sup>18</sup> O. Waceba: *Naris z istorii sportiwnowo ruchu Zachodnij Ukrainy*, Iwano-Frankiwnsk 1997, s. 66.

W Przemyślu, czwartym pod względem liczby mieszkańców miast Galicji działały: Ukraiński Klub Sportowy "Sjanowa Czajka" – 1909<sup>19</sup>, a po 1919 r. "Berkut" (1924–1930), "Sian" (1929–1939), "Sojuz" (1937)<sup>20</sup>. Podobnie jak w innych miastach w sportowych towarzystwach znalazły swoje sportowe ideały pokolenia młodych przemyskich Ukraińców. Dla aktywizacji tego procesu w działalności towarzystw wykorzystywano różnorodne zasoby i możliwości wychowania fizycznego. W Przemyślu od 1911 r. po przekształceniu uczniowskiego koła sportowego w klub sportowy wietnie rozwijała się "Sjanowa Czajka". Na początku lat trzydziestych dwudziestolecia międzywojennego w 20-lecie swojego jubileuszu dysponowała własnym stadionem, salą gimnastyczną oraz pływalnią. Sukcesy tego klubu osiągnął pod kierownictwem *prof. Ewgiena Bacziwko*<sup>21</sup>.

Znaczny udział w rozwoju ukraińskiej kultury fizycznej na terenie Przemyśla miał założony w 1929 r. UKS "Sjan". Z sprawozdania z VIII walnego zebrania tego klubu wynika, że w 1938 r. do klubu należało 258 członków w tym w sekcji piłki nożnej wiczyło 64 piłkarzy seniorów oraz 25 juniorów a w sekcji lekkoatletycznej trenowało 22 osoby. Drużyna piłki nożnej występowała w okręgowej klasie A rozgrywała spotkania m. in. z ST "Ukraina", CWTS "Resovia" z rywalami lokalnymi "Czuwajem" i "Poloni" Przemyśl. Drużyna indywidualnie mieli również lekkoatleci "Sjanu". W Lwowskim Okręgowym Związku Lekkiej Atletyki klasyfikowani byli w różnych sekcjach lekkoatletycznych po lwowskich klubach "Pogoni", "Czarnych", AZS oraz przemyskiej "Poloni" na tym miejscu<sup>22</sup>.

Jednym z pierwszych ukraińskich towarzystw sportowych było założone w Stanisławowie sportowo-turystyczne towarzystwo "Czarnohora", jego data powstania jest do końca niejasna. Między innymi na temat tego towarzystwa *O. Gajskij* pisze tak: ...z początku 1907 r., czy też 1908 r. stanisławowska "Czarnohora"...<sup>23</sup> Towarzystwo to podobnie jak większość innych ukraińskich klubów sportowych działających przed pierwszą wojną światową nie rozwinęło w pełni swojej działalności. Jednym z licznych spośród ukraińskich klubów sportowych był działający w Stanisławowie USK "Prołom". Z sprawozdania zarządu klubu ogłoszonego w dniu 7 marca 1937 r. na VII walnym zebraniu wynika, że w latach 1935–1937 rozwijano w nim oprócz piłki nożnej (93 członków), tenisa stołowego (31) oraz szachy (14). Roczny obrót gotówkowy klubu w 1936 r. wynosił 5 295,17 zł. W tym przychód 2 657,34 zł a rozchód 2 637,83 zł. Na dochód składało się: sprzedaż biletów wstępu – 979,51 zł, darowizny – 459,71 zł. Wartość inwentarza – 1 075,49 zł. Klub posiadał wierzycieli, którym był dłużny 1 480,10 zł<sup>24</sup>.

W Tarnopolu pierwsze towarzystwo sportowe Ukraińskie Stowarzyszenie Sportowe "Podillja" (Podole) założyło ono w 1909 r. z inicjatywy *prof. Sidorjaka (Osip Krawczeniuk)* podaje nawet 1905 r. jako datę powstania tarnopolskiego klubu, czego nie potwierdzają tej daty inne źródła. Klub ten założyło ono przy dużym wsparciu tarnopolskich adwokatów, lekarzy, przedstawicieli inteligencji a także przy wsparciu finansowym ukraińskich organizacji ekonomicznych (*Podilskij Sojusz, Narodna Torhowla, Mastosojuż* i innych)<sup>25</sup>. Przed pierwszą wojną światową klub nie osiągnął wielkich sukcesów. Po 1921 r. prowadził działalność w sekcjach: boks, hokej, kolarstwo, pływanie, piłki nożnej, siatkówki, szachów, tenisa

<sup>19</sup> J. Frankiewicz, Z. Chabasiewicz: Zarys historii Miejskiego Klubu Sportowego "Polonia" Przemyśl 1909–1984. Przemyśl 1984, s. 11.

<sup>20</sup> Tamże, s. 35–36.

<sup>21</sup> Czwertstolittja sportowej praczi (dokinczenja) (w): "Hotowi", 1934 nr. 26, s. 3–4.

<sup>22</sup> Switła i tyni nadsjan kojszolicy. VIII Zahalni Zbor USK Sjan w Peremiszli. "Zmah", 1938 nr 7. s. 3.

<sup>23</sup> O. Waceba: Naris z istorii..., dz. cyt., Iwano-Frankiwsk 1997, s. 69; O. Hajkij: Tilowychownia i sport (w:) Almanach stanisławskiej ziemi. Zbirek materialiw do istorii Stanisławowa i Stanisławowszczin. (red.): B. Krawciw, I. Stawniczin, i inni. Nowy Jork – Toronto – Monachium 1975, s. 341–388.

<sup>24</sup> To wrze ne prowincija. "Zmah", 1937 nr 7, s. 2.

<sup>25</sup> Blue boy. Nasz kilimkarskij promysł (w:) "Gromadzkij wistnik", 1922 nr. 21. s. 254.

stołowego, turystycznej oraz sekcji sportów zimowych. Jak podaj „Sportowi Wisti” w klubie działała również sekcja łyżkowa oraz 100-tomowa biblioteka, chór i teatr<sup>26</sup>.

Największe sukcesy w dwudziestolecu międzywojennym odnosiła klubowa drużyna piłki nożnej występująca w lidze okręgowej klasy A ligi polskiej. Zajmowała w niej czołowe miejsca. Często rozgrywała spotkania piłkarskie z lwowskim „Ukrain” przemyskim „Sianow Czajka” a także z klubami polskimi. Klub prowadził stałe szkolenie dla dwóch drużyn seniorów, a od 1932 r. wprowadził zajęcia dla juniorów. Sekcja boksu prowadzona od 1933 r. w tarnopolskiej „Podli” była jedną z pierwszych sekcji bokserskich działających w ukraińskich klubach. Obecnie ukraińskiego klubu w tym tarnopolskiej społeczności miała ogromne znaczenie w zakresie wychowania fizycznego młodzieży. Ukraińska działalność klubowa w środowisku polskiego społeczeństwa odgrywała również ogromną rolę podkreślając to samo ci i integrację narodów.

Znaczną przeszkodą w początkowym rozwoju klubów było zacofanie społeczne, które nie tylko we Lwowie, Przemyślu, Stanisławowie, Tarnopolu i innych miastach Galicji zamieszkiwanych przez ludność ukraińską skutecznie w czasie przesunęło rozwój sportowy. „Sianowej Czajce” przyszło zmagać się z następującym poglądem społecznym na sport *...batki i dejaki wcziteli robili nieraz zachody, szczot dowiesti do prilinenija głupoj pohoni za mjaczem iz gołymi kolianami...*<sup>27</sup> Podobną opinię wygłaszali mieszkańcy Stanisławowa, dla których sport był *...zjawiskiem niszczenia trzewików...*<sup>28</sup>

Aktywny rozwój Ukraińskich Sportowych Towarzystw Galicji przed pierwszą wojną światową zapoczątkował i wytworzył tradycje kultury fizycznej. Po 1918 r. spowodował wzrost zainteresowania wieloma dyscyplinami sportu oraz rozwojem ukraińskich klubów sportowych. Ze względów politycznych zrozumieliśmy fenomenem było stanowisko ukraińskich kręgów społecznych dotyczące odrębności działalności wszelkich stowarzyszeń. W rozwoju sportu największą rolę odegrały powstałe w latach 20 i 30 XX w. ukraińskie kluby sportowe. Z ich liczby m.in. znacząco popularności cieszył się *Karpackij Łyszczetarskij Klub* (Karpacki Narciarski Klub dalej KLIK). Narciarstwo zdobyło sobie popularność w środowisku Ukraińców jeszcze przed pierwszą wojną światową. Prekursorami rozwoju narciarstwa w środowisku Ukraińców byli górale karpaccy, którzy pod wpływem turystów uprawiali tę dyscyplinę w klubie „Czarnohora”, który posiadał statut oraz program rozwoju narciarstwa jeszcze przed 1914 r. Czołowym działaczem tego klubu był S. Hajduczek. Problemy i znaczenie narciarstwa w rozwoju Ukraińców S. Hajduczek przedstawił w swoim publicznym wystąpieniu „Znaczenia łyższetarskiego dla ukraińców”. Oprócz roli, jaką dla rozwoju fizycznego odgrywało uprawianie narciarstwa ukazał w nim drogę dla społeczeństwa ukraińskiego tej dyscypliny sportu od strony społeczno-ekonomicznej<sup>29</sup>.

KLIK powołano 9 grudnia 1924 r., jego pierwszym prezesem wybrano wówczas Lwa Szeparowicza. Do zarządu weszli również: Roman Howkowiec, Stepan Hajduczek, Zenobia Kopertinkaja, Irina Leogubkaja, Iwan Mryc, Zenon Rusin, Wołodimir Roankow, Omeljan Szeparowicz i inni<sup>30</sup>. (za zasługi dla rozwoju ukraińskiego sportu i pioniera narciarstwa honorowym członkiem KLIK mianowano wówczas mieszkającego w Kanadzie

<sup>26</sup> „Sportowi Wisti”, 1931 nr 1, s. 6.

<sup>27</sup> J. Horostil: Ukraiński Peremysł u zwierciadła sportowności (w:) Peremysł – zachodni bastion Ukrainy. Zbiornik do historii Peremysla i Peremyskiej ziemi. (red.): B. Zahajkewicz i inni. Nowy Jork – Filadelfia, 1961, 354.

<sup>28</sup> O. Hajkij: Tilowychownia i sport (w:) Almanach Stanisławijskiej ziemi. Zbiornik materiałów do historii Stanisławowa i Stanisławijszczyzny, (red.): B. Krawciw, I. Stawiczni i inni. Nowy Jork – Toronto – Monachium, 1975, s. 341.

<sup>29</sup> J. Hodorow: Gromadianin – wychowawca (do 45-lecia publicystycznej działalności prof. Stepana Hajduczaka. (w:) „Ukraińskie Słowo”, Paryż 1956 nr 767, bpgn.

<sup>30</sup> O. Kuzmowicz: Początek i rozkwit Karpatsko-Łyszczetarskiego Klubu 1924–1984. Lwów – Monachium – Nowy Jork. Red: O. Kuzmowicz – Nowy Jork 1989, s. 16.

I. Bober koho). Ogłoszono konkurs na emblemat towarzystwa, który wygrał ukraiński artysta Robert Lisowski. Zaproponował on symbolikę KŁK (KŁK) stosowaną do dziś<sup>31</sup>. Członkowie KŁK nosili jednakowe stroje, których wzór nawiązywał do narciarskiej huculskiej tradycji<sup>32</sup>. Narciarstwo uprawiano w obrębie Sławska (Mekki Leszczatiriv), Worochty i Czarnohory. Budowano tam stacje narciarskie a także organizowano zawody narciarskie. Dużą pomocą finansową na działalność sportową KŁK świadczyły „Masłosojuż” i „Czerwona Kalina”. W krótkim okresie czasu staraniem S. Hajduczka i innych działaczy powstała filia lwowskiego KŁK na terenie ówczesnych Kresów Południowo-Wschodnich Polski. W programie KŁK stosowano wówczas nauki narciarstwa biegowego i zjazdowego (pierwsze zawody zjazdowe przeprowadzono w 1931 r.). Proponowano również turystykę z wykorzystaniem nart w okolicach Lwowa oraz w innych miejscowościach w Karpatach. Propagowano także skoki narciarskie na górze Tristan w pobliżu Sławska. Narciarze z Worochty uprawiali m.in. jazdę za huculskimi koniami<sup>33</sup>. Z uwagi na popularność gór wśród mieszkańców miast w okolicy Worochty, Sławska, Grabc, Łowców, Stryja i innych miejscowości Karpat przyjeżdżało bardzo dużo wczasowiczów, obecnie narciarze działali na rozpowszechnianie tej dyscypliny sportowej wśród ukraińców także w formie rekreacyjnej<sup>34</sup>. Wśród znakomitych zawodników KŁK wyróżniali się Mikołaj Bojczuk, Daria Fedak, Anna Gowkiewicz-Romanowska, Iwan Mryc, Hric Moczernjak, Roman Ribaczek, Daria i Bogdan Sławieki i inni. KŁK dzięki swojej działalności rozpowszechniło narciarstwo na Huculszczynie i Bojkowszczyźnie. Dla przedłużenia kontynuowania pracy nad sprawnością po zakończeniu sezonu zimowego członkowie KŁK uprawiali lekkoatletykę, pływanie i wioślarstwo.

Ciekawym zjawiskiem w historii rozwoju ukraińskich klubów sportowych była działalność od 1937 r. w Warszawie Ukraińskiego Sportowego Klubu „Zaporozia”. Jego pierwszym prezesem wybrano dra W. Iwanowicza, pełnił on również funkcję instruktora sportowego. W klubie prowadzono zajęcia w zależności od pory roku, w zimie gry i zabawy, a w lecie ćwiczenia lekkoatletyczne. Próbowano rozwijać „pin-pong”, lecz z braku własnej sali z zamiaru tego zrezygnowano. W wynajmowanej sali rozwijano natomiast siatkówkę. Grano w nią towarzystwo z drużyną „Syreny” złożoną z pracowników warszawskiego magistratu. Pierwszy poważniejszy występ tego klubu miał miejsce z udziałem w turnieju siatkówki zorganizowanym przez Warszawski Okręgowy Ośrodek Wychowania Fizycznego. USK „Zaporozie” grał w grupie klubów niezrzeszonych w Związku Polskich Związków Sportowych. W wielofinale grał z II drużyną studentów tzn. „Fundacji Domów Akademickich” (FDA), spotkanie to Ukraińcy przegrali 2:0 (1:15, 12:15). Do wyznaczonego drugiego spotkania z I drużyną „FDA” Ukraińcy uznając swoje słabe przygotowanie nie przystąpili<sup>35</sup>.

Do jednych z mniejszych ukraińskich klubów sportowych należały działające w Medyce USK „Wiesiołka” oraz w Mościskach USK „Skała”. Z sprawozdania z walnego zebrania „Wiesiołki” odbytego w dniu 20 marca 1938 r. w Medyce wynika, że roczny przychód kasowy klubu wynosił 280,98 zł, a rozchód 211,14 zł<sup>36</sup>. W sekcji piłki nożnej tego klubu trenowało 27 zawodników. W 1937 r. drużyna piłkarska rozegrała 30 spotkań w tym 27 towarzyskich oraz 7 mistrzowskich. Bilans spotkań mistrzowskich był niekorzystny dla „Wiesiołki” i wynosił w punktach 6:8, a w bramkach 11:26. Nieco lepiej przedstawiała się

<sup>31</sup> APK, ST. Gr. Kraków, sygn. 238, bpgn. (Karpatskij Leszczetarskij Klub)

<sup>32</sup> O. Kuzmowicz: *Początek i rozwój Karpatskowsko...*, dz. cyt., s. 20.

<sup>33</sup> Tamże.

<sup>34</sup> P. Hawrylak: *Moja ucząść w Karpatskim Leszczetarskim Klubie do winy*. (w:) *Almanach Karpatskowsko Leszczetarskowsko Klubu 1924–1984*. Lwów – Monachium – Nowy Jork, 1989 s. 89.

<sup>35</sup> Ukraiński sport w Warszawie. „Zmah”, 1938 nr 7, s. 4–5.

<sup>36</sup> *Czy znajecie szczyt?.* „Zmah”, 1938 nr 14, s. 6.

statystyka w bilansie spotka towarzyskich. W bramkach stosunek wynosił 75:44 na korzyść „Wiesiołki”. Od sezonu 1938 r. rozpoczął trenować w klubie juniorzy<sup>37</sup>.

Wielkość kwot przedstawionych w sprawozdaniu, jakimi dysponował klub ukazuje, mimo że organizacyjne tego klubu. Dla porównania zarobki miesięczne kolejarza wynosiły około 80 zł miesięcznie.

W związku z planowanymi w 1940 r. Igrzyskami Olimpijskimi w Helsinkach ukraińscy działacze na łamach „Zmahu” rozwijali perspektywę udziału w nich sportowców ukraińskich. Ich wypowiedzi oraz zamieszczane informacje związane z ukazaniem ich historycznego pochodzenia i nowożytnego odrodzenia miały charakter popularyzowania idei olimpijskich w środowisku ukraińskim<sup>38</sup>.

### Wnioski

1. Do czołowych ukraińskich klubów działających w Polsce w latach międzywojennych zaliczały się: USK „Watra” Drohobycz, SS „Zorja” Kałusz, ST „Ukraina” Lwów, „Skała” Mościska, USK „Bieskid” Nadwórna, USK „Sjan” Przemyśl, UST „Dnister” Sambor, UST „Prołom” Stanisławów, USK „Skała” Stryj i UST „Podillja” Tarnopol<sup>39</sup>. W najbardziej sprzyjającym okresie rozwoju ukraińskich stowarzyszeń sportowych w 1937 r. w sumie działało 255 większych i mniejszych organizacji sportowych. Liczba ta rozbiła się na 69 miejskich oraz na 186 wiejskich klubów i innych stowarzyszeń sportowych. Zrzeszały one około 6000 aktywnych zawodników z czego średnio na każdą miejską organizację przypadało 40 a na wiejską 15 zawodników. W tym samym czasie prasa ukraińska w formie nie mniej, zamieściła krótkie oceny najlepszych klubów polskich w 1938 r. w poszczególnych dyscyplinach.

2. Ukraiński ruch sportowy od samego początku swojego istnienia aż do końca 1939 r. rozwijał się w oparciu o towarzyszącą mu nacjonalistyczną ideologię. Przed pierwszą wojną światową w sposób zamierzony a także związane z przekonaniami członków pod wpływem politycznym Ukraińskiej Ludowo-Demokratycznej Partii (późniejsza UNDO) znajdował się „Sokół”, natomiast pod wpływem Ukraińskiej Radykalnej Partii (późniejszej USRP) znajdował się „Łuh” spadkobierca programowy „Siczy”. Obie te partie przed 1914 r. rywalizowały ze sobą o zdobycie wpływów w społeczeństwie ukraińskim.

1. „Sokół”, „Sich”, „Plast”, „Łuh” / . – .
  2. „Sokół”, 1992. – 180 .
  3. „Sokół”, 1997. – 295–296.
  4. „Sokół”, 1997. – 232 .
  5. „Sokół”, 2001. – 404 .
- ( 30- .
- 1939 .) / . – . : , 1997. – 424 .

### References:

1. Andrukhiv, I. (1992), *West youth association „Sokol”, „Sich”, „Plast”, „Meadow” [Zakhidnoukrainski molodizhni tovarystva „Sokil”, „Sich”, „Plast”, „Luh”]*, Ivano-Frankivsk, 180 p.
2. Busol, V. A., Busol V., Hanina O. (1997), „From the history of fencing in Galicia” [Z istorii rozvytku fekhturnychna na Halychyni], *Fizychna kul'tura, sport ta zdorovia: zbirnyk naukovykh robit*, pp. 295–256.
3. Vatseba, O. (1997), *Essays on the History of Western sports movement [Narysy z istorii zakhidno-ukraiins'koho sportyvnoho rukhu]*, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lileia-NB, 232 pp.

<sup>37</sup> Tam e.

<sup>38</sup> Mi i Olimpiada. Z nakhodi prihotova do olimpijskich ihriszcz u Helsinkach. „Zmah”, 1938 nr41, s. 3; Olimpiada. Finlandia i XII. Olimpiada w 1940 r. „Zmah”, 1939 nr 4, s. 1.

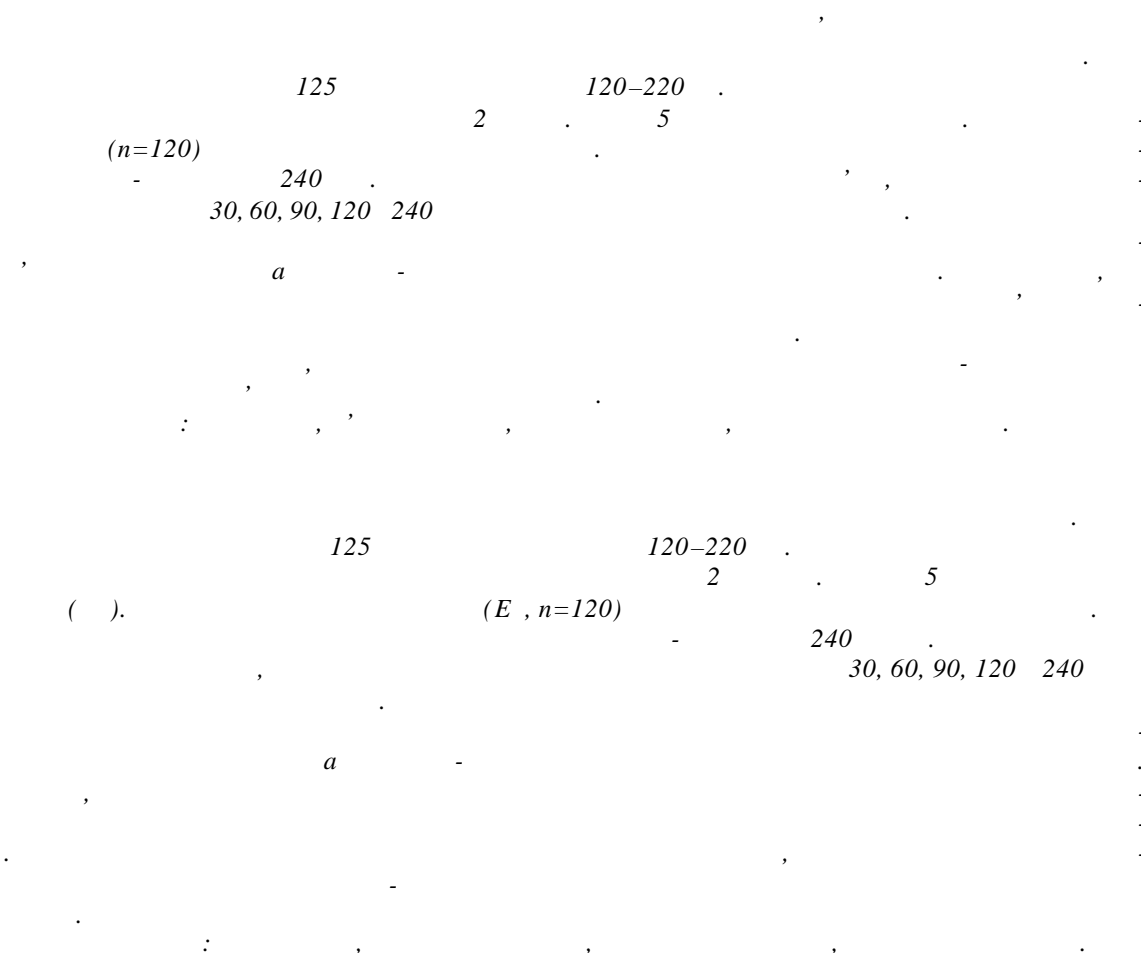
<sup>39</sup> *Naszi pozycje*, „Zmah”, 1937 nr 1, s. 1. Kluby te w dniu 22 grudnia 1935 r. we Lwowie brały udział w zebraniu poświęconemu przyjęciu planu działania w zakresie rozwoju sportu ukraińskiego.

4. Vynnychuk, O. (2001), *Historical and pedagogical aspects of physical culture [Istoryko-pedahohichni aspekty rozvytku fizychnoi kultury]*, Aston, 404 pp.
5. Trofymiak, B. (1997), *Physical education and sports movement in Western Ukraine (from the beginning of 30th years of the nineteenth century. 1939) [Fizychne vykhovannia i sportyvnyi rukh u Zakhidnii Ukraini (z pochatku 30-kh rokiv KhIKh st. do 1939 r.)]*, Kiev, IZMN, 424 pp.

: . . , . . .



# THE STRUCTURE OF SKELETAL MUSCLE AFTER HYPOKINESIA AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE AVERAGE AEROBIC CAPACITY



*In conditions of experiment morphological research of skeletal muscles and physical loading of middle aerobic power in rats after long time hypokinesia.*

*The experiments were conducted on 125 rats by weight of body 120–220 g. In accordance with the tasks of research experimental animals were distributed on 2 groups. From them 5 animals were a control (KG). In an experimental group (EG, n=120) designed long time hypokinesia. For this purpose animals were placed in cages-pencil-cases on 240 days. For research the skeletal muscles which took at experimental animals in 30, 60, 90, 120 and 240 days from the beginning of the hypokinesia design were material.*

*Influence of the physical loadings of middle aerobic power on the regeneration of muscle fibres after the atrophic-destructive changes under influencing of long hypokinesia is explored in experimente. It is set that degree of atrophy and destructive changes in myogenic and vascular components of skeletal muscles is in direct dependence on the term of limitation of motive activity. Application of kinesiotherapy intensifies the reparative regeneration, that substantially abbreviates the terms of renewal of structurally-functional properties of skeletal muscles in the conditions of hypokinesia.*

**Keywords:** hypokinesia, muscle fibers, blood vessels, physical load.

**Entry.** Dystrophic and the atrophic processes in the skeletal muscles of various genesis rather often arise up on bedrock of previous of long duration hypokinesia, which by life conditions, character of work, age, various diseases, immobilization of various parts of a man

body after the traumas of a locomotorium and so forth [5, 7]. It is known that in conditions of hypokinesia not only metabolism of muscles varies [1, 4, 8, 10], but also their structure changes [6, 8]. Search of factors which strengthen the reparative regeneration and renewal of function of muscular fibers after hypokinesia allowed to set positive influence on these processes of the dosed physical loading [8, 9]. Taking into account his powerful stimulant influence on various organs and fabrics of human organism [6, 10], we put by a purpose our research to learn character of structural alteration of skeletal muscles, which arises up under act of the dosed physical loading of middle robotic power after of long duration hypokinesia.

**Materials and methods.** Researches are conducted on 60 adult not thoroughbred (1 annual) rats-males. Limitation of motive activity on the method [3] offered by us, term of hypokinesia 300 days. The physical loadings were designed in treadmill (daily trainings during 15 minutes at speed at run 20 / during 30 days). Taking away of material during experimental hypokinesia was conducted on 7, 180 and 300 days. After the dosed physical loading animals were destroyed from the experiment in obedience to Rules of humane conduct with laboratory animals (by overdosing of ether anesthesia). Material for histological and electronic microscopic research was prepared on the generally accepted method.

**Results of research and their discussion.** The results of the conducted researches were witnessed, that in basis of structure of muscle fibers a morpho-functional complex lies to which enter: myofibriles, blood vessels and nerve-muscle ending. Drawing on complex morphological research, it is set by us, that distinguish muscular fibers not only after the row of ultrastructure signs (by an amount and diameter of myofibers, distributing and localization of kernels and mitochondria, size Z-lines, by the amount of glycogen and lipid including) but also on histochemical indexes, that enables to divide them into separate phenotype muscle fibers. Research of thigh direct to the muscle by histochemical methods allowed to expose three types muscle fibers: fasts of oxygen-glycolitics (FOG), fasts of glycolitics (FG) and slow oxidizing (SO) (fig. 1).

Mitochondria of different phenotype is selected by considerable heterogeneity, both after ultrastructure and localization in a cage and after biochemical properties.

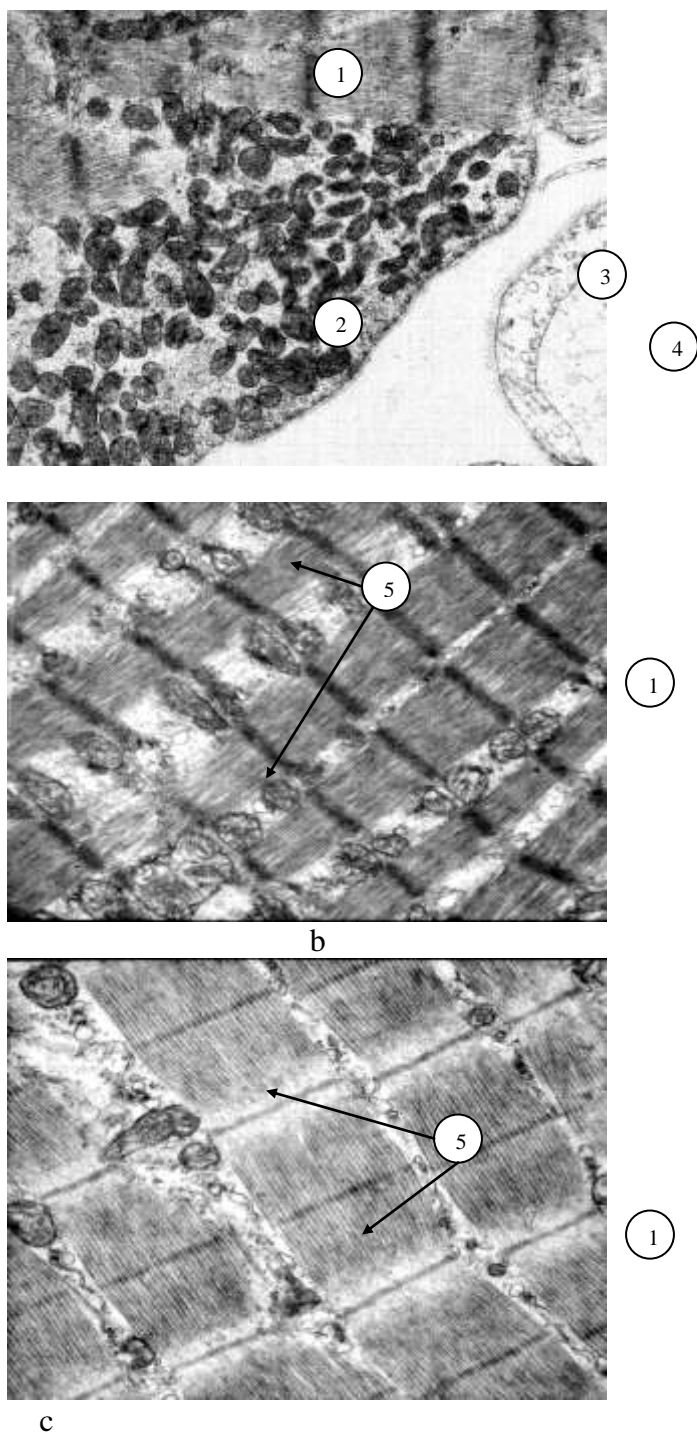
The far of the lipid including and plenty of glycogen in all departments muscle fibers are the electronic-microscopic signs of the muscle fibers SO-type, and also large by volume closeness of mitochondria of a different size (fig. 1 a), which occupy on the average to a  $15,68 \pm 1,18\%$  volume muscle fibers. Have myofibers well expressed band with -line and Z-line size 100,0–110,0 nm. Sarcoplasmic network has enough the thick net of canaliculi and small terminal cisterns are comparative. Kernels which are localized subsarcolemmatic have well differentiated nucleoly.

FOG muscle fibers is characterized less (a relative volume is  $5,75 \pm 0,64\%$  only) and sizes (0,5–0,6 mcm) of mitochondria, which are localized from two sides from a Z-line (fig. 1 b). In them very rarely there are the lipid including, however marked plenty of glycogen is, especially in between fibrillary spacious at the level of -discus, under sarcolemma and near-by myonucleus (on the average  $412,0 \pm 42,61$  granules on  $10 \text{ mcm}^2$ ).

The sarcoplasmic network elements in FOG muscle fibers lots better are developed, than in SO muscle fibers.

On longitudinal cuts in between fibrillary intervals at the level of border of - and -discus sarcomers triads (see fig. 1 b) are determined, in which expressly -tubes differentiate and densely adjoining to them from two sides terminal cisterns.

Maintenance is the important difference FOG muscle fibers considerably wide myofibers with a narrow Z-line (50,0–55,0 nm). Thus often there are myonucleus longitudinal sygaro similar forms and quite often with two nucleoly.



*Fig. 1. Ultrastructure organization SO ( a ), FOG (b) and FG (c) muscle fibers M. rectus femoris of the rats: 1 – myofibers; 2 – mitochondria; 3 – capillary bed; 4 – blood vessels; 5 – narrow shows triads (b) and canaliculi sarcoplasmic network (c).*

Magn.: – 9500; b – 10000; c – 12000

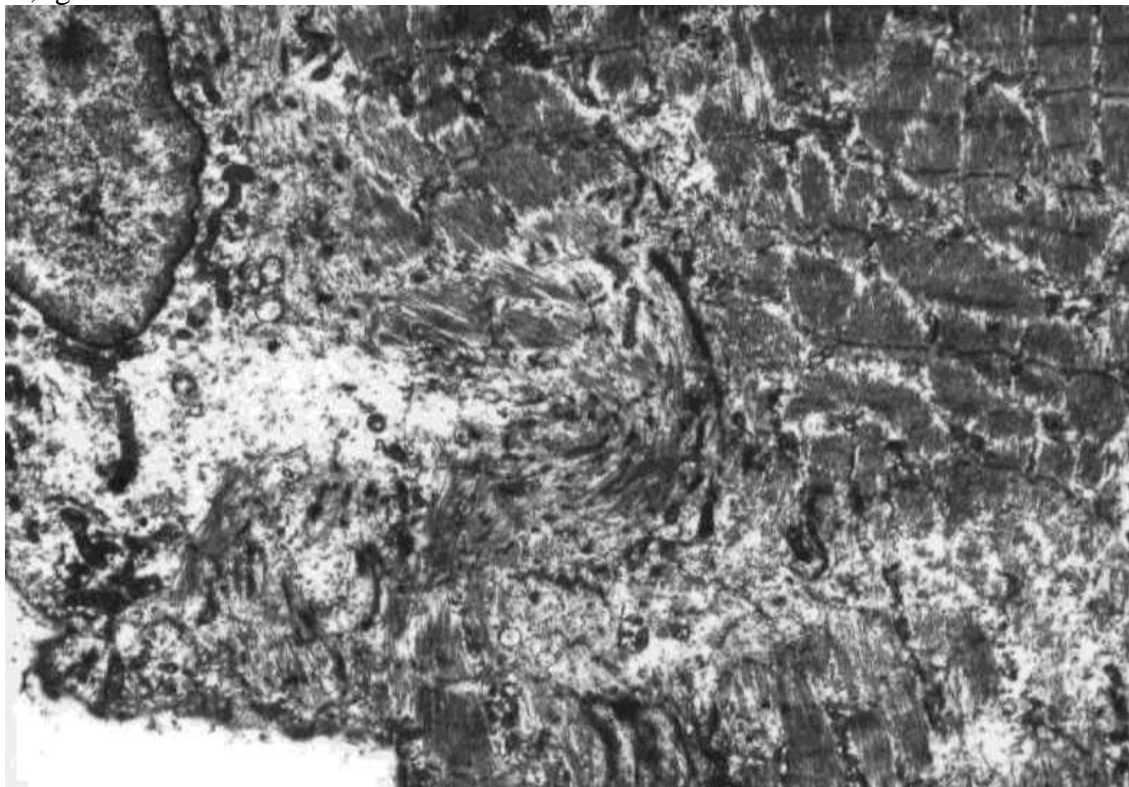
FG muscle fibers differ by a few of mitochondria (fig. 1 c), at the relative volume  $4,96 \pm 0,18\%$  ( $p < 0,05$ ). Sarcoplasmic network elements is developed poorly, his relative volume is  $7,26 \pm 0,33\%$ . Have FG muscle fibers the widest Z-line (150,0–180,0 nm).

Already on 7 days after development of hypokinesia in ndo- and perimysiums there are the phenomena of intensive edema, expressed prolipheration cellular reaction in fabrics which surround vascular-nervous bunches. It is accompanied by the increase at a 1,5 one by volume

fate of stromal components (fig. 2). Has sarcoplasm most muscular fibers low electron-optical density, contains the promoted amount of vacuoles, the transversal striped is lost, kernels are localized near-by central part of fiber. Such phenomenon is unspecific and meets at some myopathies [2], and also as compensative adaptive reaction of muscular fiber to metabolism in anaerobic terms [10].

It is known that an ischemic compression syndrome [7, 9] develops in the conditions of hypokinesia, narrowing of road clearance of bloodvessels, delay of products of exchange and delivery of oxygen passes as a result, that conduces to tissue hypoxia.

Tissue hypoxia, in the turn, is the reason of local hydration cellular and noncellular components. It is set at the analysis of electronic photomicrographs, that in 180 days of hypokinesia the phenomena of intracellular edema, which conduce to delamination of miofiber, grow in muscular fibers.

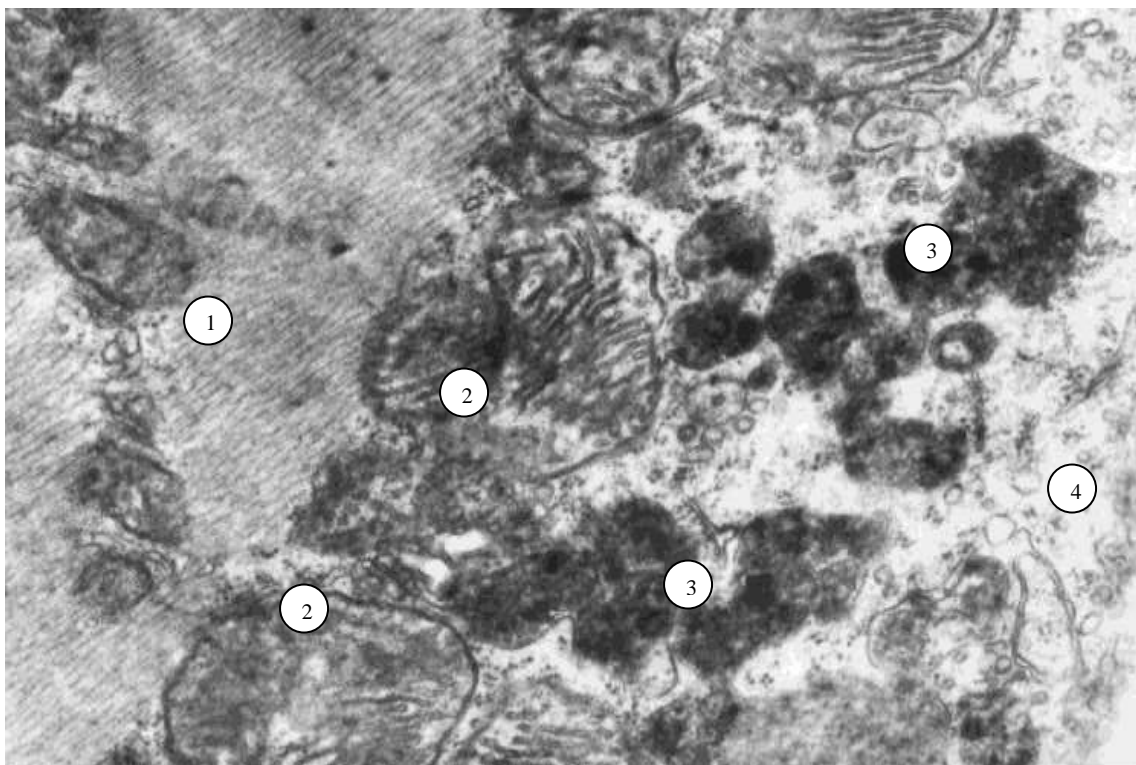


*Fig. 2.* Destruction near-by nuclear sarcoplasmic reticulum of as and result of lysis of myofibrillar vehicle in and FOG-fiber to the muscle soleus after on 7 day's of hypokinesia. Magn.: 5000.

Formation of mielinlooking parts and vacuolization of a sarcoplasm is the typical phenomenon. It is multiplied mitochondrions in sizes, their matrix has a low electronoptic density, crests disoriented, shortened, fragmented (fig. 3).

The such structural changes are the reason of diminishment of active working surface of mitochondrions and create pre-conditions for the origin of the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  deficit. The cisterns of sarcoplasmic net and the Golgi complex are extended, that testifies to activating of synthetic processes on membranes these organelles. Lysosomes is concentrated mainly in the areas of destruction of miofibrils. There is the promoted amount of including of various electron-optical of density in sarcoplasmic (fig. 4).

There is diminishment of edema and increase of specific fate of stromal component of muscles in 300 days of hypokinesia.



*Fig. 3.* Formations of lamellar little bodies and lipid to including at the sarcoplasma FG- muscular fiber of muscle soleus after 180 day's hypokinesia: 1 – myofibriles; 2 – mitochondria, 3 – little T-body; 4 – myoplasma.

Magn.: 12000



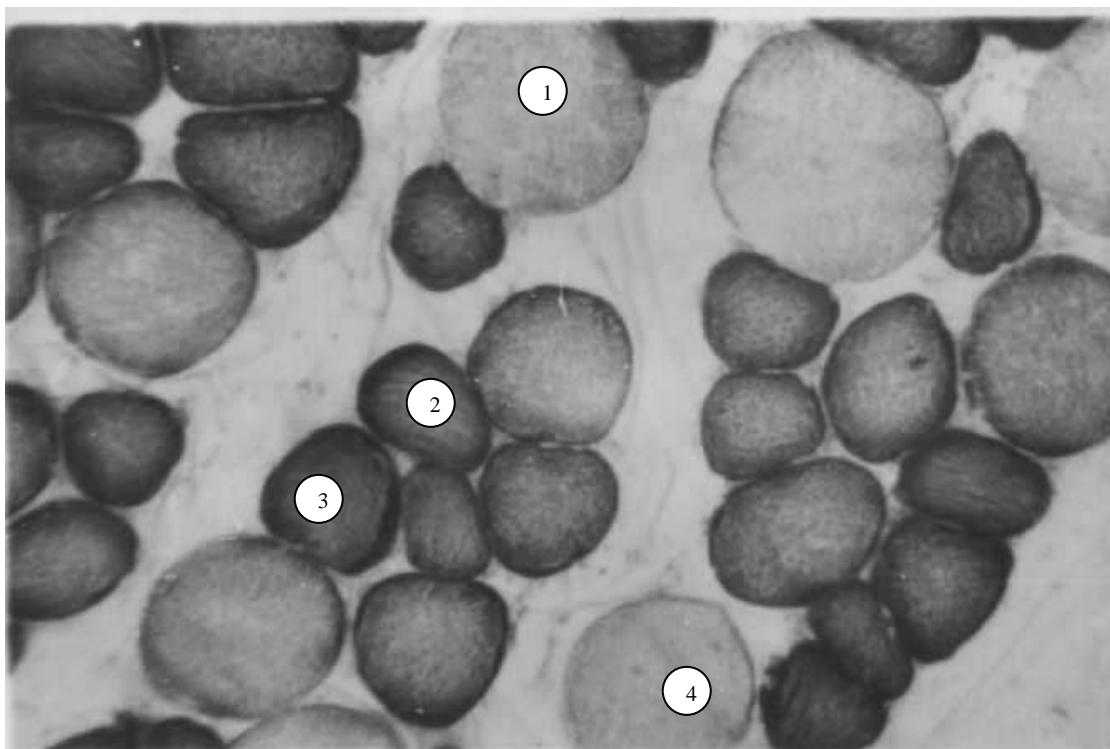
*Fig. 4.* Multiplied mitochondrions in sizes, their matrix has a low electronoptic density, crests disoriented, shortened, fragmented of muscle soleus after 180 day's hypokinesia.

Magn.: 12000

Thus the promoted amount of macrophages, lipoblasts and fibroblasts with the proper increase of number of collagenic and silverness fib rs which lie on as large bunches parallel longitudinal axis of blood vessels appears in connective tissue framework of muscles. For most muscular fib rs the characteristic dystrophic-atrophy and necrotic phenomena.

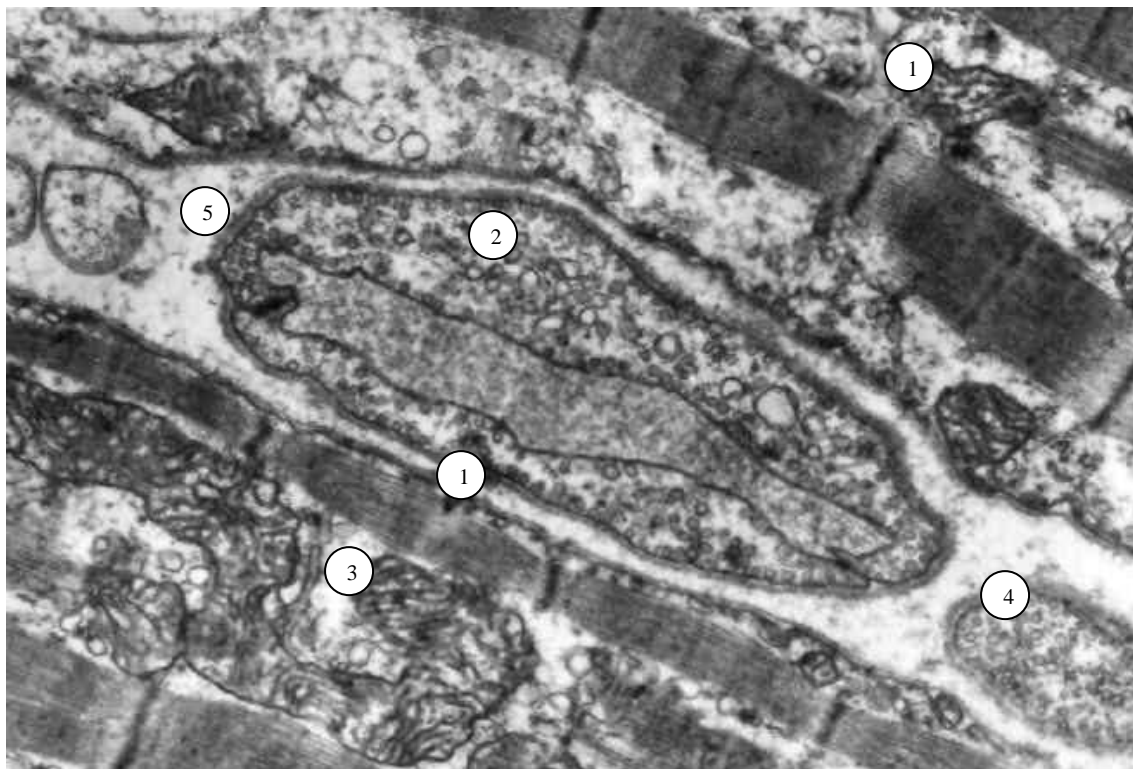
Muscular fib rs are refined, is lost transversal striped, the local bulges are sometimes formed. It is thus needed to mark that intensity of defeat in a greater measure is shown in oxidizing-glicolitic fib rs. This phenomenon it is possible to explain by diminishment of expressed of compression syndrome, that is instrumental in expansion of blood vessels and strengthening of their drainage function. As a result of this environment changes in an alkaline side. It is known that oxidizing-glicolitic fib rs collapse more intensive in an alkaline environment [7, 9]. At electronic-microscopic research in this period of experiment in the muscular fib rs of hearth the defeats carry diffuse character. Muscular fib rs diminish in a diameter, quite often there are the phenomena of their lysis. In such areas is multiplied the amount of autofogosomes and remaining little bodies. The kernels of muscular fib rs have uneven contours, clarified nucleoplasm and border chromatin. Mitochondrions with clarified matrix, fragmented and sharply reduce crests, sometimes there is destruction of external membrane, that conduces to diminishment of the SDG activity in rapid oxidizing-glicolitic fib rs (fig. 5).

The physical loading after 300 day's hypokinesia gives the expressed and rapid recreational effect. In short space (15 days) the initial amount of locuses destruction of muscular fabric goes down considerably. The degree of expressed of this destruction changes also: necrotic areas do not meet practically, there are the only refined, winded, without transversal and longitudinal striped of fib r. As compared to the results of I-series researches the phenomena of edema are shown in a less measure. There is the insignificant increase of amount of connecting tissue elements. However, foregoing processes take place on the limited areas of transversal to the cut of muscular fabric, does not have a tendency to generalization and will be liquidated in the first 10–15 days after the physical loading of middle intensity.



*Fig. 5.* Activity of ferments reaction on SDG in the muscular fib rs of different types through 300 day's hypokinesia. Serial transversal cuts of muscle soleus: 1 – FOG muscular fib r; 2 – FG muscular fib r; 3 – SO muscular fib r; 4 – defermentive muscular fib r. Magn.: x 600

At the increase of multiple of action of the physical loading (16–30 days) the far of the fatty including appears in sarcoplasm, the channels of sarcoplasmic net are extended. Pays on itself attention of increase of absolute number of capillaries, which is on an area 1<sup>2</sup> transversal to the cut to the muscle (fig. 6). At the same time, beginning from the end of the first week, is multiplied the area of the mutual ceiling of areas of blood supply between next gemovessels. Microrelief of luminative surface is smoothed out in endotheliocytes, an amount and diameter of micropinotic of vacuoles rises.



*Fig. 6. Edema of cytoplasm of endotheliocytes of the hemocapillar muscle soleus to the muscle on 20 time of period of rehabilitation at the increase of multiple of the physical loading of middle aerobic power: 1 – muscular fib r; 2 – cytoplasm of endotheliocytes cages; 3 – mitochondria, 4 – neuro-muscular endings, 5 – sprouts of fibroblasts.*

Magn.: 8000

All of it represents close character of mutual alteration of blood vessels net work and component components of muscles under act of the promoted motive activity.

Consequently, speed-up renewal of muscular fabric under act of the physical loading testifies to stimulation of metabolic processes which will be realized through strengthening of function of intracelular organel, which provide a muscular fib r by energy and plastic material.

More powerful regenerative effect which is observed at complex action of the physical loading of middle aerobic power it is possible to explain by influencing of active mechanical stretch of the dystrophic changed muscular fib rs, on a background the activated circulation of blood in muscles during at run, that supports at them metabolic processes at more high level, than only at exceptional application of pharmacological preparations.

The thus dosed physical loading of aerobic character strengthens the reparative regeneration of muscular fib rs after of long duration hypokinesia.

1. Gausmanova-Petrusevich, I., (2011), *Myshechnye zabolevanija* [Muscle diseases]. Varshava, 1971, 320 s.
2. Kovalenko, E. A., Gyrovskij N.N., (1980), *Gipokinezija* [Hypokinesia]. M., Medicina, 318 s.

3. Mikan, B. M., (1997), Vpliv gipokinezije i ruhovno aktivnost na rast i diferenciaciju skeletnih mišića [Influence of Hypokinesia and motive activity on growth and differentiation of skeletal muscles]. Avtoref. dis. ... dokt. b. ol. nauk. Kijev, 42 s.
4. Podrushnjak, E. A., (2009), Myshechnaja sistema cheloveka pri starenii [Muscle system of man at the senescence]. K, Zdorov'e, 115 s.
5. Solov'jov, V. A., (2014), Harakteristika zhevatel'nyh mišic cheloveka v uslovijah gipokinezii [Description of masticatory muscles of man in the conditions of hypokinesia]. Morphol 102(9), 77–83.
6. Studitskij, A. N., (1988), Istoricheskij metod v issledovanii funkcional'no# morfologii myshechnoj tkani [Historical method in research of function morphology of muscle fibers]. Vozrastnye, adaptivnye i patologicheskie processy v oporno-dvigatel'nom apparate. Har'kov, 39–41.
7. Srihari, T., Seedorf, V., Pette, D., (2010), Ipsi- and contralateral changes in rabbit soleus myosins by cross-reinnervation. Pflugers Arch. 390(3), 246–249.
8. Hopkins, D.A., Manchester, K.L., (2011), The influence of section on the metabolism of polyamines in rat diaphragm muscle. Biochem. J. 196(2), 60–610.
9. Jeffrey, P., Leung, W.N., Postas, J. A. P., (2009), Denervation alteration in surface and brain degeneration. Proc. Symp., Sydney-Amsterdam, Oxford: Publish. House Oxford Univ, 32–43.
10. Joles, F., Sreter, F.A., (2008), Development, innervation and activity pattern induced changes in skeletal muscle. Annu. Rev. Physiol. 43, 531–552.

**796.853.23: 796.012.1–053.67**  
**75.0**

## **7–17**

*The physical and functional training of judokas is largely dependent on the current state of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. In this regard, quite promising way to improve the readiness of wrestlers at various stages of long-term sports training may be the implementation of a training process means cardio, the main content of which is the use of aerobic exercise orientation. Development, experimental testing and practical implementation in the training process of judokas 7–17 years old program of training sessions, including*



cardio means, contributes to their physical and functional preparedness, effectiveness of the training process has identified the relevance of research.

**Keywords:** judo, cardiotraining, physical performance, functional preparedness

[1, 2, 5], [3, 6], [3, 6], [3, 6].

7-17

7-17

(7-9, 10-12, 13-14

, 15-17) ,

(

,

)

:

1.

2.

3.

5

3-4

5

4.

,

-

“Polar”.

.

7-17

-

.

7-9

1

7-9

1

7-9

( % )

, . .	-4,52±1,38	-14,45±1,17***
30 ,	-1,92±1,4	-8,91±1,35**
300 , .	-2,88±1,39	-7,83±1,36*
3 10 ,	-3,48±1,39	-9,84±1,35**
,	5,41±1,45	9,77±1,48*
, ,	4,48±1,45	9,14±1,48*
,	8,7±1,37	24±1,6***
- ,	8,79±1,38	16,16±1,74**
,	5,72±1,46	23,1±1,59***

: \* -  $p < 0,05$ ; \*\* -  $p < 0,01$ ; \*\*\* -  $p < 0,001$ 

30  
 ( 6,59 ± 0,06 , 7,01 ± 0,08 ), (160,63 ± 3,15  
 149,26 ± 3,05 ), (250 ± 3,48 230,06 ± 4,81 ),  
 (8,27 ± 0,32 6,67 ± 0,27 ), (7,67 ± 0,27  
 6,60 ± 0,24 ) (76,95 ± 1, 41  
 62,78 ± 1,45 ).  
 - ( . 2).

2

7-9

( % )

, . .	-7,21±1,36	-19,1±1,29***
, . .	-8,99±1,35	-24,5±1,25***
, . .	5,53±1,45	17,7±1,54***
, . .	13,73±1,51	45,49±1,77***
,	4,42±1,45	7,82±1,47

, /	4,42±1,45	7,82±1,47
, / / <sup>2</sup>	-3,91±1,39	-4,11±1,39
, -0,5	-4,38±1,38	-14,1±1,32***
,	7,81±1,47	15,8±1,53**
,	2,74±1,29	9,63±1,58**
,	4,82±1,3	12,9±1,27**
,	7,14±1,51	21,78±1,36***
, . .	9,39±1,54	29,73±1,36***
, . .	9,72±1,28	32,3±1,55***
,	5,61±1,45	15,1±1,52**

: \* –  $p < 0,05$ ; \*\* –  $p < 0,01$ ; \*\*\* –  $p < 0,001$

,  
 (44,64 ± 0,69 42,16 ± 0,96 ), (81,73 ± 1,86 69,88 ± 2,36 ),  
 (2050 ± 24,40 1876,67 ± 18,17 ), (3,12 ± 0,05 / 2,95 ± 0,07 / ),  
 (28,33 ± 0,77 23,00 ± 0,80 ), (49,6 ± 1,05 43,47 ± 1,19 ),  
 (1243,82 ± 35,17 . . 973,96 ± 26,78 . .),  
 (0,35 ± 0,01 . . 0,28 ± 0,01 . .),  
 (79,23 ± 2,74 70,98 ± 2,45 )  
 (73,55 ± 1,39 64,88 ± 1,52 ),

7–9 ,  
 (10–12 ),  
 ( ,  
 ( 7,97±0,23 . .), 60 500 ( ( 9,36±0,11 1,37 ± 0,01 . .), ( 8,17 ± 0,09 ),  
 ( 177,38 ± 1,7 ), ( 336,36 ± 10,79 ),  
 ( 9,27 ± 0,38 ), ( 10,47 ± 0,41 ) , 75,63 ± 1,72

10–12  
 7,97 ± 0,23 . .  
 8,84 ± 0,32 . .  
 ,  
 ( , 2 ), 60 500  
 ( 2–3 ), , ( 2–4 ),  
 ( 4 ).

3  
, 2 – 4 –  
13–14  
13–14  
(2405 ± 17,4 2295 ± 29,3 ),  
(35,6±1,39 31,7 ± 0,75 ), (0,52 ± 0,02 . .  
0,45 ± 0,01 . .) (2345,65 ± 31,91 . . 2124,14 ± 52,25 . .)  
( ) ( )  
79,04±1,49 67,97 ± 1,9 ).  
2,5  
3,5  
13–14  
( 2–4 ).  
13–14  
4  
19,5±1,56%,  
5,02±1,45%.  
15–17 ,  
( . 3).

3  
**15–17**  
((x̄ S)

, . .	7,26±0,23	6,45±0,2**
100 ,	13,89±0,15	12,6±0,13***
1000 , .	3,3±0,02	2,82±0,02***
3 10 ,	7,16±0,31	6,03±0,26**
,	223±1,77	238,86±1,9***

	558,5±6,74	597,82±7,21***
	11,6±0,16	13±0,49*
	15±0,82	16,5±0,5
	72,23±1,1	85,09±1,3***

: \* –  $p<0,05$ ; \*\* –  $p<0,01$ ; \*\*\* –  $p<0,001$

15–17

, ( 3 10 ( 6,45±0,2 . . ), 100 , 1000 12,6±0,13 , 2,82 ± 0,02 . 6,03 ± 0,26 ). , ( 238,86 ± 1,9 ), ( 597,82 ± 7,21 ), ( 13±0,49 ) ( 85,09 ± 1,3 ), 15–17 ( . 4).

4

15–17

( $\bar{x}$  S)

	225,98±11,95	158,8±9,56***
	231,27±7,96	178,82±6,5***
	75,2±1,76	88,43±4,26**
	0,35±0,03	0,59±0,07**
	66,19±0,65	69,42±1,43*
	3,97±0,04	4,17±0,09*
	2,99±0,11	2,56±0,03***
	1306,93±35,34	1196,68±32,3*
	73,16±2,26	83,53±1,8**
	2640±54,16	2845±46,22**
	75,7±1,94	82,3±1,43**
	35,2±1,97	42,5±1,44**
	0,54±0,04	0,69±0,03**
	3049,85±125,38	3807,76±110,8***
	71,41±1,16	86,55±1,4***

: \* –  $p<0,05$ ; \*\* –  $p<0,01$ ; \*\*\* –  $p<0,001$

( 158,8 ± 9,56 . . 178,82 ± 6,5 . . ), ( 1196,68 ± 32,3 • • -0,5 ) , ( 88,43 ± 4,26 . . ), ( 0,59 ± 0,07 . . ), ( 69,42±1,43 4,17 ± 0,09 / ), ( 2845 ± 46,22 ),

	( $82,3 \pm 1,43$ $42,5 \pm 1,44$ ),	
( $0,69 \pm 0,03$ . . . $3807,76 \pm 110,8$ . ),	-	
( $86,55 \pm 1,4$ ),	( $83,53 \pm 1,8$ )	-
15-17 ,	7-9, 10-12 13-14	-
	7-17	-
1. ,	( $<0,05$ ; $<0,01$ ; $<0,001$ ) ,	-
	7-9 ( )	-
1,36%;	$22,57 \pm 1,39\%$ , $11,62 \pm 1,50\%$ $13,35 \pm$	-
( )	10-12 ( )	-
1,57% $23,90 \pm 1,46\%$ ;	$19,79 \pm 1,46\%$ , $21,65 \pm$	-
13-14 ( )	$17,01 \pm 1,75\%$ , $11,84 \pm 1,43\%$	-
16,28 $\pm 1,27\%$ ;	15-17 ( )	-
2. $16,04 \pm 1,37\%$ , $8,58 \pm 1,25\%$ $21,51 \pm 1,94\%$ .	7-17 ,	-
	10-12 ,	-
1. // . . . - 2010. - 2. - . 3-6. / . . . , . . .		-
2. . . - . . . /		-
3. . . - . . . , 2006. - 20 . . . - . . . , 2012. -		-

4. ( ) : . . . . . 24.00.01 “ ”/ . . . . . , 2002. – 18 .
5. . . . . : - / . . . . . , 2007. – 204 .
6. . . . . 7 9 : a . . . . . 13.00.04 “ / . . . . . , 2009. – 42 .
7. . . . . , 1999. – 99 .
8. . . . . : . . . . / . . . . - , 2007. – 153 .

#### References:

1. Alekseyev, A.F. (2010), “Simulation training tasks in the martial arts” [“Modelirovaniye trenirovochnykh zadaniy v yedinoborstvakh”], *Fizicheskoye vospitaniye studentov*, No. 2. – pp. 3–6.
2. Ananchenko, K. V. (2006), *Tehn ko-tactful p dgotovka dzyudo st v Visoko class on osnov anal zu model characteristics [Tekhniko-taktichna pidgotovka dzyudoistiv visokogo klasu na osnovi analizu model'nikh kharakteristik : avtoref. dis. kand. nauk z fiz. vikhovannya i sportu]*, Khorkiv, 20 p.
3. Vorob'yev, V. A. (2012), *The content and structure of long-term preparation of young fighters at the present stage of development of wrestling [Soderzhaniye i struktura mnogoletney podgotovki yunych bortsov na sovremennom etape razvitiya sportivnoy bor'by: avtoref. dis. d-ra ped. Nauk]*, Sankt-Peterburg, 38 p.
4. Dan'ko, G.V. (2002), *Individual features functional training skilled freestyle wrestlers (including age differences) [Individual'ni osoblivosti funktsional'noi pidgotovlenosti kvalifikovanikh bortsiv vil'nogo stilyu (vklyuchayuchi vikovi vidminnosti): avtoref. dis. na zdobuttya nauk. stupenya kand. nauk z fiz. vikh. i sportu]*, Kiev, 18 p.
5. Kalmykov, S.V., Sagaleyev, A.S., Dagbayev, B.V. (2007), *Competitive activity in wrestling [Sorevnovatel'naya deyatel'nost' v sportivnoy bor'be]*, Izdatel'stvo Buryatskogo gosuniversiteta, Ulan-Ude, 204 p.
6. Kryuchkov, A.S. (2009), *Constitutionally-oriented technology of physical education of boys between the ages of 7 to 9 years at a preliminary stage in judo [Konstitutsional'no-oriyentirovannaya tekhnologiya fizicheskogo vospitaniya mal'chikov v vozraste ot 7 do 9 let na predvaritel'nom etape v dzyudo: avtoref. dis. kand. ped. Nauk]*, Moskva, 42 p.
7. Piloyan, R.A. (1999), *Many years of training athletes edinobortcev [Mногоletnyaya podgotovka sportsmenov-yedinobortsev]*, MGAFK, Malakhovka, 99 p.
8. Ryabinin, S.P., Shumilin A.P., (2007), *The speed-power preparation in combat sports [Skorostno-silovaya podgotovka v sportivnykh yedinoborstvakh: uchebn. pos]*, Sibirskiy federal'nyy universitet, Krasnoyarsk 153 p.

---

---

**796.01: 141.32.572**

**75.0**

*Yurii Kosevych, Bogdan Mytskan*

**INSTITUTIONAL CONTENT OF PHILOSOPHY OF SPORT FROM  
THE METHODOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW**

... , -  
( ) 1960-  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
1970 -  
1972 “  
”,  
“ ” (1974 .).  
.  
: 1)  
- ; 2) ; 3)  
; 3)  
-  
.  
:  
.  
-  
1960-  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
1970-  
1972 “  
”, . .  
“ ” (1974 .).  
.  
: 1)  
- ; 2)  
; 3)  
; 3)  
.  
-  
.  
:  
.

*The main objective of the study was to identify the main source of the philosophy of sport. As a result, system analysis found that the philosophy of sport as sport sociology – a relatively new research area, which appeared on the territory of North America (USA) in mid–1960 years. A key role in academic philosophy debut sport played two events. The first was the emergence of new research sports that stood out functioning system of gaining knowledge about the sport. Newborn direction aimed to significantly supplement the medical and educational research, which was based exclusively physical education and sport studies philosophical, historical*



---

and sociological. The second event was a belated recognition of sport own philosophy. As a result, in the early 1970 years philosophy of sport firmly on its feet. In 1972 was created "Philosophical Society for the Study of Sport" that is an international scientific organization, which aims to carry sports and philosophical analysis based journal "Journal of Philosophy of Sport" (1974).

*There are differences between the five main sources of the philosophy of sport, which were necessary for the emergence of this particular form of scientific reflection. These include: 1) the facts and sporting phenomenon of sensory and measurable or given at the discretion of character – focused on achievement, recreational and health and recreation; 2) general philosophy and various specialized philosophy; 3) The general methodology and specialized methodologies combined with various forms of philosophy; 3) other specialized science.*

*At this stage, are still too low-level objective – scientific definition of the philosophy of sport that does not give grounds to assert its maturity. Philosophy of sport is at an early stage of development..*

**Keywords:** general philosophy, philosophy of sport, methodology.

**Introduction.** Methodology – Scientific method of diyanosti and knowledge that reflects them. It consists of a methodology of knowledge, methodology, practice and assessment methodology (aksiometodolohiyi) First, the methodology – a certain set of philosophical methods of knowledge (inductive, rationalist, systems. The methodology needs to see a multi-formation on the upper floors which housed philosophical methodology, more general scientific methodology and the lowest – Methodology science industry types (Rakitovo A., 1977, Judah E., 1986; Mytskan B. Obodynskyy K., 2006).

A number of scientists and philosophers (V. Ilyin, 1994; V. Kochanowski, 1999) argue that the methodology as such in the XXI century inevitably undergo major changes. Major changes povyazuyut of humanization, the convergence of the natural sciences and social and human sciences, improving methods of learning, increase the conceptual status of the humanities, the emergence Universology as general methodological discipline.

Transformation processes that occur in sports requiring paradigmatic change and research within the synergetic and postmodern paradigms that give the maximum opportunity in synthesis of knowledge acquired in different areas of empirical research (M.M. Ybahymov, 2014).

**The purpose of the study** – to discover sources of formation of the philosophy of sport and its impact on the methodology of research in this area of scientific knowledge.

**Results of the study.** Philosophy of sport – sources and descriptions (prolegomena). It is possible to distinguish the five basic sources of the philosophy of sport which were necessary for that specific form of scientific reflection to come into being. It refers to: a) facts and sports phenomena of a sensual and measurable or discretionary character – achievement-oriented ones, recreational ones and health-oriented ones; b) general philosophy and various specialised philosophies; c) general methodology and specialised methodologies connected with various forms of philosophy; and e) other specialised sciences.

Admittedly, the philosophy of sport could not come into being without any of the first four sources – and from that viewpoint they seem equally important – but in the centre of interest of the discussed form of intellectual activity there is sport and it constituted a necessary precondition of the discussed form of reflection. It is the most important objective (concerning the subject-object relation) source of that philosophy, since it constitutes its species essence – that is, such a quality which makes it distinct from other forms of philosophy. It is worth emphasizing that sport and especially the Olympic Games as a form of religious cult – used to be an especially significant and periodical regulator of social life in ancient Greece. Those manifestations of physical and religious activity appeared considerably earlier than philosophy.

The second important source (in that peculiar hierarchy of genetic conditions) of the discussed specific scientific discipline are the abovementioned philosophies which inspired and facilitated its development. It refers – shortly speaking – to theoretical solutions,

assumptions and issues from the fields of general philosophy and specialised philosophies which are used while creating foundations and shaping initial conceptions, hypotheses and theories being necessary for coming into being of, first, philosophy of sport and then of the philosophy of sport in the strict sense of the word – and for its further development.

The third source are sports sciences – basic, practical and specialist ones – which study manifestations of sports activity in an empirical and theoretical way. The philosophy of sport uses besides solutions from general philosophy and specialised philosophies – results and achievements of those sciences in the field of creation of statements, hypotheses, laws or theories of a generalizing character.

The foundations of studies in the fields of general philosophy, specialised philosophies (including the philosophy of sport) and specialised sciences are constituted by a proper methodology. It is the fourth, but an extremely important source, since it conditions proper and reliable inquiries in the field of the philosophy of sport. It is because of the fact that exploration requires application of a proper methodology – that is, suitable theoretical assumptions and general and specialised research methods.

The last source is constituted by specialised sciences. They are not – unlike the previous sources – a necessary precondition of coming into being of that philosophy, but they significantly influence its content with their results of studies. It refers to, for example, biological and social pathologies in sport. Explorations from the fields of biology, physiology of effort or medicine point out why prohibited pharmacological doping leads to destruction of the functional structure of the organism. On the other hand, psychological, sociological and pedagogical studies make it possible to come to a conclusion that forbidden doping results in smaller or greater disturbances of personality, social bonds and group relations. They generate neuroses, they may lead to mental disorders as well as to pedagogical and educational problems, which are especially harmful for children and youth.

It refers also to social sciences dealing with aggression and violence in sport. Psychological, sociological and pedagogical studies – as well as those from the field of specialised philosophies – are helpful in that respect and their results facilitate inquiries in the field of the philosophy of sport. A similar situation is connected with the sociology, psychology and philosophy of morality. They facilitate – in a content related sense – considerations concerning the ethics of sport.

Specialised sciences are not a primary source and they are not necessary for coming into being of the philosophy of sport among others because of that reason that philosophical reflection on sport appeared earlier (in Plato's dialogues) than specialised sciences. Till Aristotle's times philosophy had been the only science (whole science or every science). Only thanks to him a separation of the first philosophy and formal confirmation of autonomy of specialised sciences took place.

In a further part of the text I will take a position on the issues connected with the pointed out sources.

At the beginning I would like to emphasise that in spite of the fact that I have a critical attitude to the statement that the philosophy of sport exists as such – that is. that it exists as an autonomous science (or a scientific discipline or a subdiscipline of philosophy), which is mature regarding its contents and methodology – I have nothing against using the term “philosophy of sport” because of at least three reasons. Firstly, that term has been popularized and it is more convenient – among others, from the pragmatic viewpoint – than, for example, a term “philosophical reflection on sport”, in spite of the fact that the latter, taking into account the real cognitive contents of that branch, is more accurate in content related and methodological sense. Secondly, because nevertheless the discussed discipline aspires for autonomy and maturity in the abovementioned respects – which sooner or (what seems more probable) later may become real. Thirdly, it is advisable to formulate and use names

---

according to the accepted terminological convention. I mean similar cases in the past which concerned, among others, the philosophy of art, the philosophy of technology, the philosophy of physics.

### **1. On the dispute over and metaphilosophical reflection on the philosophy of sport**

**Four standpoints in the dispute over the existence of the philosophy of sport.** There are at least four standpoints concerning the existence of the philosophy of sport: a) a commonsense one, b) a content related/methodological one, c) a reductionist one, d) a nihilistic one.

The first points out that the discussed branch of science exists, that its final stabilization took place in the years 1967–1979. That opinion is proclaimed by Wojciech Liponski (an English philologist), who is supported by Zbigniew Krawczyk (a sociologist of culture, an outstanding sociologist of sport, he dealt also with philosophical aspects of sport, 1995, 1997a, 1997b), Stanisław Kowalczyk (an outstanding catholic philosopher, he expressed his opinions also on the philosophy and theology of sport 2002, 2007). That viewpoint, according to my exploratory talks, is shared by a majority of members of the British Philosophy of Sport Association, the European Association for the Philosophy of Sport and the International Association for the Philosophy of Sport, mainly because of lack of proper preparation – that is, philosophical education.

The discussed standpoint has a commonsense character, since it does not take into account the real level of contents of the philosophy of sport and relations taking place between it and general philosophy. It emphasizes only the first of the abovementioned requirements (the structural-functional one). Nobody of the abovementioned proponents of the first standpoint is aware of the need of meeting the two others of the abovementioned requirements – the content related one and the methodological one.

An exception in that respect is Rev. Stanisław Kowalczyk, who admittedly raises issues connected with those two others requirements, but the contexts of justification he has formulated have – especially in the content related respect – a commonsense character. *Nola bene*, statements of a similar character on fundamental issues happened even to the greatest philosophers, among others to Hegel. Moreover Kowalczyk considers also (although in a disputable way) methodological issues concerning methodological foundations of the philosophy of sport. Because of the fact that I do not agree with both content related and methodological argumentation of the great Catholic philosophers, I devote more space to a polemic against him – that is, justification of my standpoint – in the subsequent part of the text.

The second standpoint is expressed by Jerzy Kosiewicz. It is shared by, among others, Ivo Jirasek, Scott R. Kretchmar, Jim S. Perry, Arno Muller (it refers to arguments comprised in that text in part III and presented also in presence of the abovementioned persons during the conference of the I APS in Olomouc in 2005). It assumes that the philosophy of sport exists, but solely in the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) sense. However, because of content related and methodological reasons, it is still in an early phase of development and hence we more have to do in that respect with philosophical reflection on sport – that is, in that case, with application of assumptions and issues from the field of general philosophy and specialized philosophies to ideography, explaining, understanding and evaluating phenomena as well as theoretical and practical activity connected with sport – than with the philosophy of sport in the strict sense of the word.

The third viewpoint suggests that the philosophy of sport has not come into existence yet. McFee in one part of his text entitled *Do we need a philosophy of sport?* (in: *Are There Philosophical Issues Respect to Sport (Other Than Ethical Ones)*, 1998, pp. 3–18) undermines the sense of its existence. He wonders if it is needed at all and he proclaims, after a long argument, that it is not. He proclaims, not without a reason, that if in the process of creating the philosophy of sport we have to do solely with application of philosophy for reflection on sport, so, as a matter of fact, the philosophy of sport as such is not needed at all. The general

philosophy will suffice as a theoretical foundation for reflection on sport, for explaining and understanding its sense, meaning, essence, cultural and biological background, social and psychological mechanisms, needs, motives, etc.

I suppose that working on that assumption we have to do rather with philosophical reflection on sport than with any form of the philosophy of sport. Nevertheless, the precondition of existence of the philosophy of sport in the strict sense of the word is referring to achievements of the whole philosophy. And philosophical reflection on sport is the first step on the road to creation of a fully autonomous and mature philosophy of sport.

Hence, I do not share the final McFee's conclusion included in the discussed text and proclaiming that the philosophy of sport as such is not needed, since each newly born philosophical branch goes through the application period, but, sooner or later, it breaks free from that initial content related and methodological dependence. It has also a right for its own academic name since the very beginning.

The fourth standpoint has a radical character. It proclaims categorically that any philosophical reflection on sport is unnecessary – similarly as neither the philosophy of rail-roading, nor the philosophy of transport as such, nor the philosophy of mining or carpentry are needed. It is proclaimed that there are such fields which may do without philosophy and which do not need philosophy for anything. They allegedly include physical activity, activity in the field of physical culture. That view is proclaimed and supported by, among others, Henning Eichberg and Ejgil Jespersen.

I am not a proponent of that viewpoint, because physical culture and sport, among others because of their significance and range of social, cultural, health-related or axiological influences, implicate indubitably the need of cognitive studies of a philosophical character which should be continuously deepened and widened.

#### **The dispute over philosophy as a form of metaphilosophy.**

Considerations which are presented below refer to the second standpoint. It includes an attempt to answer the question: can the philosophy of sport (it refers to its achievements) be treated as an autonomous and mature discipline? Inquiries presented in the text concern not only its existence from the institutional-organisational viewpoint (nota bene its existence in that respect does not raise any doubts); they focus first of all on its cognitive status considered both from the content related as well as the strictly methodological viewpoint.

Studies on that significant issue take on a form which is significant for the philosophy of sport – namely, as it would be called by Zdzisław Kraszewski (1975, pp. 190–205), the form of a dispute with a thesis; that is, of an academic argument. That argument is important for the development of virtually non-existing – initiated only by several significant texts – self-knowledge of the field. I mean metaphilosophical reflection on qualities of the philosophy of sport (which is called later the metaphilosophy of sport).

It can be assumed that it constitutes one of forms – that is, one of subdisciplines – of general metaphilosophy. In that sense – similarly as other subdisciplines of metaphilosophy in their relation towards the connected disciplines or sciences, such as the philosophy of law, the philosophy of medicine or the philosophy of physics – it can be one of important driving forces of the philosophy of sport moving it towards the status of an autonomous science. The foundations of metaphilosophical reflection on qualities of sport – that is, of the metaphilosophy of sport – are constituted (in, among others, initiative-related, inspiration-related and consolidation-related sense – by the dispute over existence of the philosophy of sport, since the level of development of self-knowledge, metascience or metaphilosophy of sport is also an important evidence, indication of maturity of the presented cognitive field.

Both the philosophy of sport and its knowledge on itself – that is, cognitive selfreflection, metaphilosophy of sport – are at an early stage of its existence and it will not change soon (Kosiewicz, 2005a and b, 2006). However, regardless of how achievements of the

---

philosophy of sport are perceived, a scientific argument including content related, and not persuasional, argumentation can contribute to its development. The presented text takes, first of all, that viewpoint into account. It refers to two my papers published in a journal "Ido. Ruch dla Kultury" / "Ido. Movement for Culture", entitled *Filozofia sportu u czy filozoficzny namysł nad sportem – nowe ujęcie /Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection on Sport – a New Interpretation/* (Kosiewicz 2006, pp. 306–313) and *O filozofii sportu /On Philosophy of Sport/* (Kosiewicz 2007, pp. 156–166). The first of them has also been published in English (in a longer and a shorter version) at the Semmelweis University in Budapest, Hungary, University of Bratislava in Slovakia (2005b) and at the University of Olomouc in the Czech Republic, as well as in Poland (Kosiewicz 2005a).

Those texts were written mainly under the influence of Liponski's statement (unpublished) and a polemic by Rev. Stanisław Kowalczyk (2007, pp. 152–155), where he referred to my abovementioned text from 2006 (pp. 306–313). Both of them proclaim without any doubt the existence of the philosophy of sport.

**The existence of the philosophy of sport from the institutional-organisational viewpoint.** The existence of a particular science – or of a connected academic discipline or subdiscipline – can be regarded from the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) viewpoint.

Then, among others, we take into account its existence in the scientific, university (that is academic – in that text I will not differentiate between those two terms) milieu as a subject which meets at least three conditions. The first refers to its didactical properties. On the basis of that requirement it is assumed that the discussed subject is taken into account in the curriculum of a tertiary school – that is, it is taught, depending on a solution, in a form of obligatory lectures or seminars which possibly (together with a connected syllabus) provide knowledge required during exams.

The second condition concerns scientific studies. In that case it means, of course, strictly theoretical studies characteristic for the humanities, which are made in academic centres – among others, at general universities and at universities of physical education, as well as in strictly research-oriented institutions, such as e.g. various national academies of sciences.

The third condition is placing a given subject in the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) structure of a given institution – that is, of a tertiary school or of a research institution. It is about treating the philosophy of sport as a basis for functioning of a given institution of a research-educational, educational or only research kind. It refers in a given case to, for example, a unit of philosophy of sport, a department of philosophy of sport or a proper institute or a faculty.

From the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) viewpoint, the existence of a given subject must meet at least one of the first two conditions. The third condition is insufficient for meeting the institutional-organisational assumption as a general – and, in this case, the leading – principle. That is because it is not enough to appoint a body of structural properties (that is, constituting only a part of a greater institution), if there is no a didactic or a research subject a given structural unit should be connected with in the functional sense. It means that the third condition may be regarded as met when it is necessarily and indispensably connected with at least one from the first two conditions – that is, when a given unit of the philosophy of sport, a department, an institute or a faculty is connected at least with teaching or with research in a given field. The pointed out units (institutes, departments, etc.) existing in academic (university) centres in Poland and abroad usually meet both the first and the second condition.

The first viewpoint concerns existence of a definite science, a scientific discipline or a subdiscipline in the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) sense. It includes both

those sciences, disciplines or subdisciplines which meet content related requirements connected with maturity and autonomy of a smaller or a greater number of methodological – *a New Interpretation/* (Kosiewicz 2006, pp. 306–313) and *O filozofii sportu /On Philosophy of Sport/* (Kosiewicz 2007, pp. 156–166). The first of them has also been published in English (in a longer and a shorter version) at the Semmelweis University in Budapest, Hungary, University of Bratislava in Slovakia (2005b) and at the University of Olomouc in the Czech Republic, as well as in Poland (Kosiewicz 2005a).

Those texts were written mainly under the influence of Liponski's statement (unpublished) and a polemic by Rev. Stanisław Kowalczyk (2007, pp. 152–155), where he referred to my abovementioned text from 2006 (pp. 306–313). Both of them proclaim without any doubt the existence of the philosophy of sport.

**The existence of the philosophy of sport from the institutional-organisational viewpoint.** The existence of a particular science – or of a connected academic discipline or subdiscipline – can be regarded from the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) viewpoint.

Then, among others, we take into account its existence in the scientific, university (that is academic – in that text I will not differentiate between those two terms) milieu as a subject which meets at least three conditions. The first refers to its didactical properties. On the basis of that requirement it is assumed that the discussed subject is taken into account in the curriculum of a tertiary school – that is, it is taught, depending on a solution, in a form of obligatory lectures or seminars which possibly (together with a connected syllabus) provide knowledge required during exams.

The second condition concerns scientific studies. In that case it means, of course, strictly theoretical studies characteristic for the humanities, which are made in academic centres – among others, at general universities and at universities of physical education, as well as in strictly research-oriented institutions, such as e.g. various national academies of sciences.

The third condition is placing a given subject in the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) structure of a given institution – that is, of a tertiary school or of a research institution. It is about treating the philosophy of sport as a basis for functioning of a given institution of a research-educational, educational or only research kind. It refers in a given case to, for example, a unit of philosophy of sport, a department of philosophy of sport or a proper institute or a faculty.

From the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) viewpoint, the existence of a given subject must meet at least one of the first two conditions. The third condition is insufficient for meeting the institutional-organisational assumption as a general – and, in this case, the leading – principle. That is because it is not enough to appoint a body of structural properties (that is, constituting only a part of a greater institution), if there is no a didactic or a research subject a given structural unit should be connected with in the functional sense. It means that the third condition may be regarded as met when it is necessarily and indispensably connected with at least one from the first two conditions – that is, when a given unit of the philosophy of sport, a department, an institute or a faculty is connected at least with teaching or with research in a given field. The pointed out units (institutes, departments, etc.) existing in academic (university) centres in Poland and abroad usually meet both the first and the second condition.

The first viewpoint concerns existence of a definite science, a scientific discipline or a subdiscipline in the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) sense. It includes both those sciences, disciplines or subdisciplines which meet content related requirements connected with maturity and autonomy of a smaller or a greater number of methodological criteria and those which do not. It refers mainly to newly created sciences, disciplines and

---

subdisciplines which are taught and studied by academic centres or strictly research-oriented institutions, such as the Polish Academy of Sciences or autonomous research institutes.

Hence, no philosopher of sport or philosopher dealing with issues of sport I know has ever undermined – taking into account the first viewpoint – the existence of the pointed out field of knowledge. There is no argument over that. For example, Graham McFee (the abovementioned Wittgensteinist dealing with philosophical reflection on sport), does not question its existence, in spite of the fact that he is of an opinion that actually the philosophy of sport is utterly redundant, because – generally speaking – it uses only theoretical and methodological assumptions of general philosophy (of its particular branches) and of specialized philosophies (McFee 1998, pp. 3–18).

do not question the existence of the philosophy of sport as an academic field (and I am sure that others do not do it either), because, like others, I took active part e.g. in annual conferences and symposia of the International Association for the Philosophy of Sport, the British Philosophy of Sport Association or in philosophical session of the European College for Sport Sciences, as well as – since 2008 – in proceedings of the European Association for the Philosophy of Sport – both as the keynote speaker and as an ordinary one.

I do not question the existence of that field also because of the fact that I am connected – by participation in teaching, research and organizational activities – with international and European associations of the philosophy of sport (as a member of the board of the European Association for the Philosophy of Sport), because I have published three books just on the philosophy of sport (Kosiewicz 1986, 2004, 2006), a two-volume selection of texts in that field (Krawczyk. Kosiewicz 1990), 23 collective monographs dedicated, among others, to the philosophy of sport<sup>1</sup> including 13 in English) and some hundred texts concerning the philosophy of sport (over a hundred in English). I wrote also its curricula. Just because of that reason I have no doubts that the philosophy of sport as a cognitive discipline exists in the institutional-organisational sense – that is, in the way which has been presented above.

That opinion is strengthened by the fact that many times I have gone as a visiting professor to give lectures on the philosophy of sport at the following universities: Univerzita Palackeho in Olomouc in the Czech Republic (4 times); the Jyväskylä University in Finland (3 times); the Semmelweis University in Budapest, Hungary (4 times); the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences in Oslo (2 times); Deutschen Sporthochschule Koeln; INEF de Catalunya in Barcelona, Spain; Univerzita Komenského in Bratislava, Slovakia (2 times); the Tallinn Pedagogical University in Estonia (2 times); the Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education in Kaunas, Lithuania; Universidad de Colima in Mexico; La Universidad de Guadalajara in Mexico and Universidad Iberoamericana in the Mexico City; the University of Southern Denmark in Odense and the University of Stirling in Scotland.

I have hosted also professors (some of them several times) giving lectures on the philosophy and sociology of sport, such as: Sigmund Loland, the Rector of the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (Oslo in Norway), Ejgil Jespersen from the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (Oslo in Norway), Henning Eichberg from the University of Southern Denmark (Odense in Denmark), Georg Anders from Bundesinstitut für Sportwissenschaft (Bonn in Germany) and from Deutschen Sporthochschule Koeln, Otmar Weiss from Institut für Sportwissenschaft der Universität Wien, (Austria), Grant Jarvie from the University of Stirling (Stirling in Scotland), Bart Crum from the Free University (Amsterdam in Holland), Kimmo Suomi from the University of Jyväskylä (Finland), Gyongyi Foldesi from the Semmelweis University (Budapest in Hungary), Mait Arvisto from the Tallinn Pedagogical University (Estonia), Dušan Leska from Univerzita Komenského (Bratislava in Slovakia), Bohuslav Hodan and Ivo Jirasek – both from Univerzita Palackeho (Olomouc in the Czech Republic), Saulius Kavaliauskas from the Lithuanian Academy of Physical Education (Kaunas in Lithuania). Interest in the philosophy of sport in university centres is a well-known fact.

**A content related viewpoint.** In considerations on the existence of the philosophy of sport out of the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) context there appear, however, serious doubts. It refers especially to the content related and methodological status of the studied discipline. In that part of my argument I deal, first of all, with content related issues, although in some cases some arguments from that field will seem somehow related to justifications of an institutional- organisational (structural-functional) character.

**Literature and content related autonomy of a scientific discipline.** There exists a view assuming that in the field of philosophy there is a specialized branch called the philosophy of sport and that it functions as an autonomous branch of science. It is to be proved by, among others, abundant subject-related literature.

That standpoint is to be justified by P. Me Bride's work *The Philosophy of Sport* from 1932. The final stabilization of the philosophy of sport allegedly took place in the years 1967–1979, when there came out, among others, monographs by H. Slusher (*Man, Sport and Existence*, 1967), P. Weiss (*Sport. A Philosophic Inquiry*, 1969), W.J. Morgan (*On the Path toward an Ontology of Sport*, "Journal of the Philosophy of Sport" 1976; *Some Aristotelian Notes on the Attempt to Define Sport*, "Journal of the Philosophy of Sport" 1977), H. Lenk (*Social Philosophy of Athletics*, 1979). I would add to that list *Philosophy and Human Movement* (1978) by D. Best – a widely praised monograph.

Other H. Lenk's works were papers – *Prolegomena toward an Analytic Philosophy of Sport* (1985), *Towards a Social Philosophy of Achievement and Athletics* (1988), as well as chapters in joint publications edited by him – among others in *Aktuelle Probleme der Sport Philosophie* (1983).

Other important works were *Philosophy of Sport* (1990) by D. Hyland, a highly valued handbook by R. S. Kretchmar entitled *Practical Philosophy of Sport* (1994) and its second edition *Practical Philosophy of Sport and Physical Activity* (2005).

However, that argumentation is not convincing for me, in spite of the fact that I would like the philosophy of sport – as a philosopher and a scholar considering issues of sport from the philosophical viewpoint – to come into being in the content related sense at last, to meet all suitable criteria in the fields of general methodology and specialized methodologies and to develop as well as it is possible in order to achieve the status of a mature and autonomous science (or a discipline, or a subdiscipline). It would obviously facilitate development of knowledge on sport and the development of philosophy as such.

The fact that there has appeared journals and academic organisations connected with the philosophy of sport is not enough to constitute a methodological argument supporting the thesis that there exists the philosophy of sport. They can only help it to come into existence in a mature and autonomous form. And it will probably happen, because contemporary science – including philosophy – is strongly institutionalized and by and large it does not exist out of institutions which have been founded to develop it, because times of David Hume or Ludwig Feuerbach, who worked far away from academic hustle and bustle, passed.

Unfortunately, it does not come from the fact that there exist "works completely presenting the philosophy of sport, which have been published as books, specialist journals dedicated to it, scientific organisations and academic handbooks, as well as its extensive bibliographies" that "the very discipline must exist", what is maintained by Liponski in his unpublished text.

In a given case there appears confusion between the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) order and the content related and methodological order. Of course, taking into account the first order, the existence of the philosophy of sport is an irrefutable fact. However, it is only an initial and insufficient condition, because it is not enough for coming into existence of the philosophy of sport as a scientifically mature and autonomous discipline, because content related conditions and methodological conditions have not been



---

met. Taking it into account, the philosophy of sport is going to be disrespected and rightly disregarded in the fields of other philosophical disciplines.

However, it is worth pointing out that even from the viewpoint of the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) criterion any final stabilization has not taken place yet, because there is still much to do in the field of philosophy of sport at Polish and foreign universities. It is, for example, still far from maturity in that respect in many Polish tertiary schools – including universities of physical education. At many public and private universities (for example, at the Faculty of Physical and Health Education of the Rzeszow University) the discussed subject is not taken into account in syllabuses and curricula. Hence, there are not introduced connected institutional-organisational and structural-functional solutions – such as foundation of proper units, departments, institutes or faculties – in order to realize the abovementioned syllabuses and curricula. Thus, you can not say that the situation in that field is clear, stable and incontestable. The philosophy of sport at universities connected with sport arduously tries to obtain approval of its educational-cognitive status. It is not permitted, for example, during sessions of boards of physical education faculties – to supervise bachelor's and master's theses or to initiate doctoral or habilitation proceedings in that field. However it is recommendable to obey in that situation the directives concerning the second level of the Socratic dialectic method of a protreptic character, because there is included an incentive "to get rid of "ignorance" which is disgraceful for the man" (Krokiewicz 1995, p. 251).

On the other hand, when the pointed out argumentation is considered from the strictly content related viewpoint – things look quite different. Namely, the philosophy of sport still remains at the very beginning of its road in the content related and methodological sense. Probably many decades will pass before the discussed discipline – which is already existing in the institutional-organisational sense – is shaped, and many more before it is mature. Nowadays – according to my opinion – we have to do with the initial phase and further development of the philosophy of sport requires pioneering, arduous and time-consuming work in order to extract – as it was done by Socrates with the maieutic method – a new cognitive quality which has not been known up till now and which is constituted in that case by original philosophical assumptions and issues which are characteristic solely for the philosophy of sport. Of course – both in that light as well as from the viewpoint of further arguments – proclaiming on the basis of several publications that "the final stabilization of the philosophy of sport took place in the years 1967–1979" is definitely premature.

**General philosophy and the philosophy of sport.** It is relatively easy – because of formal and content related instruments; that is, knowledge they have – for philosophers by education to study sport. However, only few of them – taking into account the whole population of philosophers – do it. An overwhelming majority of philosophers treats persons dealing with the philosophy of sport with a pinch of salt. If philosophers deal with that issue, they treat it rather as a side occupation, which neither enhances their prestige in the philosophical milieu, nor raises the status of that milieu. Of course, it does not facilitate development of the philosophy of sport. It functions in the discussed milieu somehow like an illegitimate child.

I can mention two examples to illustrate it. The first of them concerns two my books dedicated to philosophical reflection on physical culture and sport (Kosiewicz 2000 and 2004), which were handed over, among others, to the library of the Institute of Philosophy of the Warsaw University. For some time they were there with three other my books (Kosiewicz 1997, 1998a, 1998b) in the philosophy of religion, dedicated especially to understanding and meaning of human corporeality in Christian anthropology (nota bene they were a basis for placing a note on my works in an encyclopaedia of the Polish Scientific Publishers entitled *Religia /Religion/* (2002, p. 55). However, as I noticed 2007 (but maybe it happened earlier), the abovementioned two books (Kosiewicz 2000 and 2004) connected with the appearing

philosophy of sport had been removed from the catalogue of the pointed out library – probably because they had not been counted among strictly philosophical publications. *Nota bene*, it is unknown whether the discussed books do not deserve it yet or whether they do not deserve it at all.

The second example concerns Alicja Przyłuska-Fischer (dealing with medical ethics), who has not placed any of her publications connected with philosophical reflection on sport in *Informator filozofii polskiej /Guidebook of Polish Philosophy/* (2004, pp. 231–232). It refers, among others, to a book *Etyczne aspekty sporu /Ethical Aspects of Sport/* written by her with Bohdan Misiuna (1993). Probably she came to a conclusion – what, taking into account the abovementioned situation may even seem justified – that such information might diminish value of her works concerning her main philosophical inquiries.

**Applicative character of the philosophy of sport as proof of lack of maturity and autonomy.** As it has been pointed out above, using the term the philosophy of sport is justified from the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) viewpoint. On the other hand, it raises serious doubts in the content related and methodological context. That is why it should be rather described as philosophical reflection on sport than philosophy in the strict sense of the word. However, in order to avoid a serious terminological split consisting in naming a given science, discipline or subdiscipline with names which are generally mutually exclusive, will use the name the philosophy of sport even when the term philosophical reflection on sport should be used.

That philosophy as at its initial stage among others because it has an applicative character. That term – that is, “applicative character” – means solely that at the discussed stage of development the philosophy of sport – and it refers to all its achievements – only draws from general philosophy and specialized philosophies, from various branches, currents, periods, schools, trends, notions, terms, categories, issues and assumptions in order to – shortly speaking and using Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz’s terminology (1985) – describe (ideography), explain (with nomotetic and nomological moves), understand and evaluate (with axiology) that all what, according to given authors, is connected with sport from their own subjective viewpoint.

In the philosophy of sport there is used and applied – of course, in a selective way – first of all already existing experience, effects of cognitive endeavours and achievements of the whole philosophy. Hence, while the philosophy of sport is being created, philosophy as such is treated according to its neo-Platonic conceptions (Domanski 1996a, p. 7) – rather as “art of arts” than “knowledge of knowledges”. Thus, existing traditional and contemporary philosophy is only a means used by developing philosophical reflection on sport – both in the content related and the formal (that is, methodological) sense.

The philosophy of sport is only a recipient and applier of recognized and established results of inquiries in other non-sport fields of studies. Maturity of a given philosophical branch is recognized not only by its ability to transform and use that what has been created elsewhere, but also by the fact that a given fragment or some developing specialized philosophy brings in to general philosophy and other specialized philosophies new qualities, original assumptions and contexts of justification characteristic only for it.

In the case of the philosophy of sport the situation is quite different. For the time being it is something like a cognitive parasite. It borrows and uses everything what can be useful for it giving other forms of philosophy nothing in return, since no feedback relation – as it is understood by Leszek Kołakowski (2000, pp. 15–44, the first winner of the John W. Kluge Prize endowed by the Library of Congress, constituting an equivalent of the Nobel Prize in the humanities) – takes place. I mean relation characteristic for traditionally interpreted philosophy which takes place when philosophy not only makes use of achievements of other sciences, but also exerts its feedback influence inspiring them with its own cognitive

---

achievements, with generalizations of a fulgurational (as it was meant by Konrad Lorenz (1977)) character and with assumptions characteristic only for it for further cognitive endeavours.

There is no such a situation like, for example, in the case of the philosophy of biology or of Ludwig von Bertalanffy's general system theory (1973, 1984), connected with the organismal conception of the human being understood as a functional structure, which has drawn a significant response in, among others, philosophical anthropology, the philosophy and the theory of medicine, and even in clinical medicine.

Inquiries into Descartes's physics (1958) have influenced significantly the philosophy of the cosmos and the connected ontology of the universe. Descartes presented a mechanistic vision of the world. He interpreted organic and non-organic beings with physical categories. He became a protoplast of physicalism characteristic for the Vienna Circle (called also the third positivism, neopositivism, logical empiricism and – by Rudolf Carnap – scientific empiricism (Carnap 1969, pp. 68, 70–79; 1973, p. 842.)). Simultaneously with Thomas Hobbes, he created a biomechanistic conception of the human being (1839), which was referred to by, among others, Julien Offray de La Mettrie in *Man a Machine* (1748, 1984), who – similarly as many others – used inquiries connected with it for medical practice.

Cartesian philosophy of the human being constituted foundations of contemporary biomechanics, which is used in interesting ways in contemporary research in the field of movement recreation (called also physiotherapy) as well as in the theory of sport and sporting practice.

Sigmund Freud's (1982) considerations concerning psychoanalysis, which was created by him, have influenced significantly development of philosophical anthropology, the philosophy of medicine, psychological and psychiatric therapies and they contributed to the appearance of new forms of biological psychoanalysis as well as opposing various forms of culturally-oriented neo-psychoanalysis, which assumed that mental disturbances, neuroses, deviations and pathologies are caused by smaller or greater disruptions of social relations. Psychoanalysis and neo-psychoanalysis have greatly enriched contemporary conceptions of the human being and medical therapies.

Freud's psychoanalysis has also been applied in the philosophy of art. the theory of literature and the theory of drama. For example, undecided, self-restricting, unfulfilled, hesitant, inconsequent Hamlet's behaviour can be – although one-sidedly – explained by- referring to the Oedipus complex, which was described by the creator of psychoanalysis. After all, Hamlet comes to the Elsinore castle in order to take revenge on his uncle who has murdered his father and married his wife – Hamlet's mother. Hamlet gets confirmation of that fact (during the second scene of the first act) on the castle wall at night, when the ghost of the father tells him in details about the whole event, about the murder. In spite of that, Hamlet – who should have killed the uncle just after the revelation – is undecided what and how to do during the whole play, almost to the end of the fifth act. Referring to Freudian psychoanalysis makes it possible to explain that his behaviour is influenced by the Oedipus complex. Namely, in the light of that explanation, Hamlet's hesitation results from the fact that the uncle is, as a matter of fact, his ally, since he killed the man who had been Hamlet's greatest rival since his early childhood, who grabbed love of the beloved mother (Skwarczynska 1978).

In that sphere – that is, in the field of influence of specialized philosophies on general philosophy, other specialized philosophies and other branches of science, there is a countless number of similar examples. However, they do not refer to the philosophy of sport yet.

Graham McFee in the chapter *Are There Philosophical Issues Respect to Sport (Other than Ethical Ones)* included in the monograph *Ethics & Sport* (1998, pp. 3–18) points out that, as a matter of fact, there are no philosophical assumptions which are connected solely with or characteristic solely for research based reflection on sport (ibid., p. 6), that we have

only to do with application of various philosophical ideas, various forms of philosophical reflection in order to define, explain and, first of all, understand what is characteristic for sporting activity.

Hence, he refers to his four main fields of philosophical interests: freedom of action, philosophical anthropology (or philosophy of person), normativity of rules and aesthetics, which were used by him as content related and methodological resources while he was explaining what is sport. He proclaims that such a research-oriented move do not provide any argument substantiating the thesis that the philosophy of sport exists, since, indeed, we have to do in that case with a move of a technical character, with a more or less successful attempt at application, and sport is only one of many examples which may be attributed to a given philosophical idea – even if sometimes some example from the field of sport is more suitable than others e.g. in educational process connected with defining general principles and manifestations of normativity of rules or freedom of action.

Exactly the same may be told about the issues appearing in a book by the abovementioned Slusher (1967), constituting simultaneously its table of contents: *Sport and Being* (subchapters: *Realms of Being*; *Being-within-Sport*; *Truth of Being*; *Ontological Truth – Foundation of Form*; *Recognition of Truth in Sport*; *The Body of Entity*; *Sport and Purpose* (*Sport – An Awareness of Human Action*; *Sport as a Situation*; *Sport as It Is*; *Togetherness – as a Potential*; *Realisation of the Self*); *Sport and Meaning* (subchapters: *The Meaning of I*; *Sport – Relation and Meaning*; *Sport and the Symbol*; *Meaning of the Perceived Reality*; *Sport as Hitman Absurdity*); *Sport and the Religious* (*Ritual*; *Sport as Religious Symbol*; *Sport and Religion – as Institution*; *Morality and Ethics*; *Allowing for the Existing Morality*; *The Element of Silence*); *Sport: Existence and Decision* (subchapters: *Perfection in Sport*; *A Production of Work and Play*; *Freedom as a Function: A Real of Anxiety*; *Sport and Death*).

Those issues, and the connected contents, are meant to constitute the crowning argument that the philosophy of sport, in an autonomous and mature form, has obviously already come to being. I will repeat that application of philosophical assumptions and issues for description, explanation, understanding or evaluation of sport is not enough to constitute the philosophy of sport in the strict sense of the word. It is, at its best, philosophical reflection on sport (that is, the philosophy of sport at an early stage of development). Hence, sport can be only a special case – a useful example facilitating considerations on, among others, the theory of truth, the theory of freedom, ontology, anthropology, morality, aesthetics or the philosophy of existence and tanatology (it may refer to, for example, combat sports – boxing or karate – or FI car racing as well as himalaism considered from the viewpoint of borderline situation, like that of death). By the way, Ludwig Wittgenstein's favourable example in considerations on the theory of games was the game of chess.

**Famous philosophers' opinions on sport and the philosophy of sport.** Neither the fact that many outstanding philosophers raised issues connected with sport is an argument for the existence of the philosophy of sport. Introducing "sports metaphors and references to ancient sport (...) reconstruction of corporeal and spiritual experience which was gained by Plato thanks to his sports participation and victories and projection of that experience in his later philosophy" surely – and contrary to that what is proclaimed by Liporiski in his unpublished text – is no proof of creation and existence of the philosophy of sport, it is only trace presence of his experiences as an athlete in dialogues which were written later. Moreover, referring to sport or making use of examples taken from it is, after all, only application of sport-related subjects and not philosophy. The same refers to Hobbes, who allegedly thought that just sport (he played the game which was called royal tennis then, 1839) and singing in bed would ensure him longevity, or even to Sartre, who considered some aspects of sport quite extensively in *Being and Nothingness* (1956). But both in the first and in the second case those statements do not constitute the philosophy of sport yet.

---

The fact that many distinguished philosophers – much more than have been mentioned by me – proclaimed accidentally (sometimes in a more complex or deepened way) their opinions on sport, in not proof of existence of the philosophy of sport in its mature and autonomous form. It is only a manifestation of philosophical reflection on sport, for sport – because of more or less important reasons – occurred in the abovementioned philosophers' fields of interests and seemed them important. Then they applied their specialist knowledge to explain and understand what interested them as philosophers. An example in that respect may be an excellent and extensive study by Janusz Kuczynski dedicated to anthropological aspects of sport (considered from the viewpoint of the philosophy of man) entitled. *Gra jako negacja tworzenie swiata /Game as Negation and Creation of the World/* (1990, pp. 56–92).

**Does quantity transforms into quality in philosophy?** Neither a sufficient argument for the existence of the philosophy of sport is constituted by a considerable number of papers and books. In the bibliography of an 1983 academic handbook on the philosophy of sport by C. Thomasa *Sport in Philosophic Context* there are mentioned 455 publications concerning the philosophy of sport and nowadays that number is surely greater. Does, however, quantity transforms into quality? That transformation – as the supposed chief principle of development of inanimate nature was once quite seriously discussed by Friedrich Engels (1949, p. 127, 1953, p. 244; Amsterdamski 1964, pp. 62–68). Nota bene it was pointed out many times, even in the period prone to Marxist ideology, that that principle does not come true – not only when it is referred to the philosophy of being. Harmful consequences of spreading false scientific theses were discussed by, among others, Stefan Amsterdamski (1981).

What can serve as proof of falseness of the view assuming that quantity stimulates increasing quality of the philosophy of sport is the level of education of members of the British Philosophy of Sport Association, the International Association for the Philosophy of Sport and the European Association for the Philosophy of Sport. About 85% of them have no philosophical education. It refers also to persons who performed highest functions in those or national associations. Both those persons as well as philosophical associations or journals on the philosophy of sport they were in charge of have surely played an important role in development of the philosophy of sport, first of all in the institutional-organisational sense.

They supported also content related and methodological development by inviting philosophers in the strict sense of the word – such as, among others, Hanna Hogenova (Charles University, Prague, the Czech Republic), Graham McFee (University of Brighton, UK; California State University) Ivo Jirasek (University of Olomouc, the Czech Republic), Lev Kreft (University of Ljubljana) or Maria Zowislo (Academy of Physical Education, Krakow, Poland for cooperation in associations, writing for joint publications and journals and presentations as keynote speakers. However it is not enough, because the quality of works on the philosophy of sport was determined mainly by those 85%.

It is possible to speak in that case about transformation of quantity into quality, but only in a quite specific and paradoxical sense. Namely, in that situation quantity stimulates poor quality, lack of philosophical competences causes that texts which are poor from the content related and methodological viewpoints are written. Often it is difficult to find any philosophy in them.

Moreover, not all of those who participate in international and national philosophical life are creative. Admittedly, subject matter of publications is varied. But only a part of them is on a quite good, good or very good level. Moreover – similarly as in the case of the rest of publications – almost 100% of them are applications, such as e.g. Stanisław Kowalczyk's monograph *Elementy filozofii teologii sportu /Elements of Philosophy and Theology of Sport/* (in that case, we have to do with application of Catholic personalism. It happens, admittedly, that single texts or monographs are mature, but the philosophy of sport as such is still far from maturity and autonomy. Such a situation will last for quite a long time, because

the philosophy of sport is dealt with by a relatively small – in comparison with the whole philosophical milieu – group of persons. They usually are not – apart from few exceptions – philosophers recognized by the milieu; that is, good philosophers. Those few situate considerations on sport far away from the main current of their inquiries. In the philosophical milieu the philosophy of sport is looked at as an illegitimate child and philosophers taking up studies on sport are looked at suspiciously or with a pinch of salt. It does not facilitate development of philosophical reflection on sport.

It happens also that the scientific level of a presentation is high, but, unfortunately, it is too non-philosophical. I mean that in analytical and synthetic, oral and written presentations even by persons who are outstanding regarding organizational and creative (writing) activity there dominate contexts of justification referring more to sports sciences than to philosophy. While explaining phenomena and research problems concerning sport they usually use non-philosophical terms, notions, categories, hypotheses and theories. There appear valuable texts, but not philosophical ones. The philosophy of sport as such will not appear if theoretical and practical facts concerning sport are regarded with a language characteristic for a widely understood theory of sport or, more generally, sports sciences. What is necessary in that case is philosophical language and knowledge of philosophy. There appear references to philosophy in the discussed texts, but they have rather an illustrative and superficial character.

On the other hand, it is an exaggeration to dedicate almost the whole text in the field of the philosophy of sport to inquiries into other philosophical branches. An example in that respect can be a paper by McFee entitled *Paradigms and Possibilities: Or, So?ne Concerns for the Study of Sport from the Philosophy of Science* (2007, pp. 58–77) and *Searching for Truth in Sport and Exercise Sciences* (2006, pp. 65–70). He generally presents there a lecture on the philosophy of sciences, methodology of empirical sciences or science studies concerning first of all Karl Popper's and Thomas Kuhn's views (unfortunately, Imre Lakatos, Paula Feyerabend or Leonard Nelson are not taken into account). Admittedly, it has a professional character, but only in a didactic – popularizing – sense. It seems meant for doctoral students preparing for general methodology or methodology of empirical sciences exams. That kind of descriptive presentation of Popper's or Kuhn's views would not have aroused interest even when the great thinkers were still alive, since it does not give any new research insights into them. And attaching some reflections on sport to it seemed an artificial and contingent move.

Heather Read behaved in quite a different way. She bases her innovative idea pointing out that sport is philosophy (*Sport as Philosophy. Presidential Address to the I APS 2007*, unpublished) on a balanced – although superficial – context of justification – including arguments both from the field of general philosophy (history of philosophy) and philosophical reflection on sport. That harmony is praiseworthy, but the pointed out factual justification appeared to be utterly mistaken. It probably results from lack of thorough philosophical education.

It is pointed out by, among others, a failed attempt at formulating a definition (referring to a not very good handbook) and then by an interpretation of the notion of philosophy allegedly characteristic for ancient Greece (Read 2007, p. 2). She proclaims that “the Greek term <sup>4</sup>*philosophia*’ literally means “love of wisdom””\*. She refers in that context to Pythagoras and Socrates, who – according to her opinion “made this conception of philosophy famous”. And nothing more about it, what is a pity, because she might present and discuss definitions of wisdom and definitions of philosophy by, among others, Pseudo-Plato (1973) and neoplatonic definitions of philosophy referring also to Aristotelian heritage (Domanski 1996, p. 7). For example, by reading Pseudo-Plato's *Definitions* you can find out that *fileo* means desire, striving and love for *sofla* – that is, wisdom and knowledge (which in his times

---

w're still notions of identical meaning. That kind of deepening knowledge could contribute to formulating a different line of argument, closer to Greek antiquity.

Moreover, the author of the discussed *Address* – written at the end of her presidency of the International Association for the Philosophy of Sport – proclaims that when relations between sport and philosophy are considered, you can “argue that historically and ideally sport is a form of philosophy” and, moreover, that “Greek athletics and philosophy both seek knowledge in similar ways and for similar reasons” (Read 2007, p.1).

She confirms also in *Conclusion* that there is no doubt that there is “resemblance between sport and philosophy” and that she understands “sport as a truth-seeking practice analogous to philosophy (ibid.. p. 9).

Then, summing up the whole line of her argument, she argues that “sport and science are both descendants of ancient Greek athletics. As sport philosophers we may preserve the social and educational value of athletics if we learn to see sport as philosophy” (ibid.. p. 9). Nota bene, Read does not mention how creation of philosophy and then of specialized sciences was influenced by culture, developing civilization, practical abilities other than sport and cognitive qualities included in art, religion or commonsense thinking. A statement proclaiming that sport is a form of philosophy cannot be sustained, because just as w'ell you could treat as philosophy all other forms of physical activity of an autotelic or instrumental character (for example, those changing nature, society or the human individual). Shortly speaking, physical activity is not philosophy. Manifestations of theoretical activity which have not a philosophical character are not philosophy too. Only a highly sublime and specialized theoretical cognitive activity can be philosophy.

Moreover, two premises, emphasized in the text and pointing out that: a) wisdom and knowledge w're a basis for Socrates's moral philosophy, and b) it is possible to find educational elements in sports activity, do not substantiate a conclusion that sport is philosophy (it is an example of a defective hypothetical syllogism). From that viewpoint, all human activity having some educational qualities would be philosophy. By the way, it is pedagogy which deals with education. Philosophy and pedagogy are tw'o different specialized disciplines. Equating education – which is a part of pedagogy – with philosophy is a mistake.

**Does handbooks on the philosophy of sport are proof of its development?** I am not convinced by referring to academic handbooks concerning the philosophy of sport, which are supposed to constitute an irrefutable proof that the philosophy of sport has come into existence in a form which is deepened in methodological and content related sense. I have a quite opposite opinion in that respect. Just those handbooks – more than any other publications connected with the philosophy of sport – paradoxically emphasise maybe not so much its non-existence, but its very low. often non-professional level and superficiality.

They present the philosophy of sport in the worst possible way, since they are saturated with retrospective element referring to other books trying to associate philosophy with sport. They present in a condensed form effects of other authors' studies – that is. results of application of philosophy to presented issues concerning the philosophy of sport. In comparison with other publications, they are solely secondary discussions and not source books – they are derivative in their relation towards others, but even those others contain philosophical applications and not philosophy in the strict sense of the word.

In the abovementioned paper by McFee, the author proclaims that the discussed discipline does not exist (in the content related and methodological sense – my interjection, J.K.). Moreover, nothing suggests – according to his opinion – that it is going to come into being. Hence, he is of an opinion that there is nothing to justify – both in the formal and the content related sense – writing handbooks or founding educational institutions dealing with teaching that philosophy.

That conclusion seems to me too radical. Each advanced scientific discipline had had its initial period before it developed and gained autonomy in the methodological and content related respect.

**Can one book be proof of existence of a mature and autonomous scientific discipline?** On the other hand, Zbigniew Krawczyk informs in one of his unpublished texts on the philosophy of sport that its beginnings may be dated back to the 60. of the previous century, and the abovementioned book by Slusher *Man, Sport and Existence* (1967) may be regarded as a work symbolizing that fact. That argument does not seem convincing either if it is confronted, for example, with Aristotle's (1988), Pomponazzi's (1980) or Descartes's (1986) works. The first of them in antiquity, the second in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and the third in the 17<sup>th</sup> century wrote excellent anthropological monographs dedicated to the human soul, self, consciousness, or the psyche (*O duszy /On Soul/,* 1988, and *O niesmiertelnosci duszy /On Immortality of the Soul/,* 1980, as well as *O namifpnosci duszy /Soul's Passion/,* 1986). However, it does not come from that at all that as early as since the publication of those books it had been possible to talk about the existence of psychology, which, after all, appeared much later. The abovementioned ones – similarly as many other authors (beginning from Orphicists and ancient philosophers including Christian ones, through medieval thinkers to modern writers) may be pointed out as only protoplasts of that fascinating science. The situation of the philosophy of sport is similar – in its autonomous and mature form it will probably appear much later.

Krawczyk's conclusion concerning the book by Slusher raises also doubts because of another reason. If he has known about its existence for such a long time (after all, the book was published in 1967) and evaluated it so highly that he even recognized it as a groundbreaking work constituting proof of existence of the philosophy of sport, why did some decades after publication of that work he supported and identified with a paper *Filozofia sportu czy filozoficzny si nad sportem /Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection on Sport/* which three times was also signed by him with his name and which pointed out that in that respect we have to do rather with philosophical reflection on sport than with a philosophy of sport in the strict sense of the word?

If truth be told, I wrote that text by myself. In the middle of the 90. we together (that is, Jozef Lipiec, Zbigniew Krawczyk and me) were to publish a joint publication in English dedicated to the philosophy of sport to be published by "Dialectic & Universalism" (a journal edited by Janusz Kuczynski under the auspices of the Warsaw University and the International Society for Universal Dialog). When tasks were divided, it fell to me to write the introduction. And because Kuczynski again (that is, as always) did not keep his word, and publication of the book was indefinitely postponed, I decided to publish that introduction in a form of a short paper (with Krawczyk's and Lipiec's permission, mentioning them as co-authors) with the abovementioned and significant title *Filozofia sportu czy filozoficzny namysl nad sportem /Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection on Sport/* (Kosiewicz, Krawczyk, Lipiec 1995). Then Lipiec backed out from the partnership and the next two publications – each time in a different milieu and after a request – were already without his name (Kosiewicz, Krawczyk 1997, Krawczyk, Kosiewicz 1997). Krawczyk liked the text – and its content – so much that when it was printed another time (in the joint publication published by a Catholic organization Salos and edited by Zbigniew Dziubirski) he moved his name to the first place (that is, he pointed out that he is its main author), whereas in a book dedicated to the philosophy of tourism Zachariasz Lyko (2004) mentions Krawczyk as the only author of my paper. Nota bene, Krawczyk did not correct that mistake, in spite of the fact that he was the editorial reviewer of the monograph published by Lyko in 2004. Probably he identified with the discussed paper so much that there did not remain enough place for me.



---

**Does the philosophy of sport is a part of philosophy as such or a part of sports sciences?** The philosophy of sport conceived as a part of sports sciences is not going to appear earlier than sports sciences – admittedly, continuously developed and modified – will start to exist in a mature and autonomous form. It is because of the fact that the philosophy of sport – similarly as each philosophy of a specialized discipline, like e.g. the philosophy of law, the philosophy of art, the philosophy of physics, the philosophy of biology or the philosophy of medicine – is, first of all, a part of the specialized discipline it comes from, and not a part of general philosophy. Of course, general philosophy plays – because of application-related reasons – an important role in creating specialized philosophies. Nevertheless, the philosophy of a given discipline expresses that what is characteristic for a given discipline, branch or science. That is, among other things, what makes it different from general philosophy and other types of specialised philosophies (like, for example, Kant's philosophy, Hegel's philosophy, ancient Greek philosophy or philosophy of French Enlightenment). It is, however, true that it corresponds to general philosophy (and its branches, and other specialized philosophies) just because of the fact that that what is general – terms, notions, categories, issues or assumptions – has been used for creation of a given specialized philosophy. It is also true that specialized philosophies may undergo sublimation going so far to make them simultaneously a part of general philosophy.

By the way, in philosophy as such there is always a debate during conferences and in specialist journals concerning a dilemma: is philosophy science at all? That dispute is very inspiring from the epistemological viewpoint, because it serves deepening philosophers' reflection on their own discipline and facilitates determining its identity. It refers also to the philosophy of sport. The dispute includes attempts at answering the question: has the philosophy of sport already come into existence as an autonomous and mature discipline in the content related sense or do (and why do) we still need to wait for it?

Moreover – in the light of the abovementioned dispute – there is also possible a polemic concerning the question: can we call the philosophy of sport, when it is already an autonomous and mature discipline, a science or cannot we?

**Can lack of contents and sense in the philosophy of sport be an argument supporting the thesis about its existence?** Paradoxically, scepticism about existence of the philosophy of sport expressed in texts dedicated to it can be surely recognized as a manifestation of epistemological activity in that field. Criticism of cognitive qualities of the discussed discipline, cautious attitude towards attempts at creating a philosophy of sport or their negation including a proper context of justification point out to and simultaneously define conditions of its identity.

Nota bene, the dispute on the existence or non-existence of the philosophy of sport can be also solved in another (however, illusory) way, which is presented below.

It can be assumed – as it has been announced by the above subtitle – that, having made some philosophical (but non-formal) assumptions, even reflections without mature, proper, matter-of-fact qualities characteristic for philosophy and identified with it, are philosophy in the strict sense of the word. It is a typically eristic move giving versimilitude to seemingly content related qualities and providing that something what is not philosophy yet can be regarded as philosophy.

At the beginning of that line of reasoning there arises a question: is philosophical reflection on sport philosophy in the full meaning of the word or not? It can be assumed, on the basis of the below argumentation, that if we have to do with strictly philosophical reflection, it is permissible to proclaim – in spite of justified criticism – that we have, after all, to do with philosophy as such.

It refers – firstly – to philosophy in the form of thinking thought, which presents itself as well as expresses and objectivizes solely human abilities and cognitive qualities. It appears,

for example, in Descartes's meditations, who presents only his own views worked out by himself, which do not come from any other supernatural sources and inspirations.

Secondly, it refers to the thought thought by the human being, coming from a transcendental (abstract and non-religious) or transcendent (religious) – so, in both cases, ideal and supernatural – reality. It objectivizes itself in the subject independently from it – as it is assumed by the Hegelian conception of the Absolute, which realizes itself in the individual and collective consciousness. In the Absolute's hands the human being is a tool unaware of his role or a medium which only transmits knowledge which has come into existence and was revealed in him. He is not aware that it is not he who thinks. He does not know that the Absolute manifests itself in his thoughts, that wisdom and logic of the Absolute objectivize themselves in his views.

A similar situation takes place in the case of collective consciousness. People are sure that it is created by them; that culture, art, morality, religion, state, philosophy are their unique species quality, whereas manifestations of both collective and individual consciousness are only a product of the Absolute's necessary self-creation and self-affirmation – and not of human activity.

Thus, it can be assumed – taking into account the two abovementioned conceptions of philosophizing – that every reflection revealing itself in their fields is philosophy, since philosophical reflection meeting methodic and content related requirements concerning institutional and non-institutional philosophy and objectivised in an oral or a written form – is philosophy. That is why you can be of an opinion that philosophical reflection on sport is philosophy, because philosophy as such has focused its attention on sport in that case. Thus, it is permissible to proclaim that we have to do with the philosophy of sport even when the philosophy of sport has not come into being in a content related and methodological sense yet. However, from the viewpoint of philosophy, in order not to introduce a paradox and, at the same time, an ontological dissonance concerning simultaneous existence and non-existence of the philosophy of sport, it is better to use a notion of philosophical reflection on sport.

To my surprise that typically eristic reasoning (Kosiewicz, 2006, pp. 310–311) has been incautiously interpreted by Kowalczyk as substantiating the existence of the philosophy of sport. He proclaimed: “that the Warsaw philosopher in his further considerations is not, however, so firm ” (Kowalczyk 2007, p. 154).

I would like to proclaim that neither earlier, nor later I was more or (all the more) less “firm” – as it is written by my friend from Lublin – in that respect. Probably he did not notice that my statement including a proposal of possible solution of the dispute on the existence of the philosophy of sport as a fully autonomous discipline or as only philosophical reflection on sport, was, as a matter of fact, an innocent and modest joke perversely disguised as philosophical seriousness (Kosiewicz 2006, pp. 310–311). The point is that if it is assumed that philosophy has an anthropogenetic character (and not an objective one as it was in Hegel's case), every philosophical reflection – including that focused on issues of sport – is philosophy. Of course, from that anthropogenetic viewpoint you can confirm the existence of the philosophy of sport regardless of the fact of meeting by it any content related and methodological conditions (including those by Stanislaw Kaminski, which are not very successfully referred to by Kowalczyk). Taking into account only the anthropogenetic criterion, even a philosophical nonsense said by a philosopher can be treated as general philosophy or a philosophy of something. Hence, of course, the attempt at settling the dispute which has been announced at the beginning does not settle anything.

It may be also added that philosophy as such – that is, philosophy in the form of thinking thought in Descartes' case and of thought thought in Hegel's case – surely meets, taking into account its contents and sense, the content related criterion and the methodological criterion. Thus, from that viewpoint, the existence, maturity and sense of philosophy as such

---

are determined by its contents and sense. Hence, the institutional-organisational (structural-functional) criterion is meaningless. The same refers to the philosophy of sport. The existence of the philosophy of sport, its autonomy and maturity are determined, first of all, by its contents and sense – and not by institutional-organisational or structural-functional qualities.

## **2. Methodological and content related viewpoint**

**Criteria of general and specialised methodology.** Elaboration of my methodological viewpoint has been contributed to by the abovementioned polemical paper by Stanislaw Kowalczyk (2007, pp. 152–155), and especially by Stanislaw Kaminski's views. Rev. Kowalczyk referred to them in order to substantiate argumentation concerning the existence of the philosophy of sport as an autonomous scientific discipline (Kowalczyk 2007, p. 152, Kaminski 1992, p. 253.). That move – according to my opinion – did not have a positive result (Kowalczyk 2007, s. 152–155). Nevertheless, the discussed text has contributed to new reflections and conclusions and, as a result, to fuelling the dispute on the existence of the philosophy of sport regarded from the viewpoints of general methodology and its specialized methodology, because it seems that doubts expressed in that respect can be justified.

Kaminski writes (I quote after Kowalczyk, 2007, p. 152), that “The autonomy of a scientific discipline is determined by among others: 1. Its subject, 2. The level those who practice it, its means and results are on, 3. The level of its meta-scientific self-determination and 4. Its organizational and informational status /an external factor/” (Kaminski 1992, s. 253).

Three of those criteria – the first, the second and the fourth – refer directly to the discussed autonomy, whereas the third criterion refers to maturity of the scientific discipline. It is a criterion which, admittedly, determines coming into being of autonomy, but which, first of all – if the pointed out meta-scientific self-determination appears – is proof of maturity of a given discipline.

Hence I would like to emphasise that – from the viewpoint of general methodology – the philosophy of sport do not meet 75% of formal conditions (that is, three of them) pointed out by Kaminski, which are necessary for autonomy of a scientific discipline – the first condition, the second condition and the third one.

Apart from that, it does not meet four additional – and equally important – criteria determining autonomy of a scientific discipline (including autonomy of the philosophy of sport). It refers to the following criteria: 5. The fifth one connected with necessity of making it independent from application of basic assumptions, issues and theories characteristic for general philosophy (its branches) and specialized philosophies as main sources of its development, 6. The sixth one pointing out that a condition necessary for the abovementioned independence is working out by a given discipline its own specific assumptions, issues and theories which have not been borrowed, 7. The seventh one concerning feedback influence creatively inspiring general philosophy (and its branches) and specialized philosophies – confirming not only autonomy, but, first of all, maturity of a given discipline.

Neither the philosophy of sport meets the eighth criterion from the area of specialized methodology connected with it – that is, a condition concerning research competences in the field of sports sciences and competences concerning philosophical instruments necessary for matter-of-fact practicing the discussed discipline. I will refer to that criterion – as well as to the first methodological criterion according to Kaminski's interpretation – at the end of presented reasoning.

For philosophy, which not only in Pseudo-Plato's times was understood, among others, as desire, striving and love for wisdom and knowledge (which once were treated as identical notions. Domanski 1996), the problem of autonomy and maturity of philosophy (including the philosophy of sport) making the subject as close to the epistemological Absolute as it is possible for the human being, constitutes an issue of primary importance (Domanski 1996, p. 7, Pseudo-Platon 1973).

Determining the level of autonomy and maturity of a given scientific discipline can be helped with, among others, methodological criteria – first from the area of general methodology and then those taken from its specialized methodology. In that respect, similarly as in formal disciplines, a zero-one criterion pronouncing truth or falseness is applied: either a given scientific discipline is autonomous, or it is not. There are no intermediate situations – unlike in morality, customs-related behaviours or in the penal code, where intermediate situations between good and evil are perceived. Either a fish is fresh, or it is not. There is no, say, fish of second freshness like that from “The Master and Margarita” by Mikhail Bulgakov. If a given scientific discipline do not meet at least one methodological criterion connected with autonomy, it is neither autonomous, nor mature. If it does not meet at least one criterion of maturity, it is not mature.

**Identity of the philosophy of sport and its autonomy.** The philosophy of sport does not meet the third criterion of autonomy of a scientific discipline pointed out by Kaminski. Namely: the philosophy of sport – apart from the few abovementioned texts (e.g. McFee 1998, Kowalczyk 2007, Kosiewicz 2006, 2007) – have no meta-scientific self-determining reflection. Almost all statements about the philosophy of sport have, principally, a commonsense character. Within general philosophy or systemic philosophy such situations happen too, but much more rarely. It refers even to genial thinkers, who would have never expected to be accused of it. By the way, even George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel’s views concerning the existence and qualities of time were rightly described by Martin Heidegger as “understanding time in a commonsense way” (1994, p. 601).

The abovementioned deficit of meta-scientific reflection is not only proof of lack of autonomy, but also of lack of maturity of a given discipline.

**Content related and methodological dependence.** The philosophy of sport is still completely dependent on content related and methodological achievements of general philosophy (and its branches) and of specialized philosophies (the fifth criterion is not fulfilled). It is a methodological fact of primary importance.

**Literature and the methodological criterion of autonomy.** You can also have – regardless of a great number of monographs and papers in the field of philosophy of sport – justified reservations connected with the second criterion of autonomy. The point is that the discussed philosophy is still at the beginning of the road, at the initial stage, without its specific assumptions and issues it has worked out and deepened by itself. It is not advanced yet – and will not be for a long time – and possible maturity and scientific self-knowledge will appear much later. A great number of publications does not mean that quantity transforms into quality. For example, in post-Enlightenment France influence of the Catholic Church was considerably diminished. In spite of that, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century just in France – and not in any country which was still saturated with Catholicism, we had to do with a quantitatively and qualitatively unusual abundance of excellent Catholic philosophers, such as Etienne Gilson, Jacques Maritain or Gabriel Marcel.

**Application and lack of feedback.** The philosophy of sport is not a mature discipline (and hence it is not autonomous), because it does not exert inspiring and creative feedback influence on general philosophy (with its branches) and other specialized philosophical disciplines (the sixth and seventh criterion are not fulfilled). Nota bene, a term “autonomous science” does not mean at all — also when referred to the philosophy of sport – a completely autarchic science. The philosophy of sport will be fully autonomous and mature not only when it becomes relatively independent from assumptions or issues characteristic for general philosophy and specialized philosophy. It will be fully autonomous and simultaneously mature when it has created also its own – that is, not borrowed in the fundamental sense – theories, assumptions, issues and when it exerts its inspiring and creative influence on, among others, other philosophical inquiries (Kosiewicz 2006a, pp. 307–308).

---

**Universals and the philosophy of sport.** Methodological controversies (referring to the unfulfilled second and third criterion) are aroused by Rev. Kowalczyk's conclusion concerning universals which are connected with sport. He proclaims that "the philosophy of sport has a subject, which is characteristic for it – among others, universal elements and functions of sport which are not considered by any other philosophical discipline" (Kowalczyk 2007, p. 153). Their existence is to prove development of the philosophy of sport, development of its identity – that is, metaphilosophy. I am not convinced because of at least three reasons: it is doubtful to proclaim that the existence of universals is to be proved by a connection with universal human attributes, such as corporeality, mentality, rationality, freedom, creativity, being susceptible to higher values or ability to live social life. There is nothing in that thesis what could legitimize universal qualities of sport as a specific kind of effort or a specific form of cultural-biological activity (*nota bene*, writing about effort I take into account both movement activity characteristic for a majority of sports and mental activity connected with bridge or chess), because the fact that the human being is an incarnated being, mental being, etc. is neither an essential, nor universal feature of sport – similarly as breathing before, during and after physical effort is neither unique, nor universal feature of sport. There is nothing specific for sport in it. It is only one of main preconditions of maintaining the human subject alive.

Rev. Kowalczyk's statement (2007, p. 153) is also a polemic against my text concerning universals in sport (Kosiewicz 2004c, pp. 113–118, Kosiewicz 2004b, pp. 225–236 plus edition in English in Slovenia). However, I have not found there any counterarguments put forward against those convincing – although, controversial – arguments I placed in the chapter of the pointed out book (Kosiewicz 2004b, pp. 225–236). *Nota bene*, my papers quite often are deliberately controversial, because I question interpretative stereotypes which are established in commonsense thinking. It refers not only to the issue of universals, but also to negation of existence of the philosophy of sport as such (in the content related and methodological sense), negation of the opinion assuming that the Olympic Games are something more than sport or the opinion that the principle of fair play is the highest value of sport and Olympism. It refers also to rejection of the idea of existence of free time and holistic messages of Olympic education or negation of the IOC's financial disinterestedness.

It is not true that in the chapter entitled *Sport poxvszechniki – od nominalizmu do aleatoryzmu* /*Sport and Universals – from Nominalism to Aleatorism*/ (Kosiewicz 2004b, s. 225–236) I question existence of universal qualities of sport at all. The title – and especially the contents – suggest may be not something completely different, but at least quite different. Namely, I proclaim that it is possible to find one universal feature of sport. It is aleatorism. Moreover, in two more chapters – *Widowisko sportowe w swietle aleatoryzmu – stale przypadkowe elementy struktury spektaklu* /*Sports Spectacle in the Light of Aleatorism – Constant and Accidental Elements of the Structure of the Spectacle*/ (Kosiewicz 2004e, pp. 373–382, plus edition in English in Rome materials), as well as partly in *Struktura widowiska sportowego* /*Structure of the Sports Spectacle*/ (Kosiewicz 2004d, pp. 351–372) – I explain what aleatorism is.

*Nota bene*, under the influence of new reflections – among others, those connected with preparing the presented text – I have come to a conclusion that aleatorism is not an essential feature connected solely with sport, because it is a quality characteristic for the whole organic and non-organic world, for all forms of movement and intellectual activity except of those which are based on formal rules of a mathematical and logical character. Aleatorism can be perceived, its assumptions can be also used in sport. Because of the fact that there are no issues and assumptions of a universal character specific solely for the philosophy of sport, the second and the third criterion are not fulfilled.

**Towards the own specialised methodology.** I agree with Kowalczyk's obvious conclusion that generally only the philosophy of sport (with some abovementioned and possible exceptions) considers issues connected with sport on philosophical ground. It does not mean, however, that it is an autonomous and mature discipline. It is unintentionally confirmed by the Lublin philosopher, when he suggests that it should – while working out its own specialized methodology – draw from achievements of natural sciences and the humanities; that is, from the sociological-phenomenological method, from the method of introspection taken from psychology, from the hermeneutical method and, first of all, from “the method of classical philosophy”, which – according to his opinion (what sounds rather ideologically that rationally) – is “the proper method of the philosophy of sport” (Kowalczyk 2007, p. 153). Moreover, the Catholic thinker adds that “contemporary philosophy of sport should draw not only from classical (that is, Catholic) philosophy inspired by Aristotle's thought, but also from other philosophical currents: linguistic philosophy, hermeneutics, phenomenology, philosophy of dialogue, philosophy of values” (ibid.).

The author of these quotations do not describe specialized methodologies (and their results) currently applied in the philosophy of sport – in that respect, especially literature in English is worth going through. He suggests only in a vague way what methodological instruments it can use in the future drawing from achievements of general philosophy and some specialized sciences (ibid.).

Thus, Kowalczyk presents only an applicative proposal (the second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh criterion are unfulfilled), confirming simultaneously that the philosophy of sport is only at the initial stage of development, that it should begin efforts to work out its own method. Hence, it is far from autonomy, not to mention maturity (Kowalczyk 2007, p. 153).

The Catholic philosopher writes that “the proper method of the philosophy of sport in the method of classical philosophy” (ibid.). That statement questions again status of the philosophy of sport as an autonomous discipline (the fifth and the sixth criterion are unfulfilled). It does it because, first of all, he does not call for working out its own specialized methodology – he recommends application of that which already exists. Secondly, that proposal may change the philosophy of sport into some extension of classical (that is, Catholic) philosophy.

**Philosophical currents, quantity and quality.** Singling out a few currents within the philosophy of sport – such as the liberal-Anglo-Saxon one, the Olympic and neo-Olympic one, the neo-Marxist one, the personalist one, the functional-pragmatic one and the oriental one (Kowalczyk 2007, pp. 153–4) – is not a convincing move and a sufficient argument for a high content related level, maturity or autonomy of the discussed philosophy. These are not names or number of singled out currents which are proof of the level of the philosophy of sport, but only its contents. Poor contents and small size of the existing philosophical inquiries are not going, after all, to change under the influence of more or less justified divisions or classifications. That moves are not going to make the philosophy of sport more autonomous or more mature. It is not going to undergo a qualitative change and it is not going to grow – similarly like the cake in a popular joke, which the abovementioned classifying move inevitably reminds. The blonde from the joke, who has ordered the cake, is asked how many pieces should it be cut into – six or twelve “Six” – she answers. – “I wouldn't manage to eat twelve”.

**Does existence of the philosophy of Olympism determine the existence of the philosophy of sport?** Proof of existence of the philosophy of sport is also allegedly constituted by existence of the philosophy of Olympism. The Catholic philosopher refers in that respect to a monograph by an excellent Cracow philosopher Jozef Lipiec. *Filozofia olimpizmu /Philosophy of Olympism/* (1999). It is not, however, a sufficient argument, because the valuable book by Lipiec, which has been discussed by me at least two times

---

(Kosiewicz 1999a, 1999b), similarly as English language works in the field of philosophy of Olympism, has an applicative character (the fifth criterion is not fulfilled). Nota bene, I have at my disposal proper subject-related materials and a bibliography received from a former President of I APS. Heather Reid. I recommend also one of issues of *Journal of (he) Philosophy of Sport* containing articles dedicated to the philosophy of sport and suitable bibliographical information (JPS 2006).

However, it is not “abundant literature on the subject” Kowalczyk informs about (the second criterion is not fulfilled) – unless he refers to some specific, ascetic definition of abundance I do not know yet.

**Branches of philosophy and the philosophy of sport.** Kowalczyk – while writing on the philosophy of sport – proclaims also that “a pragmatic argument for autonomy of that discipline is the fact that there are distinguished components of its structure – thematic blocks, such as ontology of sport, social dimension of sport, ethics of sport and aesthetics of sport. They constitute integral and developed elements of philosophical reflection on sport and that is why we can already talk about the philosophy of sport as one of philosophical disciplines” (Kowalczyk 2007, p. 154). However, ontology, ethics or aesthetics of sport do not constitute yet developed branches of the philosophy of sport (the second criterion is not fulfilled). We still have to do with initial application of basic branches of general philosophy in that respect (the fifth criterion is unfulfilled). Nota bene, Kowalczyk does not mention of e.g. axiology, epistemology, philosophical anthropology or social philosophy connected with sport. And a thematic block called “social dimension of sport” is not any branch of the philosophy of sport after all. There is not any inspiring and creative feedback influence on branches of general philosophy either (the seventh criterion is not fulfilled). That all – and the fact that we have to do with so-called thematic blocks and not with developed branches – prove clearly that the philosophy of sport lacks autonomy and maturity.

The philosophy of sport – as I have already pointed out at the beginning of the text – meets only the organizational-institutional (structural-functional) condition; hence, it exists only as an academic discipline of didactic-scientific character using the name “the philosophy of sport”. On the other hand, it does not meet a majority of methodological criteria and that is why it – unlike the abovementioned ones – is still a specialized philosophy at the initial phase of development. Hence – not only because of methodological reasons, but first of all because of the content related one – it is rather on the level of philosophical reflection on sport than that of the philosophy of sport in the strict sense of the word, of an autonomous and mature discipline.

**Sports sciences and content related/methodological coherence.** Lack of autonomy and immaturity of the philosophy of sport may result from two more significant reasons – the first one has an objective character, whereas the second is subjective.

Both of them refer to content related reservations having their implications in the field of specialised methodology concerning the discussed discipline,

a) sports sciences do not constitute a coherent – in the content related and methodological sense – set of disciplines (the first criterion according to S. Kaminski’s interpretation remains unfulfilled). The feature which distinguishes them is less or more direct interest in phenomena and issues connected with sport. There is no similar coherence e.g. in the case of sciences of man. There are a lot of them, they are various, they come, for example, from empirical sciences and the humanities, they have biological and social qualities, they are – to a smaller or a greater degree – mediated through formal sciences, they have theoretical and practical, basic (autonomous) and service, basic and applicative (with postulative aims) character. There is also possible to distinguish among them pure sciences and applied sciences, sciences and abilities, sciences and technologies. They – that is, sports sciences, similarly as sciences of man – have various aims, use various and non-coherent (in the formal sense) or

even mutually excluding specialized methodologies, various terminologies, notions, categories, hypotheses and theories.

Representatives of natural, and especially biological, sports sciences cannot understand the sense of existence of the humanities – including those dealing with sport (or physical culture) – which do not use empirical methodology based on experiment and observation. Prof. Marek Klossowski (a physiologist) was clearly surprised and astonished by the fact that that kind of sciences exists at all.

Sports sciences are a mixture of various and different disciplines, which came into being not a long ago and are at the initial – and, simultaneously, applicative – stage of development, like e.g. the physiology of sport (which, as a matter of fact and rightly, is physiology of effort) or the psychology of sport. The latter deals with persons coming from the sports milieu. Psychology is interested also in individuals coming from other milieus – like miners, manual workers, physicians or journalists. It is supposed that it is not a reason for creating such specialized psychologies like the psychology of mining, the psychology of manual work, etc. I mention that in order to point out that there are still problems with constituting and determining qualities of particular disciplines from the field of sports sciences. Even greater problems appear while making attempts at defining the species (and, simultaneously, research-related) essence of sports sciences as such. If it is impossible to define sports sciences, their species (and research-related) essence, it is difficult to determine on that basis what the theory of sport – conceived as a derivative, an outcome or a fulguration (Lorenz 1977) of those greatly varied sciences – should deal with.

The philosophy of a given specialised science comes into being – as far as I know – in such a way as it once happened with e.g. the philosophy of physics, mathematics or biology. First a given scientific discipline must come into being and only then its self-knowledge – in the form of the theory of a given discipline – develops. Then, on that basis – that is, as a result of deepening and sublimation of that theory – its philosophy appears (biology, theory of biology and philosophy of biology can serve as an example). Hence, a specialised philosophy becomes a part of a given specialized discipline. Relations between a given specialized discipline, on the one hand, and its specialized methodology and general methodology, on the other hand, are anyway similar. Concluding, we can proclaim that specialized methodologies correspond with general methodology, similarly as specialized philosophies correspond with general philosophy, because that what is general in methodology and philosophy – terms, notions, categories, issues, assumptions – can be used at the initial stage of creation of a specialized methodology or philosophy. However, in philosophy the situation is qualitatively changed and different. Namely, some philosophies of specialized sciences, regardless of their roots and close connections with definite specialized sciences – evolve and become also parts of philosophy as such (like, for example, the philosophy of law, art, religion, etc.). Maybe it will happen also with the philosophy of sport.

In sports sciences there has not appeared yet such a theory which would include assumptions as well as content related and methodological issues being able to constitute a common cognitive denominator for all varied scientific disciplines which are connected with them. It even seems that such a situation will never happen. Thus, there will not be fulfilled the first methodological criterion according to Kaminski's interpretation, connected with defining the subject of research, which is so important for establishing autonomy of a scientific discipline.

Regardless of the pessimistic prophecy in that respect, we can surely proclaim that on the ground of sports sciences – unlike in the case of other abovementioned specialized disciplines – there has not appeared their specialized philosophy (that is, a philosophy fulfilling all necessary methodological criteria) yet. That what we have to do with – taking into account the abovementioned viewpoint – can at the best be described as philosophical reflection or considerations on sport, or as elements or aspects of the philosophy of sport at an early stage



---

of development. Nevertheless, taking into account the abovementioned organizational-institutional criterion – it can be assumed and maintained that the name the philosophy of sport is justified, because it refers to many varied research disciplines. It is similar in that respect to the philosophy of technology, the philosophy of art or the philosophy of religion, b) the second reason of the abovementioned immaturity and dependence of the philosophy of sport is lack of necessary research-related competences (the eighth methodological criterion connected with specialized methodology of the discussed discipline is unfulfilled). It refers, on the one hand, to superficial and commonsense character of knowledge on phenomena and issues which are connected with sport – including knowledge in the field of sports sciences, and, on the other hand, to improper preparation, education and philosophical competences. For example, books and papers by Christian (Catholic and Protestant) philosophers proclaiming their opinions about sport (for example, during annual conferences of the Salesian Sports Organisation) prove that their authors are usually excellent experts in a given form of Christian philosophy – what cannot be said about their knowledge on sports issues. The philosophy of sport requires both solid knowledge on philosophy as well as on the theory and practice of sport. If either of them is absent, we will have to do with a philosopher who secondarily tries to become acquainted with sports issues, or with an expert in sport trying to describe and explain theoretical issues which are connected with it with new philosophical cognitive instruments which he does not know very well and cannot master properly. In both cases we would have to do with admittedly ambitious (and, from that viewpoint, praiseworthy) attempt at philosophical reflection on sport, which, however, is not carried out properly. As a result, there appear considerations on the philosophy of sport which surely are neither an autonomous, nor mature form of that philosophy. On the one hand, it is caused by clear shortage of knowledge on sport; on the other, by an amateurish level of philosophical instruments. In the first case, considerations on sport are naive – that is, they are often strikingly incompetent – while in the second we are discouraged from reading them by instrumental shortcomings of the philosophical arguments, which is mainly mediated through handbook schematism and generalities as well as commonsense superficiality.

**When will an autonomous and mature form of the philosophy of sport appear?**

A considerable part of the abovementioned views has been presented in a form of a paper during the 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the International Association for the Philosophy of Sport organised by the Palacky University in Olomouc in September 2005 (the content of the paper is included in the presented text in a corrected and supplemented version). Those who were present during my speech – Scott R. Kretchmar, Jim S. Perry, Ivo Jirasek, Arno Muller and others – agreed, to put it mildly, with the presented argument. It is proved by a letter which was sent to me by Kretchmar ten days after my presentation. He confirms there, among other things, that I am right proclaiming that the philosophy of sport is only at the beginning of its road, that it is at an early stage of development and that its relations with general philosophy and specialized philosophies are one-sided – that is, the philosophy of sport draws from their achievements striving for its own deepening and development.

Kretchmar's statement is significant because of at least two reasons. Firstly, because he is a recognized authority in the field of the philosophy of sport, both because of his scientific achievements and because of functions connected with the discussed branch which he performed in the past and he performs currently. Secondly – what reveals Kretchmar's magnanimity and scientific objectivism – because the most critical part of my speech in Olomouc (and of the currently presented text) referred personally to him – that is, to his works since it was connected with handbooks on the philosophy of sport. Just those handbooks – including one of the best of them. *Practical Philosophy of Sport and Physical Activity* (Kretchmar, 2005, 1994) by him – highlight a low cognitive level of the discussed philosophy more than

any other publications connected with it. As I have written above, they present the philosophy of sport in a bad light and point out that it is at its initial state of applicative character.

Appearance and development of the philosophy of sport stirs up a question: when can we proclaim that its initial (applicative) period has come to an end, that there has taken place a visible qualitative change in its relations with general philosophy and specialized philosophies and that it has begun to exert inspiring feedback influence on the pointed out philosophies? I am of an opinion that such a clear dividing line is impossible to be pointed out especially from the viewpoint of here and now. Probably the solution in that respect will be different and only after some decades or later it will be possible to determine when such a fact has taken place.

The situation will be somehow similar to that which took place at the beginning of philosophy as such. It has been discussed who of great sages of ancient Greece can be regarded as the first philosopher. It was assumed that it is Thales from Miletus. However, opinions in that respect are divided, because it sometimes is also assumed that, as a matter of fact, he was a pre-philosophical ancient sage. It is also proved that as the only one of the seven famous sages he manifested philosophical interests. I am of an opinion that his considerations were so superficial and commonsense that they are difficult to be called philosophy and that the first real philosopher was only Anaximander. He inspired Pythagoreans, Parmenides, Plato, Aristotle or indirectly, after over twenty five centuries, Martin Heidegger (Kosiewicz 2006c, pp. 5–25; 2007, pp. 9–22).

Probably there will accidentally appear symptoms, various testimonies to qualitative transformations of the philosophy of sport; assumptions and issues which come solely from it and constitute it, which may inspire and facilitate development of other philosophical branches stimulating for new cognitive endeavours; however, it will not prove existence of the philosophy of sport as such. Then we will have to do – using Hegel's terminology from *The Phenomenology of Spirit* (Hegel 1963, Kosiewicz 2004f, pp. 5–15; 2006b, pp. 91–101) – only with movement towards absolute abstraction. Absolute abstraction – that is coming into being of the philosophy of sport in the full meaning of the word, will take place when those qualitative objectivizations have a permanent – not an accidental – character. Only then its development towards maturity can take place.

Each attempt at defining time when the philosophy of sport has appeared will have intuitive, subjective and relative character. It will never be possible to determine it in a precise and empirical way.

### **3. Basic deficiencies and barriers of the philosophy of sport – summary**

Defining organizational-institutional, content related and methodological deficiencies characteristic for the philosophy of sport points out to barriers which must be overcome to enable its further development. It is facilitated by defining its identity.

#### **Institutional-organisational difficulties.**

1. The philosophy of sport has not appeared in structures of many scientific and didactic institutions closely connected with sport.
2. Neither is it present in syllabuses and didactic of many of the abovementioned institutions.
3. About 85% of members of the international, the British and the European association of philosophy of sport – as well as participants of conferences on the subject and research projects and teams – have no philosophical education.
4. Many former chairpersons of scientific associations in Europe and outside had no philosophical education. A majority of them played a remarkable organizational and institutional role connected with promoting and strengthening the status of the philosophy of sport. However, their activity only indirectly and insufficiently facilitated development of that philosophy in the content related and methodological sense.

---

5. The strictly philosophical milieu manifests poor interest in the philosophy of sport. A percentage of persons from that milieu who carry out studies connected with it or express their opinions about it is too low.

### **Wnioski**

It is possible to distinguish the following content related and methodological deficiencies characteristic for the philosophy of sport:

1. Shortage of original assumptions and issues, which have been worked out solely on the ground of the philosophy of sport and are characteristic only for that discipline.

2. The discussed philosophy uses only languages of general philosophy and other specialised philosophies, referring to their terms, notions, categories, branches, circles, schools, currents, periods, ages, assumptions, issues, etc.

3. There is no feedback influence on general philosophy and specialised philosophies.

4. Literature on the philosophy of sport has introductory (initial) and applicative qualities.

5. Because of the abovementioned reasons, the philosophy of sport does not meet the fifth, the sixth and the seventh methodological condition concerning becoming independent from the abovementioned application and working out its own, specific assumptions and issues, as well as feedback influence. That is because such a situation makes it impossible to confirm not only its autonomy, but also its maturity.

6. Sports sciences (which, treated in a broader or different way, can be called physical culture sciences) have no common and coherent content related and methodological basis. They are very varied in that respect. It makes impossible coherent sublimation of those science in the form of the philosophy of sport. In that case, the first methodological criterion (according to S. Kaminski's interpretation), concerning its autonomy, is not fulfilled, because the subject of its interest connected with sports sciences has not been defined.

7. The fact that the philosophy of sport is not cognitively advanced (that is, there are no significant results of practising it), and that there are no means connected with the discussed activity (that is, a specialised methodology) and facilitating its development, causes that it is neither autonomous, nor mature from the viewpoint of the second methodological criterion according to Kaminski's interpretation.

8. A low level of meta-scientific self-definition of the philosophy of sport causes that the third methodological criterion according to Kaminski's interpretation, concerning self-reliance, is not fulfilled.

9. One of reasons of the abovementioned immaturity and lack of autonomy of the philosophy of sport is also lack of necessary research-related competences (the eighth criterion concerning specialized methodology is not fulfilled). It refers, on the one hand, to superficial and commonsense character of knowledge about phenomena and issues concerning sport – including knowledge from the field of sports sciences – and, on the other hand, to improper preparation, education and philosophical competences.

1. Ajdukiewicz, K. (1985), *Metodologiczne typy nauk* [Methodological Types of Sciences], in: Ajdukiewicz K. *Język i poznanie* [Language and Cognition], Warszawa, PWN.
2. Amsterdamski S. (1964), *Ilość i jakość* [Quantity and Quality], in: Amsterdamski S., Engels. Warszawa, Wiedza Powszechna.
3. Amsterdamski S. (1981), *Życie naukowe a monopol władzy (casus Lysenko)* [Scientific Life and Monopoly of Power (Lysenko's Case)], Warszawa, Towarzystwo Kursów Naukowych. Wykłady, Wydawnictwo Nowa.
4. Arnold J. (1979), *Meaning in Movement, Sport and Physical Education*, London, Heinemann Education Book Ltd.
5. Arystoteles (1988), *O duszy* [On Soul], Warszawa, PWN.
6. L. von Bertalanffy, *General System Theory. Foundations, Development, Applications* by Ludwig von Bertalanffy, New York 1973.
7. Bertalanffy, von L. (1984), *Ogólna teoria systemu* [General System Theory], Warszawa, PWN.

8. Best D. (1978), *Philosophy and Human Movement*, London, Allen and Unwin.
7. Carnap R. (1973), Neopozytywistyczna koncepcja weryfikacji w ujęciu Carnapa [Neo-Positivist Conception of Verification according to Carnap's Interpretation], in: Mejbaum B., Mejbaum W. (eds.), *Główne zagadnienia filozofii socjologii marksistowskiej* [Main Issues of Marxist Philosophy and Sociology], Łódź, Wydawnictwo Akademii Medycznej.
8. Carnap R. (1969), Sprawdzalność i znaczenie [Testability and Meaning], in: Carnap R., *Filozofia jako analiza języka nauki* [Philosophy as Analysis of Language of Science], Warszawa, PWN.
9. Descartes, R. (1958), *Medylacje pierwszej filozofii*, [Meditations on First Philosophy], Warszawa, PWN.
10. Descartes, R. (1986), *Namiętności duszy* [Soul's Passion], Warszawa, PWN.
11. Domanski J. (1996), *Melamorfozy pojęcia filozofii. Od antyku do renesansu* [Metamorphoses of the Notion of Philosophy. From Antiquity to Renaissance], Warszawa, PWN.
12. Domanski J. (1996), *La philosophic, theorie ou maniere de vivre? Les Controverses de l'Antiquite a la Renaissance, avec une Preface de Pierre Hadot*, Fribourg-Paris.
13. Engels, F. (1953), *Dialektyka przyrody* [Dialectics of Nature], Warszawa, Książka i Wiedza.
14. Engels F. (1949), *Anty-Dühring. Pan Dühring dokonuje przewrotu w nauce* [Anti-Dühring], Warszawa, Książka i Wiedza.
15. Freud, S. (1982), *Wstęp do psychoanalizy*, [Introduction to Psychoanalysis], Warszawa, PWN.
16. Hegel G.W.F. (1963), *Fenomenologia ducha* [The Phenomenology of Spirit], Warszawa, PWN.
17. Heidegger M. (1994), *Bycie i czas* [Being and Time], Warszawa, PWN.
18. Hobbes T. (1839), *Human Nature*, in: *The English Works of Thomas Hobbes*, London, ed. By Molesworth W.
19. Hyland D.A. (1994), *Philosophy of Sport*, Maryland, University Press of America. *Informator filozofii polskiej* [Guidebook of Polish Philosophy] (2004) Principia XL, Kraków.
20. Ingenkamp H.G. (1967), *Untersuchungen zu den pseudo-platonischen Definitionen*, Wiesbaden. "Journal of the Philosophy of Sport" (2006), vol. XXIII, issue 2.
21. Kamiński S. (1992), *Metoda i pojęcie nauki. Klasyfikacja nauk* [Method and Science. The Notion of Science and Classification of Sciences], Lublin, KUL.
22. Kolakowski L. (2000), *Zakresowe funkcjonalne rozumienie filozofii* [Scope-Related and Functional Conception of Philosophy], in: Kolakowski L. *Kultura i fetysze*, Warszawa PWN.
23. Kosiewicz J. (1982), *Physical Activity as Reflected by Phenomenology*, "International Review of Sport Sociology", no. 4.
24. Kosiewicz J., Krawczyk Z., Lipiec J. (1995), *Filozofia sportu czy filozoficzny namysł nad sportem* [Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection on Sport], "Kultura Fizyczna" no. 9–10.
25. Kosiewicz J., Krawczyk Z. (1997), *Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection over Sport*. In: *Philosophy of Physical Culture*, Olomouc. University of Olomouc.
26. Kosiewicz J. (1999), *Filozoficzna wykładnia idei olimpizmu* [Philosophical Interpretation of the Idea of Olympism]. "Edukacja Filozoficzna", no. 27, pp. 340–347.
27. Kosiewicz J. (1999), *O idei olimpijskiej filozoficznie* [On Olympic Idea in a Philosophical Way]. "Literatura", no. 4, p. 59.
28. Kosiewicz J. (2004), *Filozofia kultury fizycznej czy filozoficzny namysł nad sportem* [Philosophy of Physical Culture or Philosophical Reflection on Sport]. In: *Filozoficzne aspekty kultury fizycznej sportu* [Philosophical Aspects of Physical Culture and Sport], Warszawa, Wydawnictwo BK.
29. Kosiewicz J. (2004), *Sport powszechny – od nominalizmu do aleatoryzmu* [Sport and Universals – from Nominalism to Aleatorism], in: *Filozoficzne aspekty kultury fizycznej sportu*, Warszawa, Wydawnictwo BK.
30. Kosiewicz J. (2004), *The Universals of Sport – from Realism to Nominalism*, In: *Philosophy of Sport and Other Essays* (eds. Macura D., Hosta M.), Ljubljana, Faculty of Sport, University of Ljubljana.
31. Kosiewicz J. (2004), *Struktura widowiska sportowego* [Structure of Sports Spectacle], in: *Filozoficzne aspekty kultury fizycznej sportu* [Philosophical Aspects of Physical Culture and Sport], Warszawa, Wydawnictwo BK.
32. Kosiewicz J. (2004), *Widowisko sportowe w świetle założeń aleatoryzmu – stałe przypadkowe elementy struktury spektaklu* [Sports Spectacle in the Light of Assumptions of Aleatorism – Constant and Accidental Elements of Its Structure], in: *Filozoficzne aspekty kultury fizycznej sportu* [Philosophical Aspects of Physical Culture and Sport], Warszawa, Wydawnictwo BK.
33. Kosiewicz J. (2004), *Hegel – człowiek jako niezbędne centralne ogniwo w procesie samorealizacji Absolutu* [Hegel – Man as the Necessary Central Link in the Process of Self-Realisation of the Absolute], "Roczniki Naukowe AWF" vol. XLII, Warszawa.
34. Kosiewicz J. (2005), *Sport in the Reflection of Philosophy*, "Research Yearbook. Studies in Physical Education and Sport", Vol. 11, Gdańsk.
35. Kosiewicz J. (2005), *Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection on Sport*, "Acta Facultatis Educationis Physicae Universitatis Comenianae", t. XLVI, Bratysława.

36. Kosiewicz J. (2006), Filozofia sportu czy filozoficzny namysł nad sportem – nowe ujęcie [Philosophy of Sport or Philosophical Reflection on Sport – a New Interpretation], “Idd. Ruch dla Kultury”, t. VI.
37. Kosiewicz J. (2006), Boxing Fight as A Manifestation of Movement Towards Absolute Abstraction, “Moving Body” Norges IdrettsHogskole.
38. Kosiewicz J. (2006), Czas wolny w perspektywie epistemologii ontologii czasu [Free Time from the Perspective of Ontology and Epistemology of Time], “Roczniki Naukowe AWF”, vol. VLIV.
39. Kosiewicz J. (2007), Free Time from the Perspective of Ontology’ and Epistemology] of Time, in: Socio-economic aspects of tourism and recreation, Dłubrowski A, Rowinski R. (eds.), Warsaw, AWF.
40. Krawczyk Z., Kosiewicz J. (1990), Filozofia kultury fizycznej. Koncepcje problemy [Philosophy of Physical Culture. Conceptions and Problems], Warszawa, AWF.
41. Krawczyk Z., Kosiewicz J. (1997), Refleksje o filozofii sportu [Reflections on the Philosophy of Sport], in: Dziubinski Z. (ed.) Teologia filozofia sportu [Theology and Philosophy of Sport], Warszawa, SALOS.
42. Kowalczyk S. (2002), Elementy filozofii teologii sportu [Elements of Philosophy and Theology of Sport], Lublin, KUL.
43. Kowalczyk S. (2007), Czy istnieje filozofia sportu? [Does the Philosophy of Sport Exist?], “Idd. Ruch dla Kultury”. vol. VII.
44. Kraszewski Z. (1975), O sporach naukowych [On Scientific Disputes], in: Kraszewski Z. Logika, nauka rozumowania [Logic, Learning to Reason]. Warszawa, KUL.
45. Kretchmar R.S. (1994), Practical Philosophy of Sport, Illinois, Human Kinetics.
46. Kretchmar R.S. (2005), Practical Philosophy of Sport and Physical Activity, Champaign USA, Human Kinetics.
47. Krokiewicz A. (1995), Zarys filozofii greckiej. Od Talesa do Plotyna. Arystoteles, Pirron Plotyn [An Outline of Greek Philosophy. From Thales to Plato. Aristotle, Pirron and Plotinus], Warszawa, Aletheia.
48. Kuczyński J. (1990), Gra jako negacja tworzenie świata [Game as Negation and Creation of the World], in: Krawczyk Z., Kosiewicz J. (eds.) Filozofia kultury fizycznej. Koncepcje problemy Philosophy of Physical Culture. Conceptions and Problems, vol. 2. Warszawa, AWF.
49. Lenk H. (1969), Social Philosophy of Athletics, Illinois, Stipes Publishing.
50. Lenk H. (ed.). (1983), Topical of Sport, Schorndorf, Verlag Karl Hoffman.
51. Lenk H. Prolegomena Toward an Analytic Philosophy of Sport, “International Journal of Physical Education”, 19(1982): 15.
52. Lenk H. (1988), Towards a Social Philosophy of Achievement and Athletic, In: Morgan, W.J. and Meier, K.V. (eds.), Philosophic inquiry in sport. Champaign, Human Kinetics Publishers.
53. Lipiec J. (1999), Filozofia olimpizmu [Philosophy of Olympism], Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Sportowe SPRINT.
54. Lorenz. K. (1977), Odwrotna strona zwierciadła. Proba historii naturalnej ludzkiego poznania [The Reverse Side of the Mirror – an Attempted Natural History of Human Cognition], Warszawa, PIW.
55. McFee G. (1998), Are There Philosophical Issues Respect to sport (Other than Ethical Ones). In: Ethics and Sport (ed. by McNamee M., Perry S.J.), London and New York, Spon Press, Taylor & Francis Group.
56. McFee G. (2006), Searching for Truth in Sport and Exercise Sciences, “European Journal of Sport Science”, Vol. 6, No 1, Taylor and Francis Ltd.
57. McFee G. (2007), Paradigms and Possibilities: Or, Some Concerns for the Study of Sport from the Philosophy of Science, “Sport, Ethics and Philosophy. Official Journal of the British Philosophy of Sport Association”, Vol. 1, No 1. Routledge, Taylor and Francis Group.
58. Misiuna B., Przyłuska-Fisz A. (1993), Etyczne aspekty sportu [Ethical Aspects of Sport], Warszawa, AWF.
59. La Mettrie J. O. de (1748), L ’homme machine.
60. La Mettrie J. O. De (1984), Człowiek – maszyna [Man – Machine], Warszawa, PWN.
61. Pomponazzi O. (1980), O nieśmiertelności duszy [On Immortality of the Soul], Warszawa. PWN.
62. Pseudo-Platon (1973), Alkibiades inne dialogi oraz Definicje [Alcibiades and Other Dialogues. Definitions]. Warszawa, PWN.
63. Read H. (2007), Sport as Philosophy. Presidential Address to the APS 2007. Unpublished. An address delivered during the conference of the IAPS in Ljubljana in 2007.
64. Religia /Religion] (2002), vol. 6, Warszawa, PWN.
65. Sartre, J.-P. (1956), Being and Nothingness: An Essay’ on Phenomenological Ontology, Philosophical Library.
66. Sartre J.-P. (1943), L ’etre le neant: Essai d’ontologie phenomenologique, Paris, Galimard.
67. Skwarczyńska, S. (1978), Współczesna teoria literatury [Contemporary Theory of Literature], Warszawa, PWN.
68. Slusher H.S. (1967), Man, Sport and Existence: Critical Analysis, Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger.
69. Suits B. (1978), The Grasshopper; Life and Utopia, Toronto, University of Toronto Press.
70. Thomas E. C. (1983), Sport in a Philosophic Context, Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger.

71. Wbjcicki R. (1982), Cztery rodzaje zagadnieh metodologicznych [Four Kinds of Methodological Issues], in: Wojcicki R. "Wyklady z metodologii nauk", Warszawa, PWN.
72. Ybahymov, M.M. (2014), "Philosophy sports antropohychesky as new project: monohrafyya", Kuiv, Olympyyskaya literature.

**371.134: 796/799**

**74.580.055**

*Svitlana Malona*

## **WAYS TO OPTIMIZE LAWFUL PREPARATION OF THE FUTURE PHYSICAL TRAINING SPECIALISTS AS THE PART OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY**

*This article provides a brief analysis of the theory, which is dedicated to finding ways of optimizing the legal training of future specialists of physical culture. The method of analysis of scientific literature, regulatory and methodological documentation that is dedicated to providing legal professional activity of physical culture. Concluded that the difficulties of legal training students of physical training in higher educational institutions due to their level of education.*

**Keywords:** *optimization, legal training, professional activity, specialist physical education.*

**Problem analysis of current research and publications.** Higher education is the foundation of human development and social progress, it guarantees individual development, promotes intellectual, spiritual and industrial potential of society. The development of the state, structural changes at the micro and macro levels should be in harmony with the modernization of education in order to meet the needs and aspirations of people, especially young people, to establish a new system of social values in the area of both public and private sectors [10].

For most countries with a high level of competitiveness of national economies is characterized by the transition from extensive use of human resources with low basic training to the intensive use of skilled labor, more flexible in the area of decision-making and the process of adapting to new technologies. The high-tech sectors is the prevailing tendency to increase in demand for highly qualified universal specialists who are not only specialized training, but also to successfully master business and management activities [11].

**The aim** – finding ways to optimize the legal training of future specialists of physical culture.

---

**Methods.** The method of analysis of scientific literature, regulatory and methodological documentation that is dedicated to providing legal professional activity of physical culture.

**Results and discussion.** The fact of the many challenges of the future, education is a prerequisite for human motion forward to the ideals of peace, freedom and social justice [5]. Such views are updated report of the Commission for Education of UNESCO, which highlighted the crucial role of education in personality development throughout its life and development of society.

These ideas permeate the documents of the Bologna process.

In Ukraine, as mentioned above, it is not actively in the process of formation of national law which covers the area of physical culture and sports. Problems content of higher education is now the object of attention of scientists, managers, teachers and the public. Today is urgent reform at the global and European experience in legal education policy, which requires different capabilities to meet the educational needs of the public, provide training future teachers, including specialists and physical education.

Education students at the faculty of physical education in higher education can be described as a complex, multistage process of communication between academic study curriculum and practical training. The combination of theoretical and practical training creates conditions for effective professional development [15] and professional reliability [13]. And any process during their initial formation objectively faces many factors hindering the solution of the problem of higher education – training students to master the future specialty with possible high level of professional competence. This leads experts to explore possibilities to optimize the process of professional training in higher education.

Optimization (from Lat. Best) – to maximize the expected benefit is most appropriate to certain conditions, task, purpose version of [14]. Physical education has the greatest potential to optimize the educational process: the availability of a wide and very important for human life range goals and objectives (health, education, educational, developmental), the presence of different forms of learning (time limit, extracurricular, extra-curricular, extracurricular), the availability of a wide range of and means “attractive sides” of implementation (from single to exercise a particular activity, such as tourism and natural history work) [14].

Optimization is a system of pedagogical activities covering the educational process in general, all the elements (objectives, content, forms, methods) and provides for the mandatory evaluation results on specific criteria [3].

Optimization of educational process in psychology explained as intellectual and volitional act of taking the most rational solution that consists of several stages.

By definition, U. S. Goncharenko: “Optimization of education – providing holistic educational process cycle that includes level of education of the student diagnosis and formulation of goals, planning and organization of the control and regulation of activity and relationship analysis of educational outcomes. Optimizing the learning process – the kind of learning management, providing optimal (best expedient in the circumstances) functioning educational system. Optimizing the learning process – the choice of optimal variant of the learning process in a particular teaching situation.

The main criteria for assessing the optimality of the learning process are the effectiveness and quality of solving educational problems; waste of time and effort of teachers and students on their achievements.

Optimizing the learning process involves: defining goals and objectives of education for each class; appropriateness of training its purpose and objectives; choice of forms of educational activities; rational combination of teaching methods; a plan of study section, themes and its implementation; analysis of the results and evaluation plan optimality “[4].

Elements of structure optimization of communication, which is schematically displayed as diagnostics planning – organization – Control – Analysis – correction [3], taken together

define methods for implementing future professional activity specialist. They can be divided into three groups:

1. Methods of organization and teaching and learning activities.
2. Methods of stimulating and motivating teaching and learning activities.
3. Methods of control and self-efficacy for teaching and learning activities [3].

Optimization of the educational process for students of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport requires that the content and structure of the educational process provide: efficiently and solve educational, educational, developmental and health problems, according to modern requirements of society; maximum consideration of individual capabilities of students; goal without increasing the cost of time; compliance with the specific logistical and methodological conditions.

Taking this into account in the study we: a complex matched design practice, evaluation of results; choose the best option content of the educational process and its structure; optimized selection methods and forms of educational process, which allow to solve tasks; efficiently combined management and governance activities in the educational process; analyzed the results of the educational process and time spent on their achievements.

Legal training will be effective when focused approach to building educational process based on the laws and principles of learning, conscious and scientifically informed choice is best for a particular situation given design not only separate classes, and a single set of the overall learning process as an integrated system.

Briefly on the characteristics of individual factors that influence the quality proterychyvo professionalization [4]: on the one hand, these factors may act as potential drivers that provide an adequate level of training; on the other – that they are the brakes, which are not always visible and the lack of attention causes production of professional “marriage.” Sometimes, missing one small lecture course, clearly developed requirements or usual instructions to eliminate the threat of release of “immature” specialists, which in the sphere of physical culture should put “barrier”.

Specialists of Physical Education should know the concept and have a correct understanding of moral and legal norms of behavior and a positive attitude to them, be convinced of the need to respect them.

The authors of scientific papers [8, 9] note the low level of legal training specialists non-legal professions that applies to graduates of physical education. Low level of awareness is particularly evident in their lack of understanding of the importance of human and professional responsibilities of physical training in the course of professional activity, ignorance ways and opportunities to protect their rights and duties. The main reasons for this phenomenon believe imperfection how to enhance awareness of the process of learning content and methods of legal education and legal education of future specialists of physical training that should take higher education.

Skills development – a process of professional self-understanding through the contents of future professional activity [8]. Activate professional legal training students should special theoretical and practical training in the study of subjects that reflect the content of the professional and legal activities. In the absence of such a discipline in universities of Ukraine-analog foreign version of “The legal basis of physical culture” [12] can be limited to temporary special course, which is necessary to develop the curriculum.

The university curriculum should be saturated not only special items for physical training, but also items from the basics right. It should be a means for combining and transprofesionalizatsiyi various professional fields. First you need to reach universal mastering basic theory and method chosen profession, professional enter the profession, work out your own experience, master the art of re-formation of professional consciousness of



students and only then experiment with educational programs related to the subject of cycles and professional specializations.

Most painful problem in this context – a practice because it is difficult to provide a sufficient number of hours that is programmed to practical problems. Its main objective is to improve the skills of students.

The problem is and staffing, which provides training in this field because, as rightly said V. Andruschenko [15] the quality of education, the relationship between quality staffing industry. However, it should be noted that they can not do anything without basic methodological support, part composition cycle general professional disciplines to “ensure faster professional growth” [15]. Answering the question – “Who are you? professionals to teach legal framework of physical training, “we believe that this training must be part of general professional disciplines specialty 12.00.02” Physical culture, physical education of different groups, “a specialized area of general legal training students. Note, though, that today there is a good response to this question.

The best solution to this problem is the development and implementation of the learning process of disciplines which would fully able to give the necessary legal knowledge of future specialists of physical culture, holding that they could efficiently resolve any legal situation.

If the teacher does not seek to establish integral legal thinking, his influence professional and legal consciousness of the student may consist spontaneously, out of touch with the software knowledge taught, since most study subjects unconsciously dominated by the kind of knowledge that they have acquired in previous studies or under the influence of the media and the environment [7].

To the acquired theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities effectively used in practice, you must also master the methods of their application by means of properly oriented thinking and legal identity. The image forming future career in teaching, and, like any complex social and mental education model professional activities – dynamic, that can not function in a unified and for all given form, and is constantly improving, changing. But the existence of this phenomenon as a professional sense of justice, is the need to reorient when changing professional status when, for example, sports thinking should be combined with legal.

Professional experts consciousness is seen as an integral characteristic of the content of the educational process and acts as a form of consciousness, which is the subject of display content and nature of a particular profession [1, 2, 6]. Foreign practice of training specialists for over half a century examines the evolution of the professional level requirements “from” mastering basic practical knowledge and skills of those involved in the production of spiritual and material values “to” building complex, integrative structures at the level of professional thinking and their respective orientation professional identity. Therefore, professional identity and samovyznachenist students of physical culture can be seen as a collection of educational, athletic, legal views. In this context, professional consciousness can be defined as a conscious man’s relation to chosen profession based on their own needs and abilities that motivated choice of the profession and the assimilation of the subject and professional values that are different from or similar to other specialties.

Our approach to the study of the phenomenon of professional reorientation of consciousness based on an understanding of professional self student has a certain style of legal consciousness formed by the environment, media or special education.

Broad understanding of reorienting professional consciousness of students to the legal type of thinking suggests this figure (style legal identity) as the main criterion for professional self. Its too low in population specialists and professionals lawyers can be considered the basis for the creation of special programs (courses, electives) professional legal training to ensure gradual professionalization of physical education students through the implementation of progressive perspectives of legal education.



10. . . . / . . . ; . . . . – . . .  
2004. – 24 .
11. . . . / . . . . – . . . , 1992. – 44 .
12. . . . : . . . . . : 13.00.04 / . . . – . . . , 1997. – 143 .
13. . . . : 13.00.04 / . . . .  
- . . . . – . . . , 2002. – 17 .
14. . . . / . . . . – . . . : . . . , 1997. –  
496 .
15. . . . : . . . / . . . , 22 . 2000 . :  
. . . . 3 / . . . . – . . . : . . . , 2000. – 520 .

#### References:

1. Akopov V. H. (2009), Professyonal'noe soznanye – klyuchevoe ponyatyte teoryy y praktyky podhotovky spetsyalystov [Professional consciousness – a key concept of the theory and practice of training specialists] Abstracts of Papers *Psykhologicheskyy aspekt formirovaniya professyonal'no-pedahohicheskoho soznannya v protsesse podhotovky spetsyalystov vuza*. (pp.18–22). Kyybyshev: K-HU [in Ukrainian].
2. Anysymov O. S. (1998), *Akmeologiya y metodologiya: problemy psykhotekhniki y myslitekhniki* [Psychology and Methodology: Problems and psychotechnics myslitekhniki]. M.: konomyka [in Russian].
3. Babkyn V. D. (2003), *Pravovoe vospytanye studentov* [Legal education students]. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
4. Hnits'ka, T. V., & Ovcharenko, T. H. (2004), Osnovy formuvannya profesynoyi maysternosti vchytelya fizychnoyi kul'tury [Basics of formuvannya profes yno maysternost vchitelya f zichno culture]. *Materialy konferentsiyi "Kontseptsiya pidhotovky spetsialistiv fizychnoyi kul'tury ta sportu v Ukrayini"*. (pp. 119–121). Luts'k: Nadstyr'ya [in Ukrainian].
5. Delor Zh. (2007), *Obrazovanye: neobkhodymaya utopyya: doklad Komyssey po delam obrazovaniya YuNESKO* [Education: the necessary utopia: Report of the Commission for Education, UNESCO]. Retrieved from <http://edobsepv@unesco.org> [in Ukrainian].
6. Zubanova N. Yu. (2008), Formuvannya profesiyno-pedahohichnoyi spryamovanosti osobystosti maybutn'oho vchytelya fizychnoyi kul'tury [Formuvannya profes yno-pedahog chno spryamovanost osobistost maybutnogo vchitelya f zichno culture]. *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. Luts'k [in Ukrainian].
7. Ysaev, E. Y., Kosaretskyy, S. H. & Slobodchikov, V. Y. (2000), Stanovlenye y razvytye professyonal'noho soznannya budushchykh pedahohov [Formation and development of professional consciousness of the future teachers] *Voprosy psykholohyy*, 3, 57–66 [in Ukrainian].
8. Kuksa V. O. (2002), Profesiyna pidhotovka fakhivtsiv z fizychnoyi reabilitatsiyi u vyshchykh navchal'nykh zakladakh [Profes yna p dgotovka fah vts v s f zichno reab ltats in vischih navchalnih mortgages]. *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
9. Oleynykov V. S. (1993), *Nravstvenno-pravovaya sistema vospytaniya sotrudnyka orhanov vnutrennykh del* [Moral and legal system of education of law enforcement officers]. S. F. Zybina (Eds.), *Aktual'nye problemy pravookhranytel'noy deyatel'nosti orhanov vnutrennykh del*: Sb. nauch. trudov (Vols. 1), (pp. 46). Sankt-Peterburh [in Russian].
10. Osyka I. V. (2004), *Pravova kul'tura u formuvanni pravovoyi, sotsial'noyi derzhavy* [Legal culture in formuvann pravovo , sots alno powers]. *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. – Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
11. Pokrovskyy Y. F. (1992), *Formyrovanye pravosoznannya lychnosti* [Formation of justice personality]. Lviv [in Ukrainian].
12. Rzhannykov O. V. (1997), *Formyrovanye professyonal'noy ustoychivosty studentov ynstytutov fizycheskoy kul'tury* [Formation of professional stability of students of institutes of physical culture]. *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. Moskva [in Russian].
13. Romanova I. A. (2002), *Formuvannya pravovoyi sv domosti maybutnikh vchyteliv u protsesi navchal'noyi diyal'nosti* [Formuvannya pravovo sv domost maybutn h vchitel v in protses navchalno d yalnost ]. Kharkiv [in Ukrainian].
14. Skakun O. F. (1997), *Teoriya derzhavy i prava* [Teor ya powers i right]. Kharkiv: Osnova [in Ukrainian].
15. Andrushchenko V. (Eds.). (2000), *Filosofiya osvity KhKhI stolittya: problemy i perspektyvy* [F losof ya osv ti XXI stol ttya: the problem i prospects]. *Zbirnyk. nauk. prats'*, 3, 520 [in Ukrainian].



---

*The development of the Olympic movement in the world, as well as the excessive commercialization of sport, contributed to appearing of various kinds of negative phenomena. In particular, the use of doping, politicization, commercialization of the Olympic sports, environmental issues arising when conducting the Olympic Games and operation of Olympic facilities after conducting the Games.*

*Remuneration for athletes' sporting achievements in leading countries and developing countries often does not meet the financial realities of social welfare in the country. Such phenomena are, unfortunately, supported by the human thirst for enrichment and gaining fame and popularity. Thus, athletes and coaches are unable to resist the temptation and use doping in sports training system. These trends, unfortunately, are destroying the eternal ideological principles and ideals of the Olympism, which is the philosophy and the foundation of the modern Olympic movement.*

*The above-mentioned aspects determine the vulnerability of the Olympic movement, and therefore, it needs help and protection of its values. In this regard, the issues of doping, ecology, politics etc. have repeatedly been discussed at the international conferences and events of the IOC, the IOA, UNESCO, the UN, and Greenpeace.*

*It is likely that it will be quite hard to overcome the problem of doping in sports, since the level of economic, political, cultural and educational development of the countries participating in the modern Olympic Games differs very much. However, we must prevent the worsening of the problem.*

*It is quite obvious, that the most effective way to combat doping may be the anti-doping education, which will include a range of educational and practical measures that will form a negative attitude towards the use of prohibited substances and methods in sport, as well as warn an athlete about the negative impact of doping on the human body that can significantly reduce their sport career.*

*Therefore, in the educational process of university students studying physical education and sports has been implemented a method for forming the values of anti-doping orientation. Use of the method allowed improving the level of the anti-doping competence of the future experts in the field of physical education and sports.*

**Keywords:** doping, educational process, technique, anti-doping education

[6, 7, 8].

[10],

[6, 11].

[2, 6].

(2–4

1999 .),

600

110

11–12 1999

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

[7].

[5, 6].

79





[9].

– 20%

66,7% (p <0,01)

– 63,3%

83,3% (p <0,05),

80%

46,7% (p <0,05),

– 26,7% (p > 0,05),

6,7% (p <0,01).

– 25%

42%

(p <0,01),

56,3%

60,7% (p > 0,05),

40%

59,3% (p <0,01),

52,3%

62,3% (p <0,01).



11. [ ] / : <http://lib.sportedu.ru/Press/TPFK/2001n7/P9-10.htm>.
12. – // –
- 2010 : . – ., 2010. – . 307–309.
13. //
- 2010. – 2 (60). – . 112–116.
14. //
- , 2007. – 6. – . 63–65.
15. ? :
- / . – ., 2005. – 383 .
16. //
- . – 1995. – 2. – . 31–42.

#### References:

1. “Executive director of the Olympic Games of IOC visited Western Ukraine, News of the NOC of Ukraine” [“Vykonavchyi dyrektor Olimpiiskykh ihor MOK vidvidav zakhidnu Ukrainu: novyny NOK Ukrainy”], available at: <http://www.nok-ukr.org/ua/news/2010/11/29/4511.htm>
2. Platonov, V.N. (2004), *Encyclopedia of the Olympic sports: in 5 volumes*. [Enciklopediya olympiiskogo sporta: v 5 t.], Olimpiiska literatura, 584 p.
3. Zakharov, M.A., Soldatenkov, F.N. (2008), “Doping in sports as a social-psychological phenomenon” [“Doping v sporte kak sotsial’no-psychologicheskii fenomen”], *Sociologiya. Zhurnal Rossiiskoi sotsiologicheskoi associacii*, No. 1, pp. 115–131.
4. Morosanova, V.I. (2002), “Personal aspects of self-regulation of any human activity” [“Lichnostnye aspekty samoregulyatsii proizvol’noi aktivnosti cheloveka”], *Psichologicheskij zhurnal*, Vol. 23, No. 6, pp. 29–33.
5. “International convention about fighting against doping in sports” [“Mizhnarodna konventsia pro borotbu z dopinhom u sporti”], available at: <http://www.nadc.org.ua/ua/conv2.html>
6. Oliynyk, Yu.O. (2012), *The Olympic education in the system of the training of future specialists in physical training and sports: author’s thesis* [Olimpiiska osvita v systemi pidhotovky maibutnikh fakhivtsiv z fizychnoho vykhovannia i sportu: avtoref. dis. ... kand. nauk z fiz. vykhovannia i sportu], Ivano-Frankivsk, 20 p.
7. Oliynyk, Yu.O. (2011), “The Olympic education of the future specialists in physical training and sports” [“Olimpiiska osvita maibutnikh fakhivtsiv z fizychnoho vykhovannia i sportu”], *Visnyk Prykarpatskoho universytetu*, Series: Physical culture, No. 13, pp. 81–96.
8. Oliynyk, Yu.O., Yatskiv, V.S. (2009), “Modern problems of sports in Ukraine and the Olympic future of the state”, *Collection of scientific papers, Issue No. VI, Part. No. II* [“Suchasni problemy sportu v Ukraini ta olimpiiske maibutnie derzhavy”, Zbirnyk naukovykh prats, Vypusk VI, chast. II], International Economic and Humanities University named after Stepan Demianchuk, Rivne; pp. 41–50.
9. Paputkova, G.A. (2006), “The concept of practice-oriented vocational and environmental education in higher education”, *Pedagogical science and education: Thematical collection of scientific works, Issue No. 6* [“Konceptiya praktiko-orientirovannogo professional’no-ekologicheskogo obrazovaniya v vysshei shkole”, Pedagogicheskaya nauka i obrazovaniye: Tematicheskii sborn. nauch.trudov, Vyp. 6], Chel GNOC UrO RAO, Chelyabinsk; pp. 88–93.
10. Rodichenko, V.S., “Anti-doping of the 20th century: optimistic scenario” [“Antidoping XXI veka: optimisticheskii scenarij”], available at: [http://www.rezeptsport.ru/dope/0\\_7.php](http://www.rezeptsport.ru/dope/0_7.php)
11. Ratner, A.B., “The IOC and fight against doping in sports at a contemporary stage” [“MOK i borba s dopingom v sporte na sovremennom etape”], available at: <http://lib.sportedu.ru/Press/TPFK/2001n7/P9-10.htm>
12. Soldatenkov, F.N. (2010), “Anti-doping education basing on the values of the Olympism – a prospective direction in the training of young sportsmen and trainers”, *Russia – Country of Sports – 2010: Materials of All-Russia forum* [“Antidopingovoe obrazovanie na osnove cennostei olimpizma – perspektivnoe napravlenie v podgotovke molodykh sportsmenov i trenerov”, Rossiya – sportivnaja derzhava – 2010: mater. Vseros. foruma], Moscow; pp. 307–309.
13. Soldatenkov, F.N. (2010), “Modern state of anti-doping movement and the possibilities for its development within the frames of physical and sports education” [“Sovremennoe sostoyanie antidopingovogo dvizheniya i vozmozhnosti ego razvitiya v ramkah fizkul’turno-sportivnogo obrazovaniya”], *Uchenye zapiski universiteta imeni P.F. Lesgafta*, No. 2 (60), pp. 112–116.

14. Fateev, V.A. (2007), "Formation of readiness of the future teacher of physical education to the realization of the personality-oriented approach" ["Formirovanie gotovnosti budushhego uchitelya fizicheskoi kul'tury k realizacii lichnostno orientirovannogo podhoda"], *Teoriya i praktika fizicheskoi kultury*, No. 6, pp. 63–65.
15. Khutorskoi, A.V. (2005), *Methods of student-oriented teaching. How to teach everyone in different ways?: A guideline for a teacher* [Metodika lichnostnoorientirovannogo obucheniya. Kak obuchat' vseh po-raznomu?: Posobie dlya uchitelya], Vlos, Moscow, 383 p.
16. Yakimanskaya, I.S. (1995), "Development of technology for studentoriented learning" ["Razrabotka tehnologii lichnostno-orientirovannogo obucheniya"], *Voprosy psikhologii*, No. 2, pp. 31–42.

*Sergii Kuryliuk*

# PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION SYSTEM OF YOUNG JUDOISTS

[2007].

270 ( ), 10–12 [2002, 2007], [2008].

[1976], [1966], [2000] (FPI) [1978]

[2007].

270 ( ), 10–12 [2002, 2007], [2008].

[1976], [1966], [2000] (FPI) [1978]

*The article deals with the substantial part of organizing and implementation of psychological judoist training during the one year cycle at basic training stage. The experimentally used training methodology gives the unique possibility of sportsmen personal development modeling.*

*Psychological training as one of the most popular forms of group influence is going to be widespread among the personalities in the sphere of sport nowadays [Voronova 2007]. There is an essential lagging in theoretical understanding of piled empirical materials at the same time. Lots of problems appeared during the practicing of psychological means based on their methodological culture.*

*Psycho diagnosing was performed on the base of sport establishments in Ivano-Frankivsk among the children who do judo. The research counted 270 of young sportsmen (10 – 12 years old boys). We took into account the behavior peculiarities of children at this age [Voronova 2007], and specific conditions of work with chosen human beings [Zajtseva 2002, Kurykjuk 2008]. The range of selection is caused by the psychological peculiarities of sportsmen at the basic training stage which are very important for us.*

*The research contains theoretical and practical methods: analysis of methodological literature, synthesis, comparison and generalizing of data, observation, discussion, ascertaining and formative experiments, questionnaire, testing (inventory of situational and personality anxiousness by Spilberg-Hunin [1976], achievement motivation and avoid failure questionnaire, methods of subjective control level display by G. Rotter [1966], questionnaire for identification of personality self-appraisal, methodology of V. Morosanova and Y. Konož [2000] for self-appraisal indices diagnosing, Freiburg Personality Inventory (FPI) [Furenberg, Zelg, Gumpel 1978] for personality measure diagnosing, methods of mathematical statistics, author's psycho training program which is directed to rise self-regulation of judoists at basic training stage).*

**Keywords:** *psycho training, judo, psychomotor abilities, self-regulation.*

**The problem of research.** Psychological training as one of the most popular forms of group influence is going to be widespread among the personalities in the sphere of sport nowadays [Voronova 2007]. There is an essential lagging in theoretical understanding of piled empirical materials at the same time. Lots of problems appeared during the practicing of psychological means based on their methodological culture.

Thus the scientists [Volkov 1994, Andreev 2006] study psychological training as particular instrument that helps the participants to seize their behavior. T. Zajtseva [2002] underlines that psychological training as an object of researching includes general regularities of individual changes appearance irrespective of conceptual procedural direction.

The analysis of investigations of prominent Ukrainian and foreign scientists [Volkov 1994, Matwiejews 1997, Jagietto W. 2000, Vachkov 2001, Smolentseva 2005, Andreev, Klymchuk 2006] brought us to conclusion that the process of psycho training organizing with judoists is not enough researched.

**The aim of research** is to ground theoretically and study empirically the effectiveness of psychological training usage among judoists at basic training stage.

**Research methods and organization.** Psycho diagnosing was performed on the base of sport establishments in Ivano-Frankivsk among the children who do judo. The research counted 270 of young sportsmen (10–12 years old boys). We took into account the behavior peculiarities of children at this age [Voronova 2007], and specific conditions of work with chosen human beings [Zajtseva 2002, Kurykjuk 2008]. The range of selection is caused by the psychological peculiarities of sportsmen at the basic training stage which are very important for us.

The research contains theoretical and practical methods: analysis of methodological literature, synthesis, comparison and generalizing of data, observation, discussion, ascertaining and formative experiments, questionnaire, testing (**inventory of situational and personality anxiousness by Spilberg-Hunin [1976]**, achievement motivation and avoid failure questionnaire, methods of subjective control level display by G. Rotter [1966], questionnaire for identification of personality self-appraisal, methodology of V. Morosanova and Y. Konož [2000] for self-appraisal indices diagnosing, Freiburg Personality Inventory (FPI) [Furenberg, Zelg, Gumpel 1978] for personality measure diagnosing, methods of mathematical statistics, author's psycho training program which is directed to rise self-regulation of judoists at basic training stage).

---

Having developed the psychological training program for judoists at basic training stage we took into account the scientific researches of I.A. Voronov [2005], who essentially influenced the development level of psychological readiness problem among single combat athletes.

The program will facilitate the formation of young judoist internal self-regulation for making success at training and competitive conditions (Table 1).

The training conception provides the formation of idea that it has to be motivated. The formation of achievement motivation means the environment organizing where the most important motivation for studying and work can be activated for person. Our task is to make it possible for our participants to feel the motivation strength on them and control it.

Each of developed training periods included definite stages of its realization. They are the following: introductory, main tasks realization, analysis, control and evaluation. It is necessary to underline that during the introductory stage all the peculiarities and code of behavior should be explained to the participants. The second one provided the ensuring of adequate feedback between sportsmen and psychologist. It is necessary to accentuate the importance of judoists activity analysis from the aspect of psychological training viewing. It is directed to the mistakes exposure during the process of work and its correcting. The means like observation and self-analysis are used during the procedure.

The stage of control and evaluation is very actual and scientifically substantiated nowadays. It ensures the adequate development of all other psycho training components.

The evaluation of own work was proposed to the participants for their activation. They had to point out their deficiencies critically but present and stress on their positive aspects.

During the experiment the following methods were used for organizing psycho-correctional influences:

- 1) studying the results of sportsmen training and emulative activities, fixing of intermediary indices which contribute to solving the tasks;

- 2) task structure verifying (to study the same phenomenon many times by using different lasting conditions taking into account individual features of each sportsman and their preparation level);

- 3) forming of new solving variants (the solved task is proposed again for finding new or original ways of solving).

**The research results and their discussion.** During the process of ascertaining experiment we established the fact that the most of questioned judoists (71,1%) are characterized by the high level of reactive anxiety.

Another important fact is the diagnosing of respondents' **personality anxiety** (48, 1%) that can be the result of progressive psycho stress in the conditions of training and emulative periods. Moderate and low level of developed **personality anxiety** are monitored correspondingly among 32,6% and 19,2% of judoists at basic training stage.

An interesting fact is that 74,3% of questioned sportsmen with high level of **personality anxiety** express motive domination of avoid failure wish and 25,6% – success desire. By-turn the judoists who do not behave anxiously show that the level of success desire noticeably exceed the indexes of avoid failure wish – 81,4% against 18,5%.

It is necessary to point out that the judoists with high level of success desire rightly determine the emulative situations, analyze them, appraise and make right decisions directed to victory gaining. They are characterized by sequence and action accuracy for aim gaining and performance of functional duty. Their movements are strict and well-timed. Volume control and voice timbre, speed and speech expressibility, its grammatical construction are studiously controlled.

The research identified positive correlation between high development level of reactive anxiety and latent period indexes of visual-motor reaction ( $r = 0,70$  attached to 0,01).

Table 1

**Psycho training program for judoists at basic training stage**

No.	Period of psychological preparation	Training direction	Quantity of classes	Duration (hours)
1.	Initial stage	The forming of motivation to psycho training classes. Stresses relieve of training course subjects. The searching of understanding ways between training organizer and experimental group participants. The development of cognitive processes (especially attention).	8	12
2.	Basic stage	Aim formulation studying of training and competitive activities. Mastering of right breathing technique and congenious muscles relaxation. Emotional stability and confidence of own possibilities formation. The transformation of personality qualities (anxiety, aggressiveness, competence). The development of how to act in complex stressful situations skill.	15	22,5
3.	Preemulative stage	Achievement motivation forming and responsibility for professional growth. The improvement of breathing technique and congenious muscles relaxation. The studying of warmth sense modality in meromes. The development of self-appraisal, reflection, attention tuning skill, generating of plot presentations from emulative combat, making decision on correction of technical and tactical activities.	12	18
4.	Emulative stage	The studying of freely emotions governing, movements, volitional processes.	10	15
5.	Rehabilitation stage	Formation of positive judgments about activities results. Setting of new goals. Adjusting for further sport activities.	3	4,5
		Sum total	48	72



---

The method "Subjective control level" [12] clarified that nearly 15,9% of questioned judoists are ready to take the responsibility for the situation surrounding and sportsmen depending on them.

Nearly 23,0% of sportsmen with high level of **personality anxiety** explain their condition in terms of current circumstances. They usually decline the responsibility and make other people answer for their activities. More than a half of highly anxiety respondents (62,8%) not so much take upon themselves the responsibility than explain their behavior because of tense situations during trainings and competitions.

As to the fact that cognitive self-control includes the opinion about proper point of view creates the unique situation in relation to methodology. On the one hand, self-control has its internal direction on reflective level but on the other hand just this aspect is opened for a subject which is a part of self-discovery.

Comparing the requirement level and subjective control index we discovered a high correlation index between avoid failure motivation and low level of developed activity control ( $r = 0,79$  at  $p = 0,01$ ).

Diagnosing the judoists by the questionnaire "Attention style and interpersonal communication" [adapted by Y.L. Haninym 1983] favoured the establishment of direct correlation between the self-control level of single combat fighters and narrow type of attention ( $r=0,78$  at  $p = 0,01$ ). Most of the sportsmen with developed high level of self-regulation are disposed to concentrate on solving of difficult activity task.

It has been determined that at the initial stage of training process 69,6% of single combat fighters have the low developed level of autoregulating system. The tight correlation of reactive anxiety rate and the low level of proper activity anxiety control was observed among 57% of questioned respondents.

High level of conscious control and development harmony of separate regulation aspects indicate that young judoists can adequately appraise the training and emulative situations. As a result they can concretely plan their own activities. According to the test results we can consider that most of the respondents cannot organize the activities by themselves for goal achievement, only by the help of others. If there is no help from off-site persons the sportsmen regulation system becomes distressed.

The attention profile of respondents with low level of autoregulation is outwardly overburdened. They are not able to solve the problem of technical and tactical means usage. They usually make mistakes because they think simultaneously of several tasks, do not concentrate their attention on appraisal of training and emulative situations.

At present stage of psychology development there is a row of conflicting views at identifying of training as a particular branch of practical psychology. The term "training" is widely used in the context of group psychology work [Zajtseva 2002, Klymchuk 2006]. However, such conceptions as group psychotherapy, psycho correctional group, active studying group, practical experimental laboratory simultaneously exist [Encyclopaedia of psychology, Stepanov 2006]. In the context of our research the training is characterized as a complex of group methods for self-regulation formation.

It is an important fact that the group leader passed on the functions of commentator and analyst for participants of training at each new stage. Such a methodological approach expresses general principles for change of governing style – from directive-organizing to personality-centered.

On the second stage of research there were created experimental and control group consisting of 22 judoists at each of them. The experiment lasted one year. Single combat fighters of experimental group were engaged to the program of conscious self-regulation. Psychocorrectional training consisted of forty eight trainings. Almost each training began and ended with autogenic warm-up the main plot of it provided relaxation exercises and the exercises for attention focusing.

The control stage of the experiment was organized in the context of studying the effectiveness of personality skills formation, that is a precondition of self-regulation optimizing process that takes place at training and emulative activities of judo sportsmen under the influence of psychological training program.

Intercorrelation matrix became a necessary quantity and quality index of correlations (trustworthy on significance level  $p = 0,05$  and  $p = 0,01$ ) among psychology variables of research.

After carrying out psychological training it was established that the participants of experimental and control groups have a great difference in the style of self-regulation (Figure 1).

It is clarified in particular that the sportsmen from experimental group has a high level need of consciousness activity planning and the activity program is characterized by realism and detail, hierarch and persistence.

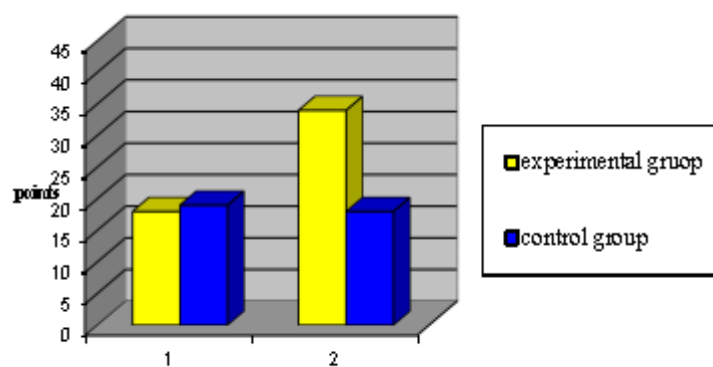


Fig. 1. The characteristic of the individual style of judo sportsmen autoregulation before (1) and after (2) the psychological training use

The forming of proper physical ego as the statement of own corporal image, self-comparison and self esteem in terms of courage model is of great significance in the judoists autoregulation development. This is the basic image of different ardours among children in judo.

The extra attention to the image of physical ego in sportsman consciousness is temporary. However it's natural, normal, subjectively significant phenomenon. Therefore we gave the recommendation to trainers to avoid tactless, ironical judgment of pupil appearance since any negative public reference causes serious psychic traumas.

Trying to help the members of experimental group to overcome the complicated period, we established frank and trusting relations, shared anxiety concerning competitions of different complexity levels, appreciated and respected sportsmen as they were.

It was established that the adults' positive attitude relieves tension in interpersonal relations, helps children to overcome unsociability, supports positive ego attitude, often reveals hidden but welcomed by others qualities of character.

Feasible results were received about the transformation of attention types in the single combat fighters groups after psychological trainings ( $p = 0,01$ ). Thus the majority of experimentals mastered the ability to turn the attention from one irritant to another extremely quickly and concentrate at factors of inner and outer environment rapidly.

After the appliance of psychological training, single combat fighters of extreme group highly leveled up the rate of autoregulation. They became more self –confident, determined, and persistent in directing physical and technically-tactical activities to win the competition. The rates of reactive anxiety were reduced; the development of personal anxiety rate was

within the norm limits. It provided the progress of striving for orientation comprehension, self-affirmation during the training and competition process, recognition of young judo sportsmen in reference surrounding. Reconsidering of different critical moments and inner conflicts reveals them new qualities. Such level of behaviour self-regulation development balances emotionally exited need of self-assertion. Single combat fighters get the understanding how it is important to assert among others (competitors, peers, parents, and trainer) and to self-assert. Such self-assertion leads to self-confidence, complexes loss, and sportsmen self consciousness.

The forming of freedom psychical processes (memory, attention, and thinking) has become the center of judoists' psychical development at the primary activity stage. Their intellectualization and inner mediation are the result of basic mastering of notion system. The liberty appears in the ability to set conscious goals search and find means for their realisation, overcome difficulties and barriers. During the training course children of experimental group learned to control their behaviour, since the demands towards them provided high level of responsibility from the first days of stay in sports school.

The psychological training has resulted into essential changes of psychomotor abilities among judoists at the primary training stage. In particular, the period of visual-motor response decreased to level of  $274 \pm 1,2$  milliseconds (fig. 2).

Time of response

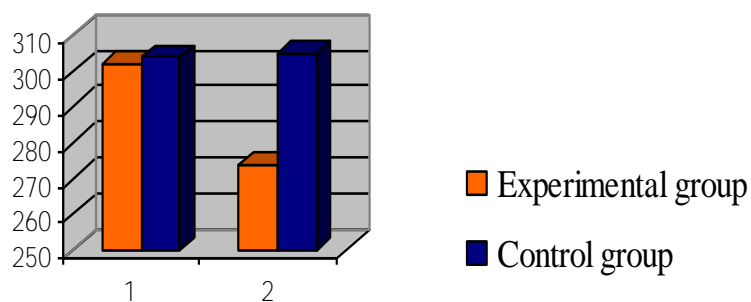


Fig. 2. The time of latent period of the judoists' simple visual-motor response before (1) and after (2) psychological training

In comparison with the first stage of forming experiment, this rate for the control group representatives has grown up to  $305 \pm 1,4$  ms and the difference is feasible. We can see feasible changes among sportsmen of the experimental group (from  $348 \pm 1,6$  ms to  $324 \pm 1,6$  at 0,001).

With the use of tapping test methodic "Diagnost-1" it was found out that the general number of judo sportsmen hits in the experimental group at a specialized highly sensitive equipment differs dramatically before and after psychological training. Thus before psycho-corrective tasks this index was  $140 \pm 0,6$  hits per sec., after it was  $145 \pm 0,4$  hits per sec.

It was proved that in the period of 1–5 sec. Work with the specialized equipment sportsmen made 26 hits, in 5–10 sec. – 26 hits, in 10 – 15 sec. – 25 hits, in 15–20 sec. – 24 hits, in 20–25 sec. – 25 hits, in 25–30 sec. – 19 hits. As we can see the highest number of actions was made in the second time period. Then the index is hold for a while, and dramatically decreases in three next periods.

The use of psychological training has psycho correctional influence for the psychomotor abilities and personal features development. Thus after its use we could observe the impro-

vement of technical tricks and tactical means of single combat fight among experimental group judoist sportsmen.

### Conclusion.

1. It was experimentally established that the important optimization criteria for psychological, technical, tactical and physical preparation of judo sportsmen is the development of their psychomotor processes, that are functional mobility, nervous processes strength, latent period of simple and complicated visual-motor response.

2. It was proved that after the use of psychological training with the elements of psycho correction for the psychomotor abilities and personal features development, the improvement of technical tricks and tactical means of single combat fight among experimental group judoist sportsmen can be observed. The perception of information as for the training and competition fight conduct strategy was improved for young sportsmen. Positive results of training influenced the constructive system of forming relations with friends, competitors and relatives.

3. The use of psycho correction program allowed to increase dramatically the level of single combat fighters autoregulation in the conditions of training and competition activities. The experimental group sportsmen have developed the ability to realize and functionally combine acting regulatory links.

4. Received results strongly evidence that sportsmen who participated in training differ in the activities organizing autonomy, therefore they plan their activities and behavior self-reliantly. Furthermore they have mastered the ability to separate out the primary conditions of goals achievement both in current situation and in perspective future, that is displayed in compliance with programs of own actions to plans of training and competition activity, and in the adequacy of the received results and set goals.

5. The held research doesn't settle all the possible aspects of the issue. The perspective of organizing the further researches is seen in the revealing forming opportunities of the training while preparing judo sportsmen at different training stages, and in defining the specific content of trainings.

1. Voronova, V. (2007), Sports Psychology: Training.[Sportivna psohologija: trenuvanniya]. Guidelines Olympic Books, 298 pp.
2. Klimchuk, V. (2006), "Training intrinsic motivation: the results of testing and structure" [""], Practical Psychology and Social Work, 10, S. 52–59.
3. Korobeinikov G., Ordenov S. (2005), Diagnosis psyhofyzyolohyeshkoho STATUS dzyudoystov Peak qualifications, Kharkov, p. 78–80.
4. Makarenko MV Lyzogub VS, AP Bezcopylnyy (2004), neural properties sportsmen of different qualification and specialization, Current Physical Culture and Sports: Coll. Science. Proceedings, 4, S. 105–109.
5. Morosanova VI, Konozy EM (2000), Stylevaya samorehulyatsyya human behavior, psychology Questions, 2, S. 118–127.
6. Afremow, J. (2013), Sports Psychology: Training Your Brain to Win. *Psych Central*. Retrieved on November 11, 2014, from <http://psychcentral.com/blog/archives/2013/12/02/sports-psychology-training-your-brain-to-win>.
7. Filaire, E., Sagnol, M., Ferrand, C., Maso, F., Lac, G. (2001), Psychophysiological stress in judo athletes during competitions. *J Sports Med Phys Fitness*, 2001; 41(2):263–268.
8. Junge, A. (2000), The influence of psychological factors on sports injuries. Review of the literature. *American Journal of Sports Medicine* 28, 10–15.
9. Korobeinikov, G., Ordenov, S. (2005), The Diagnostics of the Psychophysiological State of Judoists of the High Proficiency Level. *Problems and Prospects of the Development of Sport Games in the Higher Educational Establishments*, 11, 78–80.
10. Nederhof, E., Lemmink, K., Zwerver, J., Mulder, T. (2007), The effect of high load training on psychomotor speed. *International Journal of Sports Medicine*, 28, 595–601.
11. Nederhof, E., Lemmink, K.A., Visscher, C., Meeusen, R., Mulder, T. (2006), Psychomotor speed: possibly a new marker for overtraining syndrome. *Sports Medicine*, 36(10), 817–828.
12. Radocho ski, M., Cynarski, W., Perenc, L., Siorek-Ma lanka, L. (2011), Competitive Anxiety and Coping Strategies in Young Martial Arts and Track and Field Athletes. *Journal of Human Kinetics*, 27, 1640–5544.

- 
13. Spielberger, C.D. (1985), Assessment of state and trait anxiety: conceptual and methodological issues. *Southern Psychologist*, 2, 6–16.
  14. Staal, M.A., Bolton, A.E., Yaroush, R.A., Bourne, L.E., Jr. (2008), Cognitive performance and resilience to stress. In: B. Lukey & V. Tepe (Eds). *Biobehavioral resilience to stress* (pp. 259–299). London: Francis & Taylor.
  15. Ziv, G., Lidor, R. (2013), Psychological Preparation of Competitive Judokas – A Review, *J Sports SciMed*, 12 (3), 371–380.

**796.011.1: 159.947.35**

**67.51**

*Purpose: to develop and experimentally verify pedagogical conditions of formation of students' readiness to volitional stress in the process of physical training. Material and methods: the analysis of scientific-methodical literature, questionnaires, pedagogical observation, pedagogical experiment, methods of mathematical statistics. In the pedagogical experiment there were involved 188 first-year students of the Cherkasy national University named after Bogdan Khmelnytsky. Structural components were justified, the criteria and indicators were selected, the levels of formation of students' readiness to volitional stress were determined. The introduction of pedagogical conditions allowed us to achieve positive dynamics of changes in the levels of manifestation of the formation of students' readiness to volitional stress in the process of physical training. The experimental work confirmed the effectiveness of the developed during the research methodological techniques of the formation of strong-willed students in the process of physical training.*

**Keywords:** will, volitional stress, volitional powers, structural components, indicators, criteria, levels, students.

[3, 4, 7];  
[1].

[2], [6],  
[1, 3, 5].

0198U008173

(104 –

84 –

).

188

[8].



“ ” “ ” ,

1

( ) ( %).

1

/			, %		
1.			16,4±1,6	32,2±2,0	<0,05
			16,9±1,6	17,1±1,7	
2.			>0,05	<0,05	>0,05
			27,9±2,1	41,8±2,4	<0,05
3.	( )		28,3±2,2	26,9±2,2	
			>0,05	<0,05	>0,05
			32,4±2,2	63,2±2,9	<0,05
			31,6±2,1	33,4±2,3	
			>0,05	<0,05	>0,05

15,8%, — 0,2%,

13,9%.

30,0%.

63,2%, 1,8%.



.  
 .  
 .  
 ,  
 , :  
 .  
 .  
 .  
 .  
 ( . 2).  
 2

/				,%			
		-			-	-	
1.		16,3	19,0	+2,7	16,0	35,4	+19,4
2.		63,2	62,9	-0,3	62,5	54,7	-7,8
3.		20,5	18,1	-2,4	21,5	9,9	-11,6

,  
 .  
 .  
 35,4% , – 54,7%  
 9,9%.  
 ,  
 19,4%, 7,8% 11,6%  
 .  
 ,  
 .  
 .  
 .  
 ,  
 , – ,  
 19,4% 35,4%, , ,  
 21,5% 9,9%.  
 .  
 1. . . / . . // ,  
 : . . . / . . . . – . : , 2007. – 8. – .17–20.

2. . . . / . . . //
3. . . . : . . . / . . . - . : , 2006. – 272 .
4. . . . / . . . - . : , 1991. – . 200–202.
5. . . . / . . . // . - : . . . . , 2011. – . 86. – . 263–267.
6. . . . : . 19.00.07 / - . - . , 1986. – 23 .
7. . . . / . . . - . : , 1987. – 287 .
8. . . . : . . . . - . . . : . 19.00.01 “ ” / - , 1989. – 37 .

#### References:

1. Artyushenko, A. A. (2007), “Pedagogical conditions of maintenance of personal achievements of adolescents by means of physical culture” [Pedahohichni umovy zabezpechennya osobystisnykh dosyahnen' pidlitkiv zasobamy fizychnoyi kul'tury], *Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports*, No. 8, pp. 17–20.
2. Babayan, K. L. (1977), “Factor structure of volitional qualities of athletes” [Faktornaya struktura volevykh kachestv sportsmenov], *Theory and practice of physical culture*, 10, pp. 18–24.
3. Bekh, I. D. (2006), *Education of the individual: the ascent to spirituality: science. edition*, [Vykhovannya osobystosti: skhodzhennya do dukhovnosti: nauk. vydannya], Lybid, Kyiv, 272 s.
4. Vygotsky, L. S. (1991), “Pedagogical psychology” [Pedahohycheskaya psykholohyya], Longman, Moskov, pp. 200–202.
5. Dudnyk, I. A. (2011), “Peculiarities of manifestation of volitional stress adolescents during exercise and activities of different nature” [Osoblyvosti proyavu vol'ovykh napruzhen' pidlitkiv pid chas vykonannya fizychnykh vprav i zavdan' riznoho kharakteru], *Bulletin of CNPU. Series : PED. science. Physical education and sport*, No. 86, pp. 263–267.
6. Adman, E. V. (1986), *Voluntary regulation of activity in extreme physical stress : Author's thesis*, [Volevaya rehulyatsyya deyatel'nosti v uslovyakh predel'noy fizycheskoy napryazhenyy : avtoref. dys. ... kand. psykholoh. nauk] Moskov, 23 p.
7. Il'in, E. P. (1987), “Psychology of physical education” [Psykholohyya fizycheskoho vospytannya], Education, Moskov, 287 s.
8. Kalin, V. K. (1989), *Volitional regulation of activity : Author's thesis* [Volevaya rehulyatsyya deyatel'nosti : avtoref. dys. d-ra psykholoh. nauk], Tbilisi, 37 p.

---

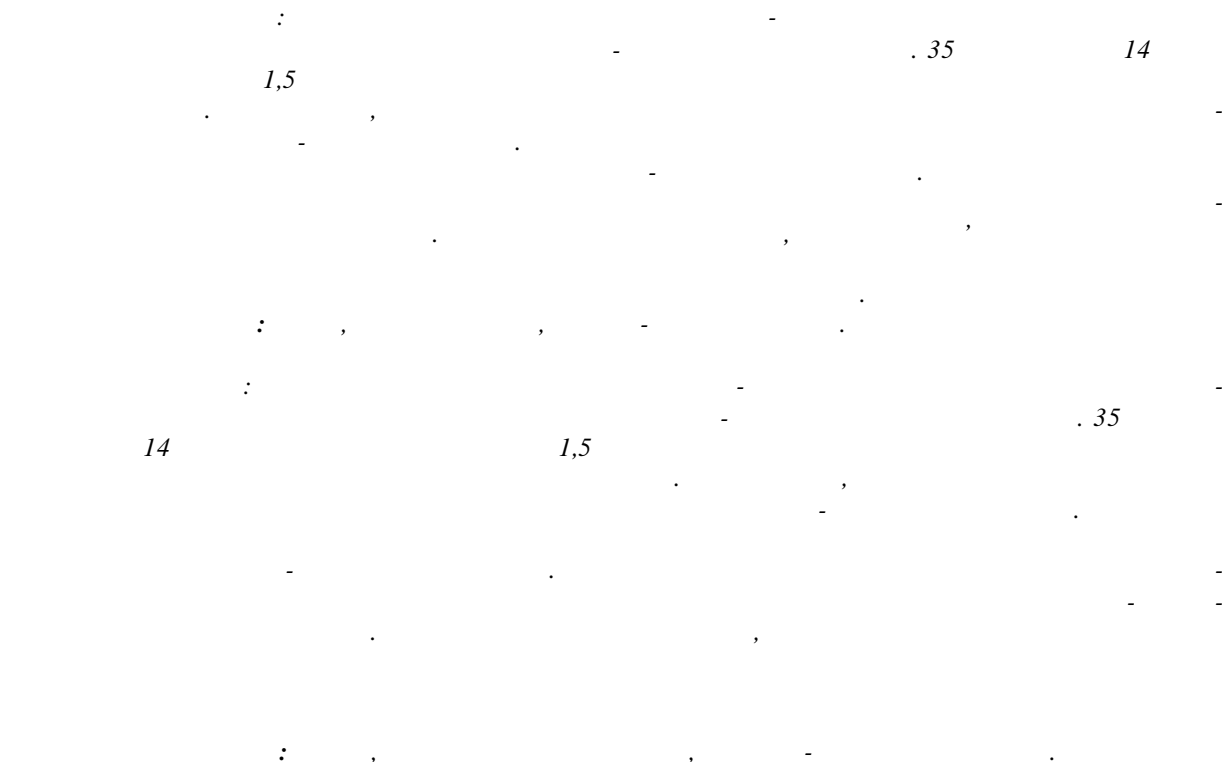
796.015.6: 796.012.62

75.1

Oleg Baskevuch, Zenovii Duma,

Sergii Popel, Roman Faichak

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL RESERVES OF CARDIOVASCULAR  
SYSTEM DURING THE COMBINED INFLUENCE OF AEROBIC-ANAEROBIC  
PHYSICAL TRAINING AND BREATHING EXERCISES OF LYCÉE STUDENTS**



*Purpose of work:* to set associativ influence of the -anaerobic physical loadings and respiratory exercises on functional backlogs of the cardio-vascular system of youths. 35 youths 14 years were engaged in age during 1,5 year on the developed system of employments by a physical culture with the use of respiratory exercises. It is set that in every part of employment the physical loading causes the functional changes of the cardio-vascular system. The increase of functional backlogs of the system of circulation of blood is fixed at implementation of dynamic exercises in -anaerobic modes. In combination with respiratory exercises they accelerate restoration processes and create terms for perfection of adaptation-compensating reactions of organism. Change of power of work, character of muscle reductions and position of body during implementation of exercises is instrumental in strengthening of restoration processes and are physiology basis for the increase of health effect of employments by a physical culture

**Keywords:** youngsters, aerobic-anaerobic physical loadings, respiratory exercises, functional backlogs, cardio-respiratory system.

**Formulation of the problem and analysis of the last researches' results.** The functional backlogs of the organism effect the level of physical efficiency, which, in most cases, is determined by the state of the cardio-respiratory system [1, 3]. Unlike the static, the dynamic work depends on the effectiveness of energy supply mechanism and requires the support of necessary level of metabolic processes. This causes the need of the significant activation of functions of other organs, in particular, respiratory [5]. It is known that the triple increase of metabolism causes the expressed anoxia, as the safety coefficient to transfer the oxygen is 3 units [2, 3, 6]. In case of intensive physical loading the coefficient of recycling oxygen increases in 3 times, while a minute volume of blood may increase comparatively

with the state of rest in 6 times. As a result, the blood supply increases in about 18 times. For trained people such increase of power gives a chance to increase the level of metabolism in 15–20 times comparatively with a level of a main reciprocity [8, 9]. It indicates the expediency of regular trainings with the priority to do breathing exercises, which help to increase the level of reciprocity processes, which rises with the increase of the physical loading level. Under the influence of systematic breathing exercises the complex of structural-functional changes develops in the organism, which are aimed at optimization the function of whole organism, and it's single systems. The cardio-respiratory system is not exception, because it's optimization to function is necessary to achieve a high level of somatic health [3,6,9].

The experimental confirmation about the efficiency of influence on the cardio-respiratory system was gained by the health-training system of respiratory gymnastics (RS), which was developed by us [8]. However, conducted researches did not give possibility to define laws and features of influence on the system of circulation of blood of different by a form and power physical loadings with their certain sequence during the exercise.

**Purpose of work** – to define the combined influence of aerobic-anaerobic physical loadings and respiratory exercises on the functional backlogs of cardiovascular system of youngsters.

**Methods and organization of research.** In the researches 35 youngsters by the age of 14 years old took part, who have been training by the developed system for 1,5 year. The duration of each exercise is 60 min. The introductory part (10 min. limbering-up) consists of different kinds of walk, slow run, movement exercises and dance moves. In the first half of a basic part (10–30 min.) the physical exercises from starting position standing up and dynamic loading to all groups of muscles by current method were done, which were combined with respiratory exercises with the increase of exhale duration. In the period from 30 to 50 min. the physical exercises were done to all groups of muscles from starting position sitting, lying, kneeling and static loading combined with respiratory exercises and influence on different phases of breathing. In the final part of exercise (from 50 to 60 min.) the static loadings on stretching in a position by lying on back combined with relaxing and respiratory exercises were done.

The dynamics of basic hemodynamic indexes (frequency of cardiac reductions – FCR, APds Pd), and also systolic (SV) and the minute volume of blood stream (MVBS) were studied during the whole exercise, in a state of rest in horizontal and vertical positions of body, after every part of exercise, right away after the exercise and during renewal.

For the analysis of rhythm of heart the method of variation of to measure a pulse was used [1,4,5,8]. The variational pulsogram was written down on 12 channel electrocardiograph Kettler in the second standard taking by the program “CardioLab+”. Continuous registration of 100 cardiocycles was conducted with the count of the R-R intervals. For the analysis of the rhythm of heart were determined indexes which characterize the level of functioning of cardiosystem: Mode ( ), amplitude of Mode ( %), and also indexes which determine the degree of variation – maximal ( RR) and minimum ( nRR) amplitudes of cardiointervals, a variation scope ( RR) and derivative index, which is the index of tension of the regulator systems ( TRS) [4].

All indexes are treated by the method of nonparametric statistics [7].

**Research results.** Before the beginning of the exercises in horizontal position of body the FCR indexes are  $61,9 \pm 2,83$  /min., in vertical –  $75,3 \pm 2,95$  /min, the indexes of systolic and diastolic AP – accordingly  $121,5 \pm 1,63/56,7 \pm 2,05$  and  $110,5 \pm 2,31/69,7 \pm 3,51$  mm. merc. col (table 1).

Table 1

**The indexes of hemodynamics in rest and after loading during the exercise**  
( $\pm m$ ,  $n=35$ )

Parts of exercise	FCR, shots in a minute	APs, mm. merc. col.	Pd, mm. merc. col.	SV, ml	MVBS, l/min
Before the exercise (lying)	61,9 $\pm$ 2,81	121,5 $\pm$ 1,63	56,7 $\pm$ 2,05	80,4 $\pm$ 2,28	4,6 $\pm$ 0,22
Before the exercise (standing)	75,2 $\pm$ 2,94	110,5 $\pm$ 2,31	69,7 $\pm$ 3,51*	62,5 $\pm$ 2,51*	4,3 $\pm$ 0,21
0–10 min.	112,8 $\pm$ 2,32*	160,6 $\pm$ 3,58*	64,8 $\pm$ 3,22	94,1 $\pm$ 1,65*	14,2 $\pm$ 0,66*
10–30 min	145,3 $\pm$ 3,41*	182,8 $\pm$ 3,52	59,5 $\pm$ 1,53	108,8 $\pm$ 3,48*	19,9 $\pm$ 1,31*
30–50 min.	105,1 $\pm$ 4,99*	165,5 $\pm$ 2,44	68,7 $\pm$ 2,39*	92,9 $\pm$ 3,82	12,6 $\pm$ 0,96*
50–60 min.	61,9 $\pm$ 2,65*	114,7 $\pm$ 1,66*	59,6 $\pm$ 1,67*	76,7 $\pm$ 2,11*	4,5 $\pm$ 0,23*
In 2 min. after the exercise	73,1 $\pm$ 2,43	112,3 $\pm$ 2,75	68,3 $\pm$ 2,61	67,9 $\pm$ 2,76	5,1 $\pm$ 0,65

Note: \*  $<0,05$  – likely changes compared with previous indexes.

The changes of position of body influenced on the SV and MVBS indexes. In horizontal position of the body SV makes 80,4 $\pm$ 2,28 ml, and in vertical – diminishes on 33,2 $\pm$ 0,32% and is evened 62,5 $\pm$ 2,51 ml. Similar changes were traced in the MVBS index it diminishes on 7,7 $\pm$ 0,23% ( $<0,05$ ). Compared to a standing position before physical loading, FCR after a 10 min. limbering-up increases to 96,1 $\pm$ 0,29%; APs – to 45,9%, while APd, conversely, decreases to 6,74% ( $p<0,05$ ). Herewith CO increases in 1,5 times, MVC – in 2,92 times ( $p<0,05$ ). From data of separate authors [7, 10], physical loading at FCR 140–160 shots in a minute is characterized as aerobic. For growth of training effect during this loading duration of implementation of exercises must be not less than 5 min., as a result the positive changes take place in lipoprotein composition of blood, however do not appear in the CO and of level of threshold of anaerobic exchange (LTAE) indexes [6].

In a basic part of exercise in a period from 10 to 35 min. FCR increases to 20,9% (table 1). Herewith Ps increases to 9,25%, while Pd diminishes on 7,51% ( $p<0,05$ ).

Comparatively with the previous loading SV increased on 17,5 $\pm$ 1,14%, and MVBS on 43,6 $\pm$ 0,86%. Consequently, the work on this segment of the exercise was mainly executed in the aerobic-anaerobic mode. Literary information testify that such training conditions above all things are accompanied by the increase of maximal consumption of oxygen (MCO) and increase of level of threshold of anaerobic exchange (LTAE) [7].

In a basic part of exercise during 35–50 min. FCR makes 24,1% less than in a previous part of exercise and accords the aerobic character of loadings [3].

Indexes of AP were near to the indexes of the previous part of employment and made 165,5 $\pm$ 2,44 / 68,7 $\pm$ 2,39 mm. merc. col., namely Ps decreased on 9,4 $\pm$ 0,81%, and Pd increased on 12,8 $\pm$ 0,62% comparatively with the previous part of the exercise.

In the final part of exercise the FCR decrease to 61,9 shots in a minute was fixed right away during the implementation of the first pose and with small oscillation ( $\pm 2,65$  shots in a minute) herewith, its indexes were kept at implementation of complex exercises. AP recommences to the initial values, it's indexes make 114,7 $\pm$ 1,66/59,6 $\pm$ 1,67 mm. merc. col., it. SV decreased comparatively with the previous part of the exercise on 20,2 $\pm$ 0,75% and made 76,7 $\pm$ 2,11 ml, that on 1,9 $\pm$ 0,2% less from an initial level in the same position of body. MVBS decreased on 4,4 times comparatively with the second part and on 2,8 – with the third.

Comparatively with the initial level the MVBS index was higher only on  $0,50 \pm 0,3\%$ , so the difference between indexes is not reliable ( $>0,05$ ).

Consequently, all gotten indexes of hemodynamic testify that static work in combination with respiratory exercises conduce the renewal of the VS functions.

In 2 minutes after the end of the exercise all indexes of hemodynamics attained an initial level. Difference between them before the beginning of the exercise and after 2 min. of renewal is not reliable ( $>0,05$ ). Rapid renewal of all indexes of hemodynamics after the exercise can be explained that these processes began already from the fourth part of the exercise, that is approximately before 20–30 min. to it's ending.

The insignificant increase of cardiac rhythm in the fifth part is linked not so much with implementation of exercises, which took place in a slow rate and, mainly, was directed on development of flexibility, how many with the change of position of body.

The analysis of dynamics of indexes of cardioregulation (tbl.2) settled, that in a state of rest the maximal value of cardiocycles (RR) were consorted with the area of the normergics adjusting, and minimum (nRR) to the – dr nalgics area, that testifies the increase of sympatetic influence on the vegetative contour of adjusting of the SV activity. However the swing variability (RR) for all youngsters was high –  $0,29 \pm 0,05$  sec., which is consorted with the reference rate [4].

Table 2

**The indexes of cardioregulation in rest and during the whole exercise**  
( $\pm m$ ,  $n=35$ )

Part of the exercise	RR	nRR	RR		% ,	PRS
Before the exercise (standing)	$0,87 \pm 0,09$	$0,61 \pm 0,04$	$0,29 \pm 0,05$	$0,77 \pm 0,03$	$25,8 \pm 3,55$	$53,4 \pm 8,44$
0–10 min.	$0,62 \pm 0,03$	$0,56 \pm 0,04$	$0,09 \pm 0,02$	$0,55 \pm 0,02$	$39,4 \pm 1,25$	$432,8 \pm 45,22$
10–30 min	$0,60 \pm 0,02$	$0,48 \pm 0,02$	$0,25 \pm 0,01$	$0,59 \pm 0,03$	$42,5 \pm 0,89$	$266,4 \pm 27,63$
30–50 min.	$0,56 \pm 0,03$	$0,51 \pm 0,02$	$0,12 \pm 0,01$	$0,45 \pm 0,03$	$88,5 \pm 1,95$	$791,1 \pm 71,83$
50–60 min.	$0,88 \pm 0,02$	$0,63 \pm 0,03$	$0,35 \pm 0,01$	$0,69 \pm 0,02$	$76,5 \pm 1,83$	$174,3 \pm 19,87$
In 2 min. after the exercise	$0,99 \pm 0,05$	$0,55 \pm 0,08$	$0,49 \pm 0,03$	$0,75 \pm 0,03$	$27,80 \pm 4,60$	$46,3 \pm 7,12$

The value makes  $0,77 \pm 0,03$  and is consorted with the average value of cardiocycles. is evened  $25,8 \pm 3,52\%$ , and PRS –  $53,4 \pm 8,43$ , that is consorted with the normotonics type of cardioregulation.

After the limbering-up the RR and nRR decreased considerably, and RR was  $0,09 \pm 0,02$ , that testifies the advantage of the dr nal influencing on “pasmacer”. The value was  $0,59 \pm 0,02$ , that on 29,9% less, than before the exercise, and testifies the decrease of activity of humoral channel of adjusting of rhythm of heart. , that characterizes likable influences on cardioregulation, is increased to  $34,5 \pm 2,03\%$ . In 8,1 times is multiplied PRS, that, from data of O.P Alferov and co.[2], M.Y. Vanyushyn [6] and B.M. Myckan and co. [8] characterizes the inworking VS processes during a limbering-up.

Compared with the indexes before the beginning of exercise in a basic part (10–30 min.) there is a decrease of RR to  $45,0 \pm 1,21\%$ , nd nRR – to  $27,1 \pm 0,92\%$ , that shows the increase of adrenergic influence on vegetative outline of cardiac activity. However the swing variability increases in 8,0 times, which is  $0,16 \pm 0,01$ . The insignificant growth of (only

on  $7,3 \pm 0,27\%$ ) can not characterize activation of the humoral adjusting [1,2,5]. More reliable there is the increase of ( $<0,01$ ) the indexes average on  $62,4 \pm 2,33\%$ , that is also the sign of subsequent increase of the adrenergic influences. Compared with the previous part of the exercise there is a considerable PRS decrease (on the average on  $62,4 \pm 2,26\%$  –  $266,42 \pm 27,63$ ).

Consequently, the gotten indexes can testify the stabilization of cardioregulation after a limbering-up and during implementation of the exercises in aerobic and aerobic-anaerobic modes in vertical position of body.

In the period from 30 to 50 min. in the basic part of the exercise the RR uncertainly decreases (to  $29,5 \pm 2,03\%$ ), and nRR increases (to  $6,2 \pm 0,08\%$ ), due to what the swing of variation becomes less in 2,1 times ( $<0,05$ ). Comparatively with the first half of the basic part of the exercise increases in 2,0 times ( $<0,05$ ). All it characterizes subsequent growth of the adrenergic influences on the cardioregulation. The activity of humoral channel of rhythm of heart remained at the previous level. Considerably the PRS index changed ( $<0,01$ ) it was multiplied to 3,0 times that testifies the growth of excitation of the system of circulation of blood. Obviously, such features of cardioregulation are related to muscular work in horizontal position of body, when due to the positive inotropic influences on a heart, the force and speed of reduction of myocardium is multiplied. From data of M.Y. Vanyushyn [5], for youths in whose PRS makes a 100–900 y.o, appropriately develops moderate stress, which is not a result of the substantial changes of homeostasis.

During the pause of relaxation (50–60 min.), the dynamics of all indexes testifies the subsequent restoration processes in the system of cardio regulation.

More reliable ( $<0,05$ ) the RR and MnRR indexes increased (to  $42,9 \pm 2,63\%$   $23,5 \pm 1,31\%$ ). Herewith the swing of variation increased in 2,9 times and was on  $20,6 \pm 1,82\%$  bigger from the output level, that testifies the activation of parasympathetic part of the vegetative adjusting of cardiac rhythm. The indexes make  $0,69 \pm 0,02$ , that increases on  $46,6 \pm 2,02\%$  comparatively with the previous part of the exercise but it does not achieve basic data and characterizes activation of humoral channel of adjusting of cardiointervals.

The value decreases on  $12,9 \pm 0,83\%$  comparatively with information in the previous part of exercise, however it was higher from the output data, that is possible to describe as a tendency to weakening of the adrenergic influences. After the pause of relaxation the PRS (to  $174,3 \pm 19,87$ ) diminished considerably, that is in 4,5 times less, than after implementation of the dynamic physical loading without using of respiratory exercises ( $<0,01$ ).

In 2 min. after the end of the exercise the humoral influences stays on the previous level, and the nerve regulation of rhythm of heart significantly changes. Comparatively with the data of the previous part of the exercise a slight increase of MxRR (to  $12,5 \pm 0,73\%$ ) and decrease of MnRR (to  $12,5 \pm 0,73\%$ ) leads to a reliable increase of the swing of variation ( $<0,05$ ). Herewith the AMo index increases to  $8,6 \pm 0,32\%$  and are almost equal to output data. Considerably decreases and IPRS in 2,7 and 3,8 times accordingly ( $<0,05$ ). Their indexes almost equal to output, that shows the holinergic channel of influence on “paiser” prevails in this part.

The analysis of gotten results (table 2) gave a chance to determine the influence of different kinds of physical loadings on the type of cardio regulation. Based on M.Y. Vanyushyn [6] and V. L. Karpman [7] the period of work is characterized by a considerable strengthening of adrenergic influence [6], which is seen by the decrease of MxRR, MnRR, RR and Mo during the increase of AMo and IPRS.

A slight strengthening of adrenergic influences and decrease of IPRS during the implementation of the exercises in aerobic and aerobic-anaerobic modes in vertical position of body indicate the adaptation of organism to a physical loading [3,9]. Changing the position of body to horizontal during the aerobic loadings conduces the considerable increase of

adrenergic influences on cardio regulation. The RR index decrease, the AMo and IPRS considerably increase.

On a high and submaximal level of power of physical work (the basic part of exercise) the changes in humoral channel of the regulation of rhythm of heart were not fixed. The Mo significantly ( $<0,05$ ) decreases during the limbering-up and does not change during the whole period of specific loadings.

Along with this, in a process of implementation of breathing exercises there is a reliable ( $<0,05$ ) increase of Mo, which indicate the activity of humoral channel of regulation of rhythm of heart. Besides, the tendence of strengthening of cholinergic influences was fixed. The RR indexes increase and the AMo and IPRS decrease.

Obligate for relaxation is a considerable increase of cholinergic influences on “paiser-maker”. The RR and Mo indexes considerably increase and the AMo and IPRS decrease.

Consequently, from the beginning of the 30-th min. of the exercise, the cardio regulation is gradually recovering, due to activation of humoral channel of regulation during the breathing exercises and relaxation, and the whole recover at the end of the exercise with the strengthening of parasympathetic regulation of cardiovascular activity occurs.

### Conclusions

1. The analysis of hemodynamic indexes during the whole exercise shows that the training influence on cardiovascular system have dynamic physical exercises of the basic part of exercise, which are done in aerobic and aerobic-anaerobic regimes, and respiratory exercises accelerate reduction processes, which is a reliable physiological basis to increase the health-training effect from physical exercises combined with relaxation.

2. The changes of power of work, muscles contraction character and position of body during the implementation of the exercises create conditions to improve the adaptive-compensatory reactions of organism on different types of loadings.

**The prospects of further investigations** are in studying the influence of breathing exercises on increase of functional reserves of organism of people of different age and sex.

1. . . . / . . . , . . . . - . . . . , 2001. - 186 .
2. . . . / . . . , . . . // . . . - 2011. - 1 - . 35-40.
3. . . . / . . . - . . . : , 1990. - 191 .
4. . . . STATISTIKA. : . - 2- . / . . . : , 2003. - 688 . : . - ISBN 5-272-00078-1.
5. . . . : . . . . / . . . . - , 2003. - . 141.
6. . . . / . . . // . . . - . . . : . . . - 2010. - 1. - : [http://www.kamgfk.ru/magazin/1\\_10/1\\_2010\\_01.pdf](http://www.kamgfk.ru/magazin/1_10/1_2010_01.pdf).
7. . . . / . . . , . . . - . . . : , 1982. - 135 .
8. . . . : . . . / . . . , . . . , . . . - . . . : , 2010. - 151 .
9. . . . / . . . , . . . - . . . : - 1991. - 560 .

### Reference:

1. Agadzhanian, N.A., Agadzhanian, N.A., Gneushev, V., Katkov, A.Iu. (2001), Adaptation to hipoxia and bioeconomic of the cardiac troop landing [Adaptatsiia k gipoksii i bioekonomika serdechnogo vybrosa], Moskva, 186 p.



- • • • •

**74.580.055**

## PROFESSIONAL PORTRAIT OF FUTURE INSTRUCTORS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING OF PRESCHOOLERS

*Purpose: to expose the degree of readiness of students to the conduct of valeological activity in preschool establishments of education. It was the task of research to expose intercommunication between educates-health education and readiness of students to valeological activity. Methods: 550 students took part in explored (n=550). Results: The questionnaire allowed to set pedagogical terms which characterize the system of preparation of students, that foresees the conduct of valeological activity for forming of own valeological culture of children. It is shown that the students of valeological culture have forming by the determining effective operating condition of such system in preschool establishments of education. Thus preparation of students of faculty of physical education and sport to valeological activity is at low level. Conclusions: Research of theoretical bases of professional preparation of future instructors from physical education of under-fives to the conduct of valeological activity was shown, that only 11,7% of the polled students have the proper preparation and own necessary knowledges and practical skills.*

**Keywords:** physical education, valeological culture, instructor of physical education.

**Introduction.** Children of pre-school age are a special category of population and constantly require concentrated attention from governmental educational administrations [8, 12]. Training of their ability for social functioning, independent way of life shall be ensured by systemic multi-profile valueologic preparation of a specialists in physical education for preschool educational establishments (PSEE) [7, 10, 16 ]. Effectiveness of health related function of valueologic culture is a scientifically proved fact [5]. At present stage of society's development new trends in education of pre-school age children create significant influence on choosing of forms, means and methods of forming of valueologic knowledge and appropriate behavior. In opinion of advanced scientists, pedagogues and specialists in branch of health related technologies [2, 8, 9, 12, 17–24], valueologic education is an important form of education – one of levers, influencing on personal and social children's behavior. It, in its turn, is a reflection of demand in more substantial and fruitful using of time for maintaining of pre-school children's psycho-physical state and increasing of their valueologic culture.

**Purpose,** tasks of the work, material and methods the purpose of the work is to determine components of future physical culture specialist's fitness for valueologic functioning at pre-school educational establishments.

**Results of the research.** Organization of valueologic functioning in pre-school educational establishments is regarded as a mean for ensuring of future children's integration in social environment, which is provided by three interconnected processes: 1) encouragement – creation of conditions, ensuring group or individual possibility of better cognition activity in respect to oneself and surrounding people; 2) familiarization of group's children with health related technologies under influence of valueologic structure; 3) creative self expression – independent initiative and sense of responsibility on the base of ensuring of interaction of a personality and children's group with environment. Considering the above said we formulated own interpretation of conception “valueologic functioning” of physical culture instructor (PhE) in pre-school educational establishment (PSEE). It means expanded knowledge and combination of practical skills in health related technologies, oriented on creation and re-creation of physical and spiritual forces of child's organism. Main tasks of PhE instructor in PSEE shall be organization of valueologic socially significant education of children, oriented on the following: – maintaining of harmonious physical and functional development; – development of motion skills; – development of physical abilities and facilitating organism's growth and differentiation of functional systems; – acquiring of skills in healthy life style (HLS). Basing on opinion of scientists and specialists in valueologic education [3, 4, 15], we can mark out a number of important specific functions, which reflect its content: – socially significant, facilitating joining to other kinds of physical culture, to personal and social selfdetermination; – health related-recreational function, which envisages prophylaxis of morbidity, recreation of

---

psycho-physical potential, health strengthening at the cost of increasing of organism's resistivity to environmental factors, creation of ground for HLS; – value-orientation function, which stipulates mastering of valueologic values by children, which reflect their internal settings and desires.

Ye.R. Chernyshova [15] says that only in case, when children have formed value orientations on HLS as the most important component of human life“ health will be regarded as the most important component of human life, required for realization of life targets. As on present time there are marked out three main value orientation in aspect of valueologic functioning of physical culture instructor at PSEE: ) ability to independently define the purpose of valueologic functioning, specify its rules, select desired means, determine duration of trainings, content of program and group of trainees; ) ability for self-realization – PhE instructor shall choose programs, valueologic measures, which would envisage variable motion functioning with the help of different forms of personally-important motion functioning in compliance with demands, interests and potentials of children. ) valueologic communicability. In connection with above presented especially important is the problem of training of PhE specialists for valueologic functioning at PSEE, creation of appropriate scientific and educational training base. Training of such specialists is logical, like other pedagogic processes. It has its own cause-effect dependences between pedagogic influence on children and achieved results. In professional training of future PhE specialists for valueologic functioning at PSEE theoretical and practical aspects are of great importance. Such training uses glossary of valueologic technologies, health related, sport, tourism, excursions and animations and gives certain idea about valueologic resources and health related systems for both of children and their valueologic culture. The purpose of physical education specialists' training for valueologic functioning at pre-school educational establishments is forming of 3–5 years students' holistic idea about role of valueologic culture in human life functioning (meaning people of different age and sex) as well as kind of labor functioning [7, 9, 11]. As experience of other researchers [5, 6, 9, 16] and our generalizations show personality's fitness of PhE specialist for valueologic functioning shall include general and special competences. General professional competence of PhE instructor of PSEE includes: – methodic skills to carry out training with using of PhE means for formation of children's physical culture; – application of physical exercises, outdoor games for development of organism's functional systems; – application of experience of methodic and practical activity in cultivation of valueology in pre-school education; – ability to continue valueologic education (self-perfection). Special valueologic professional competence includes: ) special professional knowledge:

- of main sectors of valueologic functioning, in which health related technologies are used;
  - methodic of health related technologies in personality's valueologic culture;
  - main motivations for achievement of valueologic culture;
  - forms, means and methods of organization of valueologic functioning and programs on HLS technologies' realization;
  - experience of cultivation of valueology in pre-school education.
- b) special valueologic skills in the following:
- using of technical and legal documentation;
  - evaluation of valueologic resources and health related potentials of valueologic functioning;
  - organization of valueologic functioning at PSEE and application of health related technologies and supporting of HLS;
  - constructing of programs of valueologic education and application of their realization's methodic.

It is necessary to note that as far as future of rising generation is a prospect of human development from position of HLS then valueologic culture and education are expectations of guarantees, stimuli for HLS practicing on the base of health related technologies, without which further development and education of pre-school children is impossible.

### Conclusions

The process of forming of professional-valueologic portrait of physical instructor at pre-school educational establishment shall stipulate his readiness for valueologic functioning on the base of knowledge about its organization and combination of general and special components of health related technologies. The prospects of further researches imply planning and working out of scientific- methodic complexes for effective training of future physical culture instructors for pre-school educational establishments.

1. . . . - /  
 . . . , . . . // . - 2008. - 1. - . 67-73.
2. . . . : 13.00.08 / . . . - : , 2005. - 327 .
3. . . . / . . . // . - 2006. -  
9. - . 61-66.
4. . . . / . . . - , 2003. - 423 .
5. . . . “
6. ”/ . . . // : . . . - 2009. - . 4. - . 90 - 94.
6. . / . . . , . . . // . - 2003. - 15. - . 119-124.
7. . . . // . - 2006. - 3. - . 48-57.
8. . . . : : . . . . 4 ;  
 . - . . . ; , 2004. - 159 .
9. . . . / . . . // . - 2005. - 2.  
 - . 37-40.
10. . . . :  
 / . . . // . - 2005. - 11. - . 9-14.
11. :  
27.11.2008 . 14/3-3 // . . . - 2009. - 1. - . 31-45.
12. . . . ,  
 / . . . // . -  
 : , , : -  
 - , 2012. - . 33-36.
13. . . . // . - 2003. - 8. - . 10-14.
14. . . . // . -  
 : , , : -  
 . - , 2012. - . 32-33.
15. . . . : -  
 / . . . // . -  
 : , , : -  
 . - , 2012. - . 30-32.

### References:

1. Aliev, M.N., Guseynov, A.G. (2008), “Education of morally-volitional qualities at children by facilities of physical culture” [“Vospitanie нравственно-волевых качеств у детей средствами физической культуры”], Pedagogika, 1, . 67-73.

2. Kovtun, R.F. (2005), Preparation of young specialists of higher educational establishments to educating work with students: *dissertation* [Podgotovka molodykh spetsialistov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii k vospitatel'noi rabote so studentami: dis. ... kand. ped. nauk], Cheliabinsk: RGB, 327 s.
3. Korotaeva, E.V. (2006), "Quality of preparation of future teacher" ["Kachestvo podgotovki budushchego pedagoga"], *Pedagogika*, 9, pp. 61–66.
4. Krutsevich T.Iu. (2003), Theory and method of physical education [Teoriia i metodika fizicheskogo vospitaniia], Kiev, 423 s.
5. Kutek, T. (2009), "Features educational process of future specialists of industry the "Physical culture and sport"" ["Osobennosti uchebnogo protsessa budushchikh spetsialistov otrasli "Fizicheskaiia kul'tura i sport""], *Yuong of sports scientific of Ukraine*, Vol. 4, pp. 90–94.
6. Kuts, A., Tret'iakov, M., Lapichak, I. (2003), "Pedagogics, psychology and medical-biology problems of physical education and sport" ["Integratsiia tsennosti fizicheskoi kul'tury v professional'noi podgotovke pedagoga po fizicheskomu vospitaniiu"], // *Pedagogika, psichologia and medical-biological problems fisical education and sport*, 15, pp. 119–124.
7. Martishina, N.V. (2006), "Valued component of creative potential of personality of teacher" ["Tsennostnyi komponent tvorcheskogo potentsiala lichnosti pedagoga"], *Pedagogika*, 3, pp. 48–57.
8. Matveev, L.P. (2004), Theory and method of physical culture : Introduction to the object: studies. for vyssh. special. fysical studies. establishments: dop. Gos. lump. Russian FEDERATION on fisical to the culture and sport. Publ. 4th, wipred. [Teoriia i metodika fizicheskoi kul'tury: Vvedenie v predmet: ucheb. dlia vyssh. spets. fizkul't. ucheb. zavedenii: dop. Gos. kom. RF po fiz. kul'ture i sportu], Fallow deer: Lan': Omega, SPb., 159 p.
9. Moskalenko, N.V. (2005), "Innovative program of development of athletic-health work at general schools" ["Innovatsionnaia programma razvitiia fizkul'turno-ozdorovitel'noi raboty v obshcheobrazovatel'nykh shkolakh"], *Sport Bulletin Prydniprovia*, 2, .37–40.
10. Nikolaev, Iu.M. (2005), "General theory and methodology of physical culture: contours of a new human" ["Obshchaia teoriia i metodologiiia fizicheskoi kul'tury: kontury novogo chelovecheskogo izmereniia"], *Theory and practicaly fisical culture*, 11, pp. 9–14.
11. About the state and prospects of development of out-of-school education: decision of college of MON Ukraine from 27.11.2008 14/3–3 [Pro sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia vneshkol'nogo obrazovaniia: reshenie kollegii MON Ukrainy ot 27.11.2008 g. 14/3–3 // *Inform. sb. MON Ukrainy*], 1, pp. 31–45.
12. Skarednova, I.V. (2012), "Development and realization of module podprogramm directed on forming of culture of healthy and safe way of life of junior schoolboys. Experience of introduction of federal state educational standards of primary universal education in the Tyumenskoy region: problems, searches, decisions: material regional pedagogical reading" ["Razrabotka i realizatsiia modul'nykh podprogramm, napravlennykh na formirovanie kul'tury zdorovogo i bezopasnogo obraza zhizni mladshikh shkol'nikov, Opyt vnedreniia federal'nykh gosudarstvennykh obrazovatel'nykh standartov nachal'nogo obshchego obrazovaniia v Tiimenskoi oblasti: problemy, poiski, resheniia: mat-ly oblastnykh pedagogicheskikh chtenii"], *Tiumen'*, pp. 33–36.
13. Solov'ev, G.M. (2003), "Genesis of becoming of body modern on a physical culture in the system of education" ["Genezis stanovleniia sovremennogo tselepolaganiia po fizicheskoi kul'ture v sisteme obrazovaniia"], *Theory and practicaly fisical culture*, 8, pp.10–14.
14. Usol'tseva, L.A. (2012), "Creation of terms for forming of healthy way of life in the conditions of realization of the FGOS children. Experience of introduction of federal state educational standards of primary universal education in the Tyumenskoy region: problems, searches, decisions: material regional pedagogical reading" ["Sozdanie uslovii dlia formirovaniia zdorovogo obraza zhizni v usloviakh realizatsii FGOS detei: Opyt vnedreniia federal'nykh gosudarstvennykh obrazovatel'nykh standartov nachal'nogo obshchego obrazovaniia v Tiimenskoi oblasti: problemy, poiski, resheniia: mat-ly oblastnykh Pedagogicheskikh chtenii"], *Tiumen'*, pp. 32–33.
15. Iakovleva I.V. (2012), "Actual questions of forming of culture of healthy and safe way of life on the stage of the FGOS introduction: terms and way of life of family are basic factors determining the health of children. Experience of introduction of federal state educational standards of primary universal education in the Tyumenskoy region: problems, searches, decisions: material regional pedagogical reading" ["Aktual'nye voprosy formirovaniia kul'tury zdorovogo i bezopasnogo obraza zhizni na etape vnedreniia FGOS: uslovia i obraz zhizni sem'i – osnovnye faktory, opredeliaushchie zdorov'e detei: Opyt vnedreniia federal'nykh gosudarstvennykh obrazovatel'nykh standartov nachal'nogo obshchego obrazovaniia v Tiimenskoi oblasti: problemy, poiski, resheniia: mat-ly oblastnykh Pedagogicheskikh chtenii"], *Tiumen'*, pp. 30–32.

---

---

**796.413/418**  
**75.1**

*A research purpose was – in theory to ground and perfect the system of selection of children for employments by a sport gymnastics on the basis of account of regional features of development of gymnastics in the Western region of Ukraine.*

*For the decision of which the followings methods of research were used: study of literary sources and documentary materials; theoretical analysis and synthesis; pedagogical supervision; questioning (questionnaire); methods mathematically statistical processing of data. With the purpose of study of features of selection of children to employments by a sporting gymnastics we are conduct questioning of trainers Ternopol'skoy and Ivano-Francovsk regional sport schools.*

*In a publication the features of selection of children open up in the section of sport gymnastics. The retrospective analysis of literary sources discovered on noted issue, that a problem is given on a present tense lighted up more or less well.*

*Questioning of trainers of sport schools of cities Ternopol' and Ivano-Francovsk is conducted found out suds the regional differences of looks to the process of selection of children for employments by a sporting gymnastics. Such differences are observed in what to use the system of selection or natural sifting from in the process of selection. Insignificant disagreements are observed in the choice of age of beginning of employments and choice of motive tests for a selection to employments by a sporting gymnastics. Matching opinions of trainers appeared in the value of anthropometric indexes and physical qualities in the process of selection in the section of sporting gymnastics.*

**Keywords:** *sporting gymnastics, selection, trainer, physical qualities, anthropometric information.*

[2].

[6].

[4].

[1].

[3].

[8].

[5].

[7].

( . ., 1983; . ., 1999; . .; 2013; . ., 2014)

. , -  
 ,  
 . -  
 .  
 . -  
 18 , 10 (8 2  
 . , 10 ).  
 , -  
 , :  
 -  
 ;  
 ;  
 ( , , -  
 - );  
 .  
 .  
 -  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 ,  
 (89,5%) , 100% ,  
 .  
 , ,  
 ,  
 , 5  
 6 80% , 4 (3,5%) ,  
 8- (1,5%).  
 8-  
 .  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 ,  
 -



... ,

(52,5%).

( . 1).

1

,%

	,				
	45	16	19	10	10
-	56	28	10	3	3
	50	22	14	6	6

,

-

( . 2).

2

2

		2
1	20 .	
2		-
3	<90°	,
4		,
5		
	-	
1	20 .	
2		-
3		
4		,
5		
6		
7		
8		,

2

-

,

-

-

,

.

,

:

,

, 20 ,

-

,

,

,

.

. ,

-

-

.

,

,

-

,

6-7

-

.

.

,

,

.

,

(

)

,

-

,

-

-

.

.

,

-

-

.

1. . . . / . . . . - .: . . . ., 2005. - 304 .
2. . . . / . . . . , . . . . - .: . . . ., 1983. - 176 .
3. . . . . / . . . . - .: . . . . , 2014. - 600 .
4. . . . / . . . . - .: . . . . , 2010. - 288 .
5. . . . o . . . . : . . . . / . . . . - [5- .]. - .: . . . . , 2010. - 340 .
6. . . . . / . . . . - .: . . . . , 2013. - 624 .
7. . . . o . . . . / . . . . , . . . . - .: . . . . , 2014. - 148 .
8. . . . / . . . . , . . . . - .: . . . . , 1999. - 462 .

1. Bodnarchuk, A. (2005), Division into the periods of the sport training [Peryodyzatsyya sportyvnoy trenyrovky], Olympus, lit. Kyiv, 304 p.
2. Volkov, V., Filin, V. (1983), The Sport selection [Sportyvnyy otbor], Physical Education and sport, Moscow, 176 p.
3. Gaverdovskiy, Y. (2014), Theory and method of sport gymnastics, [Teoriya y metodyka sportyvnoy hymnastyky], of Owls, sport, Moscow, 600 p.
4. Issurin, V. (2010), The Block division into the periods of the sport training, [Blokovaya peryodyzatsyya sportyvnoy trenyrovky] of Owls. sport, Moscow, 288 p.
5. Matveev, L. (2010), General theory sport and its applied aspects: studies, for the institutes of higher of fiz. cultures, [Obshchaya teoriya sporta y e prykladnyy aspekt : ucheb. dlya vuzov fiz. kul'tur ], of Owls. Sport, Moscow, 340 p.
6. Platonov, V. (2013), Division into the periods of the sport training. General theory and its practical application. [Peryodyzatsyya sportyvnoy trenyrovky. Obshchaya teoriya y e prakticheskoye prymereneniye] Olympus lit., Kyiv, 624 p.
7. Saveleva, L., Terehina, R. (2014), Sport of higher achievements. Sport gymnastics. [Sport v sshykh dostyazheniy. Sportyvnaia hymnastyka] of Persons, Moscow, 148 p.
8. Smolevskiy, V., Gaverdovskiy, Y. (1999), The Sport gymnastics. [ ], Olympus, lit. Kyiv, 462 p.

*The purpose of our research is experimental study of practical applications of exercise testing to determine the level of special training for qualified handballers during the annual macrocycle. Experimental studies conducted on the base Super league teams at the Championship of Ukraine. We will use the following methods: analysis of scientific and methodical literature, teacher observation, testing by specially trained, methods of mathematical statistics. The following tests: measuring endurance side main stabilizing muscles, rate determination and precision throws the ball, the speed of the effectiveness of protection, explosive power source are proposed. The list of exercises is quite effective for determining the level of special preparedness of the qualified handballers it is shown. The structure of a one-year training macrocycle specific testing tools are necessary component of the pedagogical control level special preparedness qualified handballers it was found.*

*For optimal assessment of the level of preparedness is necessary to select a special set of exercises that most effectively reflects the level of development of the necessary physical qualities of handballers.*

**Keywords:** qualified handballers, test, control

[5, 7, 12].

[1]. . . , . .

[6, 8].

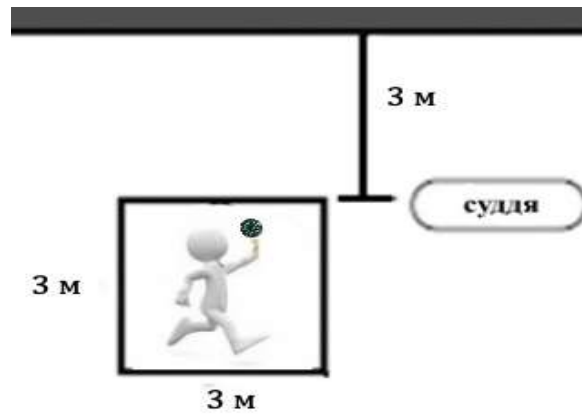
[13,14].

[2].

[4, 9, 11 .].



2.  
3 3 , 3 , 30 .  
1 ( .2).



.2.

3.

1, 2, 5, 6

3, 4  
1, 2, 5, 6.

( ) — 1 (9- ) 12

36 ( .3).



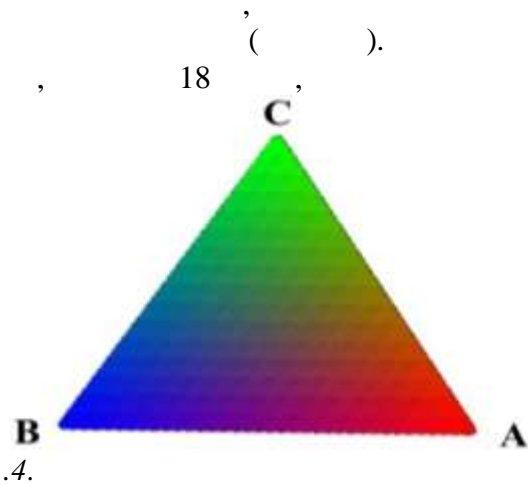
.3.

4.

3-

“ ”

: , ,  
—  
, —  
, ,  
, ,  
, .  
:  $A > C > B > A > B > C > A$  +  $A > C > B > A > B > C > A$  +  
 $A > C > B > A > B > C > A$ .



5. 30-  
( , ).  
30- (3 ).  
6-  
6-  
3-  
6.  
: ,  
, ,  
“ ”,  
“ ”,  
“ ” “ ” ( . 1).

/ ,  
( ± m)

				-	-85
		X±m	X±m	X±m	X±m
1,	1	85±2,5	82±2,85	75±1,83	70±2,01
	2	88±2,13	81±3,24	78±1,95	72±2,24
	3	96±3	92±3,51	82±2,04	71±2,11
	4	95±3,1	78±3,11	81±1,81	73±2,75

2,	1	25±0,82	23±0,87	20±0,75	21±1,32
	2	28±1,26	25±0,98	21±0,81	19±0,95
	3	25±0,84	22±0,91	22±0,99	18±1,05
	4	26±1,11	25±0,95	23±1,24	22±1,26
3,	1	33±0,75	34±1,29	32±1,27	29±1,03
	2	35±1,25	32±1,26	30±1,05	26±0,99
	3	32±0,91	30±1,08	28±0,99	27±1,08
	4	34±1,13	31±0,99	31±1,16	25±0,97
4,	1	17±0,34	17,4±0,32	18,1±0,43	18,8±0,54
	2	15,7±0,41	16±0,39	16,5±0,58	19,1±0,25
	3	16,8±0,36	17,1±0,31	18,8±0,5	18,8±0,34
	4	16,2±0,35	16,7±0,33	17,2±0,55	18,2±0,49
5,	1	4,3±0,07	4,2±0,07	4,5±0,11	4,6±0,1
	2	4±0,1	3,9±0,11	4,2±0,13	4,3±0,12
	3	4,2±0,08	4,1±0,07	4,4±0,09	4,6±0,11
	4	4,1±0,09	4±0,08	4,1±0,12	4,3±0,12
6,	1	50±1	49±1,48	45±1,2	44±1,32
	2	53±1,2	55±1,66	46±1,23	43±1,23
	3	51±1,1	50±1,54	42±1,05	40±1,06
	4	48±1	49±1,5	43±1,18	41±1,22

1, 2, 3, 4

“ ”, “ ”, “ - ”, “ -85”,

,-

,

-

.

1.

-

.

-

(

-

-

,

-

).

2.

-

,

.

1. . . [ ] / . . // . - 4. - 2001. - . 9-10.

2. . . : . . . : 13.00.04. -

“ ”. - .: , 2003. - 25 .

3. . . [ ] / . . , . . . - .: , 1988. - 198 .

4. . . / . . , . . . - .: , 2010. - 330 .

5. . . - : . . . - : 24.00.01. “ ”. - .: 2010. - 45 .

6. .: . . , 1999. - 320 .

7. . .



- 13.00.04 “... : [ ... ]
8. ... ” / ... , 2008. – 21 .
9. ... , 2013. – 624 .
10. ... , 1978. – 96 .
11. ... : 13.00.04. – “ ... ”
12. ... , 1981. – 23 .
13. ... , 2001. – 259 .
14. ... : 24.00.01– “ ... ” / ... , 2011. – 24 .
15. ... : 24.00.01 / ... ; ... , 2001. – 21 .
16. ... / ... , 1980. – 25 .

#### References:

- Bal'sevich, V. K. (2001). “The outlines of a new strategy for the preparation of the Olympic-class athletes” [“Kontury novoy strategii podgotovki sportsmenov olimpiyskogo klassa”] *The theory and practice of physical culture*, No. 4, pp. 9–10.
- Blokhin, A. V. (2003) Specially trained handball players of high qualification in the long competitive period [Spetsial'naya podgotovlennost' gandbolistov vysokoy kvalifikatsii v dlitel'nom sorevnovatel'nom periode: avtoref. diss. ... kand. ped. nauk], Moskva, 25 p.
- Latyshkevich, L.A., Turchin I.Ye, Manevich, L.R. (1998), *Gandbol*, [“Gandbol”], Vishcha shkola, Kiev, 198 p.
- Godik, M.A. (2010), *Complex control in sports*. [Kompleksnyy kontrol' v sportivnykh igrakh], Sovetskiy sport, Moskva, 330 p.
- Kozina, Z.L. (2010), Theoretical and methodical bases of an individualization of training process of athletes in team sports [Teoretiko-metodicheskiye osnovy individualizatsii uchebno-trenirovochnogo protsessa sportsmenov v igrovyykh vidakh sporta: avtoref. diss. ... dokt. nauk], Kiev, 45 p.
- Matveyev, L.P. (1999), *The general theory of sport and the system of training athletes*. [“Osnovy obshchey teorii sporta i sistemy podgotovki sportsmenov”], Olimpiyskaya literatura, Kiev, 320 p.
- Ovchinnikova, A. YA. (2008), Construction of training highly qualified handball players, based on the control of competitive activity. [Postroyeniye podgotovki gandbolistov vysokoy kvalifikatsii na osnove kontrolya sorevnovatel'noy deyatel'nosti : avtoref. dis... kand. ped. nauk], Moskva, 21 p.
- Platonov, V. N. (2013), Peryodyzatsiya sportyvnoy training. General Theory and Practical Application ee [Periodizatsiya sportivnoy trenirovki. Obshchaya teoriya i yeye prakticheskoye primeneniye], Olimpiyskaya literatura, Kiev, 624 p.
- Petrovskiy, V.V. (1986), Organization sportyvnoy trenirovki, [Organizatsiya sportivnoy trenirovki], Zdorov'ya, Kiev, 96 p.
- Rivkin, A.A. (1981), *Teaching methods and agents for control in the system control podhotovkoy handbolystov* [Sredstva i metody pedagogicheskogo kontrolya v sisteme upravleniya podgotovkoy gandbolistov: avtoref. diss. ... kand. ped. nauk], Moskva, 23 p.
- Sakhnovskiy, K.P. (2001), Building a zaklyuchitel'nogo phases mnogoletney the preparation of athletes, [Postroyeniye zaklyuchitel'nogo etapa mnogoletney podgotovki sportsmenov. Olimpiyskiy sport i sport dlya vseh], GGAFK, Minsk, 259 p.
- Sushko, R.O. (2011), Improvement of competitive activity based modeling of technical and tactical skilled basketball players of different roles, [Udoskonalennya zmagal'noi diyal'nosti na osnovi modelyuvannya tekhniko-taktichnikh diy visokokvalifikovanih basketbolistov ríznogo amplua: avtoref. dis. ... kand. Nauk], Kiev, 24 p.
- Fadkhun, Murad Ben Alí. (2001), Spetsial'na silova pidgotovka visokokvalifikovanih gandbolistiv u richnomu tsikl trenival'nogo protsesu: Avtoref. dis... kand. Nauk], Kiev, 21 p.
- Khamuda, F. (1980), Issledovaniye putey razvitiya spetsial'noy rabotosposobnosti gandbolistov : avtoref. dis. ... kand. ped. nauk], Kiyev, 25 p.

796.431.071.5

75.0

*The results of personal research in the field of training the qualified female athletes are introduced in the paper. Special attention is paid to consideration of some aspects of improving effectiveness of the training process. The objective is to develop the training process of qualified female athletes specialized in long jumps with a running start. The following methods were used in the research – scientific literature analysis, survey, pedagogical observation, pedagogical experiment, expert evaluation method, mathematical statistics methods, instrumental methods (tensodynamography, electric podography, electric myography, polydynamometrics, kinocyclography). 59 qualified female athletes of I and II rank, candidate master, master and international class master long jumpers with the running start took part in the experiment. It is expedient to conduct the further development of the training process in long jumps in the direction of increasing reliability of qualitative information about the level of impact of particular components of preparedness in justifying the model characteristics of special physical and technical preparedness.*

**Keywords:** management, modelling, effectiveness, special physical and technical preparedness.







1

(n = 59)

		-		30	10			-
		, -	, -	, -	, -	, -	, -	, %
17	max.	1,80	56,0	4,96	7,4	0,60	2,22	15,0
	$\bar{x}$	$1,77 \pm 0,03$	$48,3 \pm 3,6$	$4,81 \pm 0,08$	$7,0 \pm 0,26$	$0,53 \pm 0,04$	$2,11 \pm 0,08$	$12,7 \pm 1,95$
	min.	1,72	44,0	4,70	6,6	0,46	1,96	9,1
18	max.	1,80	60,0	4,85	7,7	0,64	2,36	16,1
	$\bar{x}$	$1,77 \pm 0,03$	$53,8 \pm 3,1$	$4,67 \pm 0,11$	$7,2 \pm 0,29$	$0,57 \pm 0,04$	$2,25 \pm 0,07$	$13,8 \pm 1,8$
	min.	1,72	50,0	4,51	6,7	0,50	2,15	10,2
19	max.	1,80	65,0	4,74	7,9	0,69	2,47	16,9
	$\bar{x}$	$1,77 \pm 0,03$	$59,4 \pm 2,8$	$4,57 \pm 0,11$	$7,6 \pm 0,28$	$0,63 \pm 0,04$	$2,38 \pm 0,07$	$15,1 \pm 1,9$
	min.	1,72	65,0	4,42	7,0	0,56	2,23	11,4
20	max.	1,80	70,0	4,56	8,4	0,73	2,62	18,7
	$\bar{x}$	$1,77 \pm 0,03$	$65,8 \pm 2,7$	$4,44 \pm 0,08$	$8,1 \pm 0,19$	$0,68 \pm 0,03$	$2,52 \pm 0,08$	$16,7 \pm 1,5$
	min.	1,72	62,0	4,33	7,9	0,60	2,37	14,3
21	max.	1,80	74,0	4,38	8,6	0,78	2,76	20,3
	$\bar{x}$	$1,77 \pm 0,03$	$71,3 \pm 2,17$	$4,3 \pm 0,05$	$8,4 \pm 0,20$	$0,7 \pm 0,04$	$2,63 \pm 0,1$	$18,4 \pm 1,6$
	min.	1,72	68,0	4,17	8,1	0,65	2,46	15,9

2

(n = 59)

	-	-	-	-	-	-
	, -	, -	, -	, -	, -	, -
17	5,0	8,95	8,17	18,17	0,13	4,73
18	5,2	9,08	8,24	18,25	0,13	4,95
19	5,6	9,12	8,36	18,37	0,12	5,01
20	5,9	9,14	8,41	18,41	0,12	5,03
21	6,25	9,16	8,55	18,50	0,12	5,06

1. Axmetov, R.F. (2006), *Theoretical and methodological foundations of long-term management of the system of training athletes speed-power sports: Author's thesis* [Teorety'ko-metody'chni osnovy' upravlinnya sy'stemoyu bagatorichnoyi pidgotovky' sportsmeniv shvy'dkisno-sy'lovy'x vy'div sportu: avtoref. dy's. na здobuttya nauk ... stupenya d-ra nauk z fiz. vy'xovannya i sportu], Kyiv, 39 p.
2. Bobrovny'k, V.I. (2002), "The rational system of training process in the high jump on stage to realize individual capacity and conservation achievements" [Racional'na sy'stema organizaciyi trenuval'nogo procesu v stry'bkax u vy'sotu na etapax maksy'mal'noyi realizaciyi indy'vidual'ny'x spromozhnostej ta zberezheniya dosyagnen'], *Teoriya i metody'ka fizy'chnogo vy'xovannya i sportu*, Kyiv, No 1. pp. 3–11.
3. Gamalij, V.V. (2005), *Modeling technics dvyhateln h of action in disputes* [Modelirovanie tehniki dvigatel'nyh dejstvij v sporte], *Nauka v olimpijskom sporte*, No 2, pp. 108–116.
4. Kozlova, E.K. (2003), "Modeling and control activities sorevnovatel'noj deyatelnosti kvalificirovannyh sportsmenov v pryzhkah v vysotu", *Naukovij v snik*, No. 11, pp. 222–228.
5. Kutek T.B. *Theoretical and methodological foundations of long-term management training of qualified athletes who specialize in athletics jumps: Author's thesis* [Teorety'ko-metody'chni osnovy' upravlinnya bagatorichnoyu pidgotovkoyu kvalifikovany'x sportsmenok, yaki specializuyut'sya v legkoatlety'chny'x stry'bkax: avtoref. dy's. ... d-ra nauk z fiz. vy'x. ta sportu], L'viv, 36 p.
6. Ogandzhanov, A.L. (2005), *Manage podhotovkoy kvalyfytsyrovann h lehkoatletov-pr hunov* [Upravlenie podgotovkoj kvalificirovannyh legkoatletov-prygunov], *Fizicheskaja kul'tura*, Moscow, 200 p.
7. ... , 2005. – 200 .
8. ... , 2004. – 807 .
9. ... , 2007. – 120 .
10. ... , 1992. – 32 .
11. ... , 2010. – 568.
12. ... , 2000. – 2. – 156–170.
13. ... , 2005. – 2. – 187–196.

#### References:

1. Axmetov, R.F. (2006), *Theoretical and methodological foundations of long-term management of the system of training athletes speed-power sports: Author's thesis* [Teorety'ko-metody'chni osnovy' upravlinnya sy'stemoyu bagatorichnoyi pidgotovky' sportsmeniv shvy'dkisno-sy'lovy'x vy'div sportu: avtoref. dy's. na здobuttya nauk ... stupenya d-ra nauk z fiz. vy'xovannya i sportu], Kyiv, 39 p.
2. Bobrovny'k, V.I. (2002), "The rational system of training process in the high jump on stage to realize individual capacity and conservation achievements" [Racional'na sy'stema organizaciyi trenuval'nogo procesu v stry'bkax u vy'sotu na etapax maksy'mal'noyi realizaciyi indy'vidual'ny'x spromozhnostej ta zberezheniya dosyagnen'], *Teoriya i metody'ka fizy'chnogo vy'xovannya i sportu*, Kyiv, No 1. pp. 3–11.
3. Gamalij, V.V. (2005), *Modeling technics dvyhateln h of action in disputes* [Modelirovanie tehniki dvigatel'nyh dejstvij v sporte], *Nauka v olimpijskom sporte*, No 2, pp. 108–116.
4. Kozlova, E.K. (2003), "Modeling and control activities sorevnovatel'noj deyatelnosti kvalificirovannyh sportsmenov v pryzhkah v vysotu", *Naukovij v snik*, No. 11, pp. 222–228.
5. Kutek T.B. *Theoretical and methodological foundations of long-term management training of qualified athletes who specialize in athletics jumps: Author's thesis* [Teorety'ko-metody'chni osnovy' upravlinnya bagatorichnoyu pidgotovkoyu kvalifikovany'x sportsmenok, yaki specializuyut'sya v legkoatlety'chny'x stry'bkax: avtoref. dy's. ... d-ra nauk z fiz. vy'x. ta sportu], L'viv, 36 p.
6. Ogandzhanov, A.L. (2005), *Manage podhotovkoy kvalyfytsyrovann h lehkoatletov-pr hunov* [Upravlenie podgotovkoj kvalificirovannyh legkoatletov-prygunov], *Fizicheskaja kul'tura*, Moscow, 200 p.

7. Platonov, V.N. (2004), *The system of training athletes in Olympic sports. The general theory and its practical applications: studies for students nat. education and sports approved. M-tion obrazo-vaniya and Science* [Sistema podgotovki sportsmenov v olimpijskom sporte. Obshhaja teoriya i ee prakticheskie prilozheniya: ucheb. dlja studentov vuzov fiz. vospitaniya i sporta: utv. M-vom obrazo-vaniya i nauki Ukrainy], Olimp. l-ra, Kyiv, 807 p.
8. Popov, G.I. (2005), "Biomechanical training technologies based on artificial management and objective environment" [Biomechanicheskie obuchajushhie tehnologii na osnove iskusstvennoj upravljajushhej i predmetnoj sred], Nauka v olim. Sporte, No 2, pp. 159–168.
9. Ratov, I.P. (2007), *Biomechanical technology training athletes* [Biomechanicheskie tehnologii podgotovki sportsmenov], Fizkul'tura i sport, Moskov, 120 p.
10. Strizhak, A.P. (1992), *Scientific-methodical bases of management training process of highly skilled athletes-jumpers: Author's thesis* [Nauchno-metodicheskie osnovy upravljenja trenirovochnym processom vysokokvalificirovannyh legkoatletov-prygunov: avtoref. dis. ... d-ra ped. Nauk], Moskov, 32 p.
11. Xmel'ny'cz'ka, I.V. (2010), "Software videokompyuternoho biomechanical analysis of sports movements materials Intern". Science. Congress "Olympic Sport and Sport for All" [Programme zabezpechennya biomechanichnogo videokomp'yuter-nogo analizu sporty'vny'x ruxiv". Materialy' mizhnar. nauk. kongresu "Olimpijs'ky'j sport i sport dlya vsix"], Kyiv, p. 568.
12. Shestakov, M.P. (2000), "Biomechanical aspects of preparation of jumpers and sprinters high-end" [Biomechanicheskie aspekty podgotovki prygunov i sprinterov vysokogo klassa], Bjulleten' IAAF, No 2, 156–170 pp.
13. Shestakov, M.P. (2005), "Management of technical training in athletics based on computer simulation" [Upravljenje tehničkoj podgotovkoj v legkoj atletike na osnove komp'yuternogo modelirovanija], Nauka v olimpijskom sporte, No 2, 187–196 pp.

**347: 796/799**

**67.304**

**Liliia Biletska, Svitlana Malona**

## **STATE OF SPORTS LAW IN THE UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION**

*In the article the legal regulation of the sports industry. The state legislative framework of Ukraine on sports law and its place legal system. Studied the subject of sports law and the criteria of separation from the related industries. Analysis basis for determining the existence of sports law as an independent branch of law. We used methods of analysis and synthesis of scientific-methodological and normative-legal sources, synthesis and comparison. Formation of an effective system of sports legislation of Ukraine requires an integrated approach and provides interconnection special regulations on sports regulations with other areas of law.*

**Keywords:** sports law, sports, physical education, field of law, legal system.



---

**The problem statement and the analysis of the recent research.** Ukrainian sports legislation is being formed and includes the Law of Ukraine “On Physical Culture and Sports” from 24.12.1993, 3808-XII, Law of Ukraine “On anti-doping control in sport” from 05.04.2001, 2353-III, and the Law of Ukraine “On the support of Olympic, Paralympic Movement and sport highest achievements in Ukraine” dated 14.09.2000, 1954-III [1, 2, 3]. The existing rules regulate only general positions and they are almost impossible to apply in particular cases in practice. Taking into account the problems existing in Ukrainian sports, the current legal regulation is not sufficient, in our opinion; some statements of legal acts require re-viewing and substantial revision. The lack of a perfect legal bases on sports rights, which would be able to regulate various aspects of sports relations, has been generating internal use and, in fact, selfregulating legal acts which sometimes leads to negative social consequences [4].

Today jurisprudence remains problematic determine where sports law in the legal system of Ukraine. This, in turn, complicates the process of improving the legal rules governing sports relationship, and as a result – a wide range of sports relations is not regulated in the Ukrainian legislation.

**Research aim** to analyze the reasons for determining the existence of law as an independent branch of law.

**Research methods.** The analysis and synthesis of scientific-methodological and regulatory legislation sources on the topic of the research; systematic analysis, generalization and comparison have been implied.

**Research results and their discussion.** Sports Law occupies a prominent place in the law of most foreign countries and is actively developing in the post-Soviet countries (such as Russia, Belarus), where his work dedicated to the development of young scientists, holds conferences and seminars between scientists constantly maintained a lively debate about the appropriateness of recognition or non-recognition of sports law as a separate law, despite the very different approaches to building the right structure and different degrees of development and provision of physical culture and sports in each country.

In those states, which houses the classic version of the legal system of separation of public and private sports right is characterized in that it has elements of both private and public law. If the relationship aimed at conducting competitions in the sport – namely, sports federations, athletes or club governed by rules of law, the case of private law. If we take the relationship between the Sports Federation and relevant executive authority to implement the authority to subordinate this federation of sport, it comes to public law. The combination of public and private factors in sports law is also specific in terms of the method of regulation that combines authoritative and independent regulation.

Currently, worldwide sports right very rapidly developing as a branch of law, and discussions on the feasibility highlighting it in a separate field for more than 20 years ago ceased. In Ukraine, as in most post-Soviet countries, by contrast, discussions on this subject do not cease. Among the professionals who support and justify the allocation of sports law as a separate branch of the complex should be called a group of scientists from Russia: S. Alekseev, A. Hlashev, M. Mina, NV Chaban, from Belarus – V. Tikhon, the US – Nafziger, German – Hilpert Horhst, Netherlands – prof. Siekman and many others.

A number of thesis example of Russia who devoted their labor of sport and its regulatory mechanism somehow touched topics possible existence of sports law as a separate branch and, in my opinion, wrongly concluded there are no grounds for such isolation. For example, A. Chesnokov, N. Ovchinnikov, A. Yehorychev.

Sports activities are a special type of social activities, in which there have been focused private and public interests regarding health, employment, competitive achievements, mass public events, economic providing, economic activity, the functioning of economic organizations, state support for sports etc.

Legal nature of the “sports law” is an interdisciplinary, based on complex heterogeneous nature of sports relations. “Sports law” is a complex that includes borrowing and adaptation of legal mechanisms and legal means of a number of institutions branches of law, constitutional law, civil law, administrative law, commercial law and labor law. The developers of Ukrainian law “On Physical Culture and Sports” did not always come out of the complex nature of the sports legal relations that actually led to the low efficiency of the regulations of this legal act, including its numerous gaps, declarativeness, absence of systematic approach to the subject of legal regulation.

The system of law is a dynamic phenomenon and the emergence of new fields is inevitable and depends on the level of the society development because the law as a regulatory mechanism for most public relations cannot be constant, ignoring the time demands and social needs. Sports law has been determined by the objective character of social relations which are the subject of legal regulation of the sphere, and their natural development should possess its own place in the system of law in Ukraine.

We can see that sports law, as part of the legal system of Ukraine, in its normative and functional properties is beginning to acquire the signs of the independent field, within which specific legal institutions have been combined, including: the institution of sports mediation, the arbitration institution of sport, the institution of anti-doping sports procedural rights etc. However, the legislation of Ukraine at the present stage of development still requires significant improvement, both in terms of regulation of new types of legal relationships and in the delimitation of sports law subject from other legal areas, including civil, labor and others.

Given that the Ukrainian jurisprudence does not approve the division system of the right to private and public, that determine where a particular field of law in the system of domestic law is by comparing it with the related fields of law and national legal systems definition criteria for separating them.

Constitutional law as a leading industry right of all states is a common form, which separated all other branch of law. Thus, the basic regulation of the law, the Constitution of Ukraine, establishes the duty of the state to take care of the development of physical culture and sports – art. 49 [1]. Basic legal act sports law – the Law of Ukraine “On Physical Culture and Sport” [4] was designed to the Constitution of Ukraine. For implementation provided by that law principles and taking into account the development of the sport have been adopted other laws and regulations. In general the system of sports law as of 2014 is more than 1400 legal acts.

Many common athlete has the right to civil and labor law. This applies primarily to the subject of legal regulation. Public relations, are the subject of these industries, similar. Civil law is a system of legal rules governing property and related moral relations that are based on discretionary – free will of participants and their independence and nepidporyadkovanosti.

Subject to sports law includes those property relations that arise in connection with activities in the sports field – agreement on provision of sports services, sponsorship agreements with athletes and clubs transfer agreements (sale, lease athletes), etc., and non-property relations in field of intellectual property – for example on the transfer of rights to trademarks and trade names of sports events, the agreement on transfer of rights to broadcast competitions and more.

The above relations that are subject to regulation of sports rights, beyond sporting activities are not implemented and are meaningless, which is why they can not be entirely attributed to the subject matter of civil law. As regards employment and value of sports rights to it, the similarity features of these industries is that workers work the sports field has its own specifics, especially regarding employment and professional athletes such relations is regulated sports law. For example, the lease athlete by nature is mixed because it has features of

---

both agreements civil and labor. Employer Sportsman Club leases, but also the athlete himself perform work duties in the new sports club, who took it out.

Many rules dictated by international federations of the sports, each sport has its own specific requirements for the regulation of labor athletes of this sport. Sometimes the requirements for international sports federations to establish certain obligations for professional athletes as a category of workers contrary to domestic law. For example, in game sports, sports club can terminate the contract with the athlete before the end of the competitive season, or in the so-called "protected period", in football it is three years; Athlete can not terminate the contract with the employer club, even if it is not satisfied with the working conditions and so on. Special rules on professional athletes work referred to in Articles 23, 231, 232, 233 of the Law of Ukraine "On Physical Culture and Sport" [4]. For example, in the Russian Federation Labor Code in a separate chapter is devoted to the field of sports workers, which also indicates the great importance of this activity for the country as a whole.

In conducting the competition a person who organizes and conducts them, was to ensure public order and the safety of spectators and participants. Violation of public order perpetrators are subject to administrative or even criminal liability. That administrative and criminal law affect the relationship sport, protecting the subjects of these relations. Similarly, in the fight against the use of banned substances in sport. For their use athlete is punished methods specific to sports law. However, a person who distributes such substances or encourages their use others and may incur criminal liability.

The subject of administrative law is managerial relations that arise between state through its authorized bodies and individuals and legal entities on the basis of legal acts. Administrative law regulates sports public relations through the adoption of administrative acts by imperative generate, modify or terminate sports relationship.

Commercial Law and related legal sports. Yes, recreational and sporting activities (organizing and conducting sports professionals and sports enthusiasts, the activities to prepare athletes for competitions in various sports recognized in Ukraine) is subject to licensing under §. 51 Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On licensing certain types of activities" upov-novazhenym executive body of commercial law rules governing standardization and certification of sports equipment, technology and sports facilities.

It should also be noted that in Ukraine there is no single legal act which could systematize the existing legislation on physical culture and sport and reflect the global trends in the legal regulation of sports relations [4]. This, of course, creates a braking effect on the development of sports law. In our opinion, firstly, it is high time to demand legislative codification of law in the area of our study; secondly, the relevance of reforms in the sphere of physical education and sport, regulation of relations in various legal institutions, taking into account at least certain European standards. This step is very important for Ukraine as an associate member of the European Union.

For example, we can use the experience of Russian Federation. Professor S.V. Alekseev published the manual "Sports Law in Russia", designed for university students of law faculties. This is the first fundamental law textbook devoted to the comprehensive review of regulatory norms in physical culture and sports Russian Federation. Taking into account the recent changes, the appropriate regulatory framework has been summarized, systematized and commented, the directions for improvement have been set. The practice of normative documents regulating relations in the sports field has been analyzed. The experience of regulation in physical culture and sport in foreign countries has been generated. The formation and teaching of sports law, which is the newest area of law in post-Soviet countries, have been highlighted.

So, in today's conditions, unfortunately, the legal regulation of sports has not been provided, science attaches little attention to developing the problems solutions which not only

hinders the development of sports law, but also directly affects the legal practice. It should also be noted that the existing rules regulate only general statements and in reality it is almost impossible to apply them in practice.

### Conclusion

Summarizing, we can state that sports law, as part of the legal system of Ukraine, in its normative and functional properties, is beginning to acquire the signs of the independent field within which there have been combined the specific legal institutions: the institution of sport mediation, the institution of sport arbitration, the institution of anti-doping and procedural sports law etc. Formation of an effective system of sports law Ukraine – a lengthy process, requiring a comprehensive approach to the regulation of relations in the field of sports, the relationship provides special regulations on sports regulations with other areas of law.

**Prospects for future research** is to work on the legislation of Ukraine, which requires substantial revision, as a part of a settlement of new types of legal relations and in the delimitation of sports law subject from other legal fields, including civil and labor areas.

1. “ ” [ ]. – : <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2295-14>.
2. “ ” [ ] – : <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/68-16>.
3. “ ” [ ] // . – 2001. – 23. – . 112. – : <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=2353-14>.
4. “ ” [ ] // . – 1994. – 14. – . 80. – : <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3808-12>.
5. “ ” // 2011. – 50 (859). – 17–23 .
6. . / // . – “ ”. – 2010. – 675. – . 171–174. – “ ”.

### References:

1. Zakon Ukrainy “Pro ratyfikatsiyu Antydopinhovoyi konventsii” [The Law of Ukraine “On ratification of the Anti-Doping Convention”]. (n.d.). *zakon4.rada.gov.ua*. Retrieved from <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2295-14> [in Ukrainian].
2. Zakon Ukrainy “Pro ratyfikatsiyu Mizhnarodnoyi konventsii pro borot’bu z dopinhom u sporti” [The Law of Ukraine “On ratification of the International Convention against Doping in Sport”]. (n.d.). *zakon4.rada.gov.ua*. Retrieved from <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/68-16> [in Ukrainian].
3. Zakon Ukrainy “Pro antydopinhovyy kontrol’ u sporti” [The Law of Ukraine “On the anti-doping controls in sport”]. (n.d.). *zakon.rada.gov.ua* Retrieved from <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=2353-14> [in Ukrainian].
4. Zakon Ukrainy “Pro fizychnu kul’turu i sport” [The Law of Ukraine “ Pro fizychnu kul’turu i sport”]. (n.d.). *zakon.rada.gov.ua* Retrieved from <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3808-12> [in Ukrainian].
5. Zayarnyy O. (2011). Sportyvne pravo v Ukraini. Oznaky samostiynoyi haluzi [Sports Law in Ukraine. Signs of an independent branch]. *Yurydychnyy visnyk Ukrainy – Legal Bulletin of Ukraine*, 50, p. 859 [in Ukrainian].
6. Protsyk I. (2010). Terminolohiya sportyvnoho prava [Terminology sports law]. *Visnyk Nats. un-tu “L’vivs’ka politekhnika” – Journal of Nat. Univ “Lviv Polytechnic”*, 675, 171–174 [in Ukrainian].

616.711: 615.83  
54.582.5

*The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the developed complex program of physical rehabilitation of patients with osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine using prophylactic Evminova. The study involved 22 patients with osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine. Conducted a survey (medical history, question in go question naire Roland-Morris, Oswestry, assessed pain intensity); examination of the spine; palpation; conducted tests to determine its functional state; determine the specific symptoms characteristic of osteoarthritis of the lumbar spine (Lasegue, spondylitis, Wasserman, Dejerine). Established improve functional status of functional status of patients with spinal osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine in patients who were engaged by the developed rehabilitation program using Evminov Board compared to the standard program, adopted in medical institutions.*

**Keywords:** physical rehabilitation, Evminov Board, degenerative – dystrophic diseases of the spine.

• -  
- ( ) ( ( -  
) , ( ) ( ))  
[2; 9].  
1  
, 16 [8].  
, , ,  
80%  
30 58 ( )

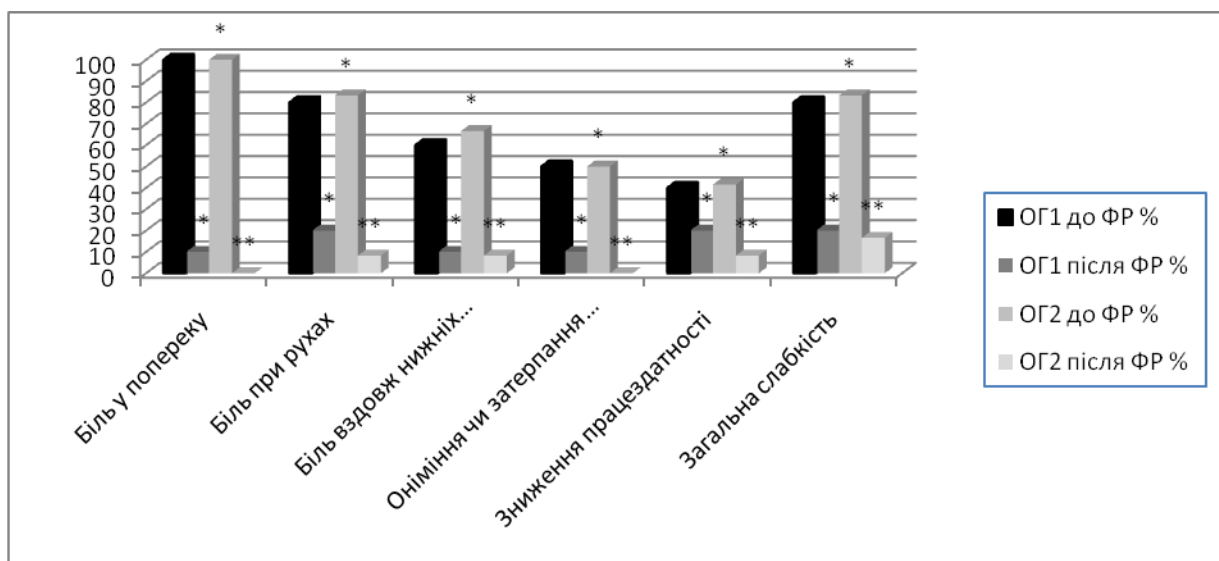
75% , , 40–80% , 27%, ( ) – 3%. [9]. 90% 25% ( ), ( 50%), ( 12%) [9], — , , , ; , , , , , . ( [3]. 80–90% , 55–60% . , ; 30 80% [3; 10]. , , ( ), , [4; 13]. , ( ) — , , , ; [8]. , — , [2].

...  
 ;  
 ( , ( )); - ; ;  
 ;  
 , ; ( , , , ) [1; 5].  
 1 -  
 . 22 47,6±3,8 . : 10 - 1 ( 1) 12 -  
 2 ( 2). 1 ,  
 . 2 , , -  
 .  
 ( 40% -  
 , ) ,  
 ( . 1) [5]. 15-45  
 1 30 -  
 .  
 I

		-
	10 -20	15 -20 , 30 -40
	2-4-5	5-7
	50-75%	25-50%
	25-50%	50-75%
	4-6	6-8
	5-15-25	25-30

2-3  
 ,  
 ,  
 . -  
 . -  
 , -  
 .  
 15-20 .  
 30 -40 60 -80 .  
 , : ,  
 - .  
 .  
 1 2  
 : (100%);  
 (60%); ( ) (80%); (50%);  
 (80%), (40%).

( - , ) -  
 -  
 (90%), (80%),  
 (60%). (20%).  
 $5,3 \pm 0,2$  .  
 (90–100%),  
 (80%), (80%).  
 (70%) ,  
 (60%), (40%).  
 1 2  
 1 2  
 ( 10 ) ,  
 , -  
 4 -  
 , - 8 .  
 , , ,  
 1 (40%) , 2 (60%)  
 , -  
 ,  
 2 , 1 ( <0,05) ( . 1).



. 1.

(% )



...  
 ( -  
 , ) ,  
 1 2 -  
 ( , , ).  
 2 ( . 2).  
 2

( )				
	1 (n=10)		2 (n=12)	
1.	1,4±0,90	0,9±0,44*	1,6±0,70*	0,4±0,65*,**
2.	0,8±0,46	0,5±0,27*	0,7±0,58*	0,3±0,15*,**
3.	2,4±1,20	2,0±0,41*	2,5±0,66*	1,8±0,22*,**
4.	1,8±0,82	1,1±0,63*	1,8±0,79*	0,6±0,54*,**
5.	0,7±0,67	0,5±0,48*	0,8±0,53*	0,3±0,46*,**
6.	1,4±0,71	1,1±0,30*	1,6±0,63*	0,8±0,44*,**
7.	2,1±0,46	1,4±0,08*	1,8±0,68*	0,4±0,37*,**
8.	0,8±0,63	0,6±0,38*	0,6±0,78*	0,4±0,42*,**
9.	2,3±0,47	1,2±0,46*	2,4±0,54*	0,6±0,34*,**
10.	0,9±0,62	0,7±0,18*	1,1±0,43*	0,4±0,21*,**

: \* – 1 -  
 ( <0,05); \*\* – ( <0,05)  
 1 3,4±0,1 ,  
 2 – 1,9±0,2,  
 ( <0,05)  
 2  
 ( 70%), (70%), (40%),  
 ( )  
 ( )  
 ( , 2 ( . 3).  
 2  
 1  
 ( , , , )  
 ,  
 2, 1 – 30%

( )	1 (n=10)		2 (n=12)	
	8,7±0,15	10,0±0,42*,**	8,8±0,41*	11,4±0,60*,**
	7,3±0,22	7,9±0,16*	7,2±0,31*	8,5±0,54*,**
	8,6±0,8	5,3±0,21*,**	8,5±0,8*	3,6±0,61*,**

:\* – 1 (p<0,05); \*\* –

( < 0,05).

1. . . . . / . . . . . – . . . . .  
., 2008 – 320 .
2. . . . . [ . . . . . ] . –  
: [http://www.evminov.com/ru/profilaktor/pravila\\_vipolneniyauprazhneniy](http://www.evminov.com/ru/profilaktor/pravila_vipolneniyauprazhneniy).
3. . . . . ( . . . . . ) / . . . . . ,  
. . . . . – . . . . . , 2008. – 272 .
4. . . . . [ . . . . . ] . –  
: <http://ua.spine5.com/osteoxondroz-poperekovogo-viddilu-xrebt>.
5. . . . . : . . . . . . . . . .  
: . 24.00.03 “ . . . . . ” / . . . . . – . . . . . , 2005.
6. – . . . . . “ . . . . . ”, 2013. – 464 .
7. . . . . : . . . . . [ . . . . . ] / . . . . . , . . . . . , . . . . . – . . . . .  
<http://nevrology.info/index.php/ru/metodicheskie-rekomendatsii/61-vertebolgenni-bolovi-sindromi?tmpl=component&print=1>.
8. . . . . / . . . . . – . . . . . , 2009. – 488 .
9. . . . . : [ . . . . . ] / . . . . . , . . . . . , . . . . . – . . . . .  
, 2010. – 240 .
10. . . . . ( . . . . . ) : . . . . . –  
4- . . . . . – . . . . . , 2008. – 672
11. . . . . / . . . . . , . . . . . , . . . . .  
– . . . . . “ . . . . . ”, 2007. – 272
12. Biomechanics of the spine. Part II: Spinal in stability / Izzo R., Guarnieri G., Guglielmi G., Muto M. // European Journal of Radiology. – 2013. – Vol. 82 (1). – . 127–138.
13. Core stability exercise principles / Akuthola V., Ferreiro A., Moore ., Fredericson . // Curr Sports Med Rep. – 2008. – 1. – P. 39–44.
14. Effectiveness of a lumbar support continuous passive motion device in the prevention of low back pain during prolonged sitting / Apia V, Ishige Y., Mochida . at al. // Spine. – 2007. – 23. – P. 674 – 677.
15. Eichhorn Kissel J. Responsiveness of the care dependency scale for rehabilitation (CDS – R) / J. Eichhorn Kissel, T. Dassen, C. Lohrmann // Scand. J. Caring Sci. – 2012. – 25. – P. 194–202.
16. Robinson R. Reliability and validity of a palpation technique for identifying the spinous processes of C7 and L5 / R. Robinson, H. S. Robinson, G. Bjorke, A. Kvale // Man. Ther. – 2009. – 14 (4). – P. 409–414.

### References:

1. Bukup, K. (2008), A clinical study of bones, joints and muscles. Trans. from Eng. [Klynycheskoe yssledovanye kostey, sustavov m shits: per. s angl.], Med. lyt., Moscow, 320 p.
2. "Vertebral – Wellness Center Evminova. Evminov Board", available at: [http://www.evminov.com/ru/profilaktor/pravila\\_vipolneniya\\_uprazhneniy](http://www.evminov.com/ru/profilaktor/pravila_vipolneniya_uprazhneniy).
3. Epyfanov, V.A. (2008), Spine osteochondrosis (diagnosis, treatment, prevention) [Osteokhondroz pozvonochnyka (dyahnostyka, lechenye, profylaktyka)], MED press-ynform, Moscow., 272 p.
4. "Clinic Dr. Ignatieff. Osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine" ["Klinika doktora Ihnat'yeva. Osteokhondroz poperekovoho viddilu khrebta"], available at: <http://ua.spine5.com/osteoxondroz-poperekovogo-viddilukhrebta>.
5. Kul'chenko, I.M. (2005), The use of small-amplitude exercises combined with unloading the spine in the physical rehabilitation of patients with lumbar osteochondrosis: *Author's thesis* [Zastosuvannya malo-amplitudnykh vprav u poyednanni z rozvantazhennyam khrebta u fizychniy reabilitatsiyi khvorykh na poperekovyy osteokhondroz: avtoref. dys. Nazdobuttya nauk. Stupenya kand. nauk z fizychnoho vykhovannya i sportu], Kyiv, 16 p.
6. Samoylenko, V.B., Yakovenko, N.P., Petryashev, I.O. (2013), Medical and social rehabilitation. [Medychna i sotsial'na reabilitatsiya: pidruchnyk], VSV "Medytsyna", Kyiv, 464 p.
7. Murashko, N.K., Sereda V.H., Ponomarenko, Yu.V., Dovhyi, I.L., "Vertebrogenic pain syndromes" ["Vertebrohenni bol'ovi syndromy: navchal'no-metodychni rekomendatsiyi"], available at: <http://nevrology.info/index.php/ru/metodicheskie-rekomendatsii/61-vertebolgenni-bolovi-sindromi?tmpl=component&print=1>
8. Mukhin, V.M. (2009), Physical rehabilitation. [Fizychna reabilitatsiya], Olimpiys'ka literatura, Kyiv, 488 p.
9. Boychuk, T.V., Holubyeva, M.H., Levandovs'kyy, O.S., Voychyshyn, L.I. (2010), Fundamentals of diagnostic tests in physical rehabilitation. [Osnovy diahnostychnykh doslidzhen' u fizychniy reabilitatsiyi], ZUKTs, Lviv, 240 p.
10. Popelyanskyy, Ya.Yu.(2008), Orthopedic Neurology (vertebroneurology): a guide for doctors. 4rd ed. [Ortopedycheskaya nevrolohiya (vertebronevrolohiya): rukovodstvo dlya vrachey. 4-e izd], MEDpress-ynform, Moscow, 672 p.
11. Prodan, A.Y., Radchenko V.A., Korzh N.A. (2007), Degenerative diseases of the spine. [Deheneratyvnye zabolevannya pozvonochnyka], YPP "Kontrast", Kharkov, 272 p.
12. Izzo, R., Guarnieri, G., Guglielmi, G., Muto, M. (2013), "Biomechanics of the spine. Part II: Spinal in stability", European Journal of Radiology, vol. 82 (1),pp. 127–138.
13. Akuthola, V., Ferreira, A., Moore, ., Fredericson, . (2008), "Core stability exercise principles", Curr Sports Med Rep, 1, pp. 39 – 44.
14. Apia, V, Ishige, Y., Mochida, . (2007), "Effectiveness of a lumbar support continuous passive motion device in the prevention of low back pain during prolonged sitting", Spine 23, pp. 674 – 677.
15. Eichhorn-Kissel, J., Dassen,T., Lohrmann, C. (2012), "Responsiveness of the care dependency scale for rehabilitation (CDS-R)", Scand. J. Caring Sci, 25, pp. 194 – 202.
16. Robinson, R., Bjorke, G., Kvale, A. (2009), "Reliability and validity of a palpation technique for identifying the spinous processes of C7 and L5", Man. Ther. 14 (4), pp. 409–414.

**796.015.6: 371.711-057.875**  
**28.864.4**

*The research is topical due to the increasing number of female students enrolled in special medical groups of higher educational establishments for health reasons. The research aims at evaluating the condition of the vegetative nervous system of the female students in the special medical groups under the influence of the author's program of physical rehabilitation considering their disordered motor activity, which includes modification of their lifestyle; morning exercises, kinesitherapy (using fitness yoga, functional training; aerobic load-swimming, healthy walking, jogging, fitness), massage. It has been determined that the balance of the vegetative nervous system has been stabilized as a result of decreasing the initially determined sympathicotonia after using the developed program for 10 months.*

**Key words:** special medical groups, female students, physical rehabilitation, vegetative imbalance.

2011

[2, 7].

60%

20%

[6].

[7].

[2].

[6, 7].

.	...
,	-
	,
[4].	:
,	,
:	-
,	,
.	-
,	-
,	,
,	.
,	.
,	-
28.09.2004	1148/2004
.	-
.	-
.	-
,	,
,	-
-	-
.	48
.	“ -
” 24	,
( ) (	17,1±0,8 ).
2 ( 2) (24	1 ( 1) (24 )
).	1 “
,	III-IV
” [5].	-
2	,
,	,
.	.
“	-
- V	[5]”.
,	-
.	-
:	;
;	-
(	-
-	,
,	,
,	-
.	;
,	;
-	.

(10 ) “ ”

( ) (Functional Movement Screen) –

[1].

( , );

( , );

( , );

10%,

[4].

86,33±2,45

1 81,92±1,99

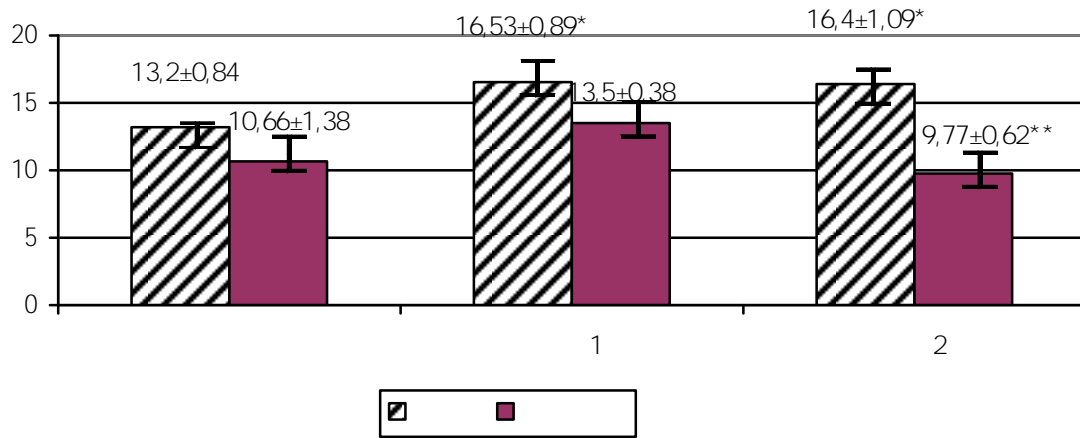
2 – ( >0,05).

1 ( . 1).

(M±m)			
		1	2
/ .	82,9±2,93	90,9±2,45*	90,1±1,79*
, . .	116,6±3,1	111,3±3,49	114,2±4,85
, . .	76,1±1,89	78,8±1,88	74,6±3,36

: \* –  
(p<0,05)





. 1.

, (\* –  
(p<0,05), \*\* –

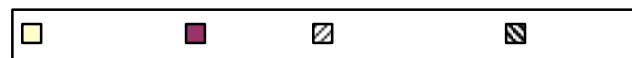
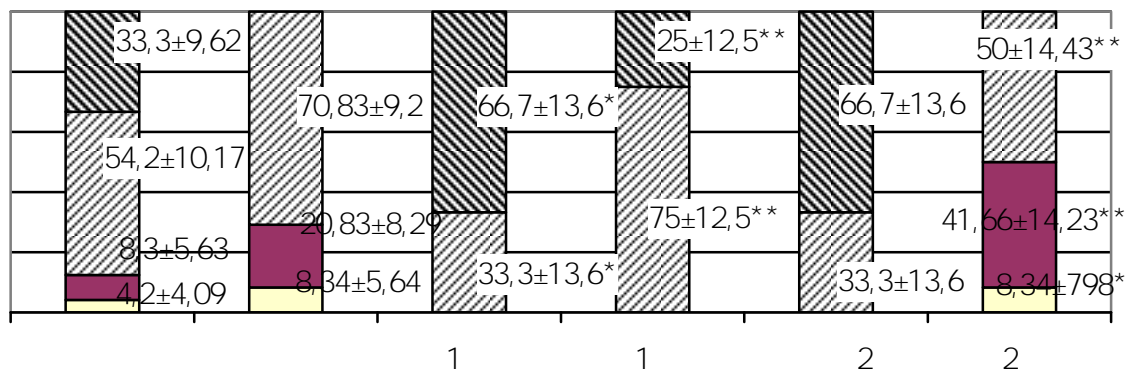
(p 0,05))

, ( . 2).

2 –

“ ”

“ ”, 1.



. 2.

, (\* –  
(p<0,05), \*\* –

, % (p 0,05)



1. . . . . / . . . . . // . . . . . : 1012. – . 102, . 1. – . 86–90.
2. . . . . / . . . . . // . . . . . – 2009. – 3. – . 6–11.
3. : / . . . . . . . . . . – . . . . . : , 2005. – 124 .
4. . . . . / . . . . . – . . . . . : . . . , 2002. – 384 .
5. . . . . III–IV / . . . . . – . . . , 2009. – 30 .
6. A strategy to prevent chronic disease in Europe. A focus on public health action. The CINDI vision. WHO, 2004. – 41 p.
7. Farrington J. L. Country capacity for noncommunicable disease prevention and control in the WHO European Region. Preliminary report [Electronic resource] / J. L. Farrington, S. Stachenko. – Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2010. – Access mode: [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/122976/E94316.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/122976/E94316.pdf)).

**616-005.4: 616.831-005.1: 615.83  
56.127. 03**

*The study focused on evaluating the effectiveness of the developed physical rehabilitation programs using electrostimulation, physiotherapy and massage for patients with ischemic stroke on inpatient treatment. It was found that the program is designed most effective than general hospital, which was manifested in a greater reduction in spasticity, improve the overall tone of the body; prevention of shortening of the muscles and maintain normal mobility in the joints; restore volume, strength and quality of movement; struggle with increased tone, decrease muscle tension and synkineses and combat contractures; reconstruction of the correct related activities weakened and healthy muscles; development of life skills; anti-deformation of the spine and extremities as well as in most rapid regression of neurological symptoms and a better functional recovery of patients.*

**Keywords:** ischemic stroke, physical rehabilitation, stationary phase.

( ), 16 ,  
(10% , 6 ) [1, 5].  
2013–2014 .  
17,4–16,8 100 000 , 20–25%  
[2; 7].  
[8; 15].

[1; 10].

30 61,5±5,3 20  
 ( ) 10  
 1 ( 1) 10  
 ( 2)  
 -28 ( ).  
 , ,  
 ( , ( )  
 ( ) ,  
 ( ( )  
 ), , ( )  
 ), ,  
 ),  
 ( NIHSS , ,  
 ), ,  
 ,  
 (80% 1 70% 2),  
 (60% 70%), (60% 50%), (70% 60%),  
 (50% 60%).  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 80%  
 ,  
 1 2,88±0,12 , 2 - 2,93±0,09  
 ( >0,05),  
 NIHSS.  
 1,  
 2 ,  
 , ,  
 (8,36±0,13 1 8,19±0,21 2)  
 1 (3,14±0,24) 2 (3,44±0,19)



	1 (n=10)		2(n=10)	
	50,60±4,93	61,52±8,89**	52,20±3,59	92,81±5,82*,**
	3,94±0,24	3,11±0,08**	3,84±0,19	2,45±0,12*,**
	1,45±0,02	6,05±0,45**	1,36±0,03	8,47±0,12*,**

: \* – 1;  
 \*\* – ( <0,05)

1 61,52±8,89 ,  
 2 – 92,8±5,8  
 ( <0,05),

1 3,11±0,08 ,  
 2 2,45±0,12 ,  
 ( <0,05))

1 ( 6,05±0,45  
 2 ( 8,47±0,12 ) ( <0,05).

	(n=10)	1 (n=10)		2 (n=10)	
	98,2±0,18	36,1±4,9*	50,2±5,5*	38,7±5,2*	86,1±2,9*,**
	94,9±1,12	40,5±5,6*	60,7±9,1*	44,8±8,7*	90,8±4,1*,**
	96,6±0,17	38,3±4,8*	55,5*	41,7±4,8*	88,45*,**

: \* – 1 ( <0,05);  
 \*\* – 2

1. . . . , I. . . . // . . . . – 2014. – 3. – . 4–6.
2. . . . // . . . . – 2013. – 1. – . 5–8.
3. , . . . . “ . . . . ”. – 2013. – 1. – . 30–31.
4. [ ] / . . . . // . . . . – 2013. – 2. – . 30–31.
5. . . . – 2013. – 9. – . 42–43.
6. 2013. – . . . . “ . . . . ”. – 3. – . 14–15.
7. // . . . . “ . . . . ”. – 2013. – 4. – . 10–11.
8. . . . . – 2010. – 3. – . 73–80.
9. : // . . . . – 2013. – 11–12. – . 37, 40.
10. . . . . // . . . . – 2013. – 5. – . 82–85.
11. Perma A. F. Homocysteine and oxidative stress / A. F. Perma, D. Ingrosso, N. G. De Santo // Amino Acids. – 2003. – Vol. 25, issue 3–4. – December. – . 409–417.
12. Karolczak K. Mechanism of Action of Homocysteine and Its Thiolactone in Hemostasis System / K. Karolczak, B. Olas // Physiology – 2009. – 58 – P. 623–633.
13. Millen B. E. Nutritional research within the Framingham Heart Study / B. E. Millen, P. A. Quatromoni // The Journal of Nutrition Health and Aging. – 2011. – 5 (3). – P. 139–143.
14. Nelson D. L. Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry / D. L. Nelson, M. M. Cox. – 3rd ed. – New York : Worth Publishers, 2010. – P. 640–642.
15. Willenberg, E. Gegenwärtiger Stand von Diagnostik und Therapie glomerulärer Nierenerkrankungen / E. Willenberg, Ch. Michael // Z. Klin. Med. – 2010. – Bd. 41, 26. – S. 2165–2168.
16. Yokota, H. Significance of magnetic resonance imaging in acute head injury / H. Yokota, A. Kurokawa, T. Otsuka // J. Trauma. – 1991. – V. 31. – P. 351–357.
17. Stabler S. P. Vitamin B12 deficiency as a worldwide problem / S. P. Stabler, R. H. Allen // Annual Review of Nutrition. – 2004. – 24. – P. 299–326.

#### References:

1. Andryuk, L. (2014), “Come Reabilitatsyn that go into the Rann v dnovnomu perod nsultu”[“ Reabilitatsynni zakhody v hostromu ta rann’omu vidnovnomu periodi insul’tu”], Foterap ya, Chasopis, 3, pp. 4–6.

2. Antonenko, K.V. (2013), "Clinical manifestations of ischemic stroke and vertebral-basilar pool" ["Klinichni proyavy ta naslidky ishemichnykh insul'tiv vertebro-bazylyarnoho baseynu"], practicing doctor, 1, pp. 5–8.
3. Azarh, O. (2013), "The recovery period of ischemic stroke: the role and place of neuroprotective therapy" ["Vosstanovitel'n y peryod yshemycheskoho ynsul'ta: rol' y mesto neyroprotektornoy terapiyy"], Health Protection of Ukraine, 1, pp. 30–31.
4. Geraskina, L.A. (2013), "transient ischemic attack: a modern view on the actual problem: [stroke]" ["Tranzytornye yshemycheskye ataky: sovremennyy vz-hlyad na aktual'nyu problemu: [ynsul't]"], Health Protection of Ukraine, 2, pp. 30–31.
5. Danin, G. (2013), "Management of patients in the early period of acute ischemic stroke" ["Vedenye bo-l'nykh v rannem peryode ostroho yshemycheskoho ynsul'ta"], Health Protection of Ukraine, 9, pp. 42–43.
6. Danin, G. (2013), "The global experience in combating stroke: Summing up" [" Myrovoy opyt bor'by s ynsul'tom: podvedenye ytohov"], Health Protection of Ukraine, 3, pp. 14–15.
7. Onischuk, L. (2013), "The treatment of ischemic stroke: Modern Approaches and Challenges" [" Lechenye yshemycheskoho ynsul'ta: sovremennye podkhody y aktual'nye problemy"], Health Protection of Ukraine, 4, pp. 10–11.
8. Panteleyenko, L. (2013), "Quality of life in the year after an ischemic stroke" [" Yakist' zhyttya protyahom roku pislya ishemichnoho insul'tu"], Ukrainian Neurology Journal, 3, pp. 73–80.
9. Kuznetsov, VV (2013), "Prevention of stroke: current problems and new trends" [" Profylaktyka ynsul'ta: aktual'nye problemy novye tendentsyy"], Health Protection of Ukraine, 11–12, pp. 37; 40.
10. Nikonov, V. (2013), "The results of the treatment of acute ischemic stroke in the early hours of the disease" ["Rezul'taty lechenyya ostroho yshemycheskoho ynsul'ta v pervye chasy zabolevanyya"], Medical emergency conditions, 5, pp 82–85.
11. Perna, A.F. (2003), "Homocysteine and oxidative stress", Amino Acids, 6, pp. 9–17.
12. Karolczak, K.(2009), "Mechanism of Action of Homocysteine and Its Thiolactone in Hemostasis System", Physiology, 58, p. 623–633.
13. Millen, B.E. (2011), "Nutritional research within the Framingham Heart Study", The Journal of Nutrition Health and Aging, 5 (3), pp. 139–143.
14. Nelson, D.L.(2010), "Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry",Worth Publishers, 76, pp. 640–642.
15. Willenberg, E. (2010), "Gegenwariger Standvon Diagnostikund Therapieglloser Hirotu-moren", 26, pp.21–25.
16. Yokota, H. (1991), "Significance of magnetic resonance imaging in acute head injury", 31, pp. 35–37.
17. Stabler, S.P. (2003), "Vitamin B12 deficiency as a worldwide problem", Annual Review of Nutrition, 24, pp. 29–32.

---

612.17: 371.71

75.0

*Bogdan Lisovsky, Vasyl Serediuk, Yurii Oliinyk*

**INFLUENCE OF HEALTH-IMPROVING TRAINING ON THE FUNCTIONAL  
RESERVES OF CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

[1, 5, 6].

[2, 4].

[1, 5, 6].

[2, 4].

*It is known, that the important health indicator of the individual is the functional reserves of the cardio-respiratory system, because according to the ability of the organism to mobilize its energy resources we can judge the degree of the resistance of the organism to the wide spectrum of pathogenic influences of the surroundings [1, 5, 6].*

*Without doubt we can say that during the last decade the sickness rate increased, and the average lifetime of decreased. At the same time, the steady tendency towards the reduction of the health rate of schoolchildren, including senior pupils is observed. In the scientific literature we can find the isolated reports on the results of the investigation of the state of health of students [2, 4], however, there is no complete idea about the state of the problem described.*

*The aim of the study – the correction of functional state of the cardiorespiratory system of students at conditions of the health-improvement training.*

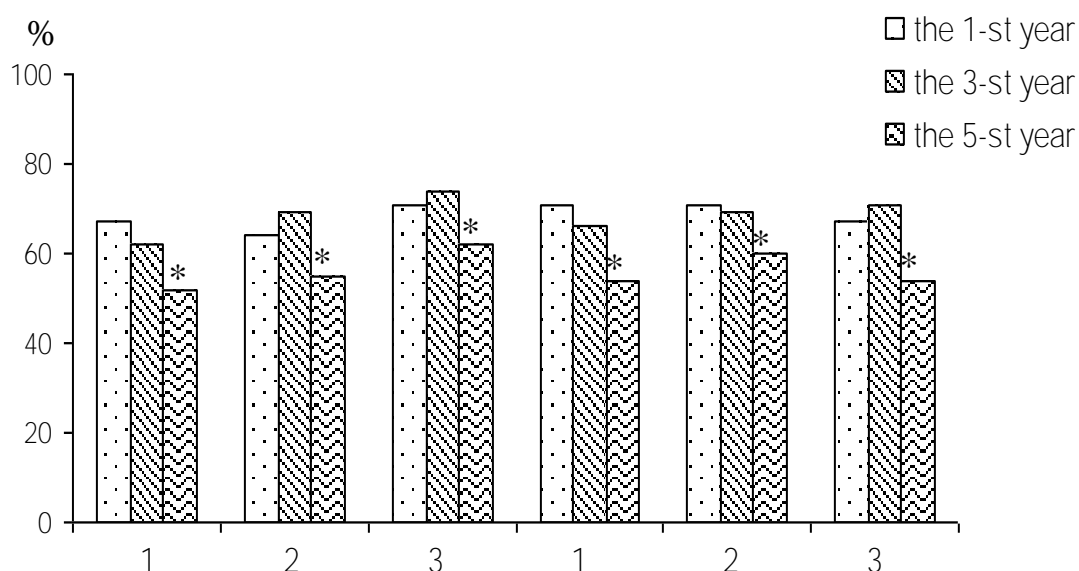
**Keywords:** *cardiorespiratory system, physical loading.*

**Organization and Methodology of the Experiment.** The 1-st, 3-d, and 5-th year students of 'Vasyl Stefanyk' Precarpathian National University took part in the experiments.

The health-improvement training was held three times a week in two regimens: the first experimental group was engaged in the health-improvement training of aerobic character, the second group was influenced by aerobic-anaerobic training. The part of students from each experimental group was also engaged in psychophysical training. The reason for judging about the functional state of the cardiorespiratory system and the state of health of students was maximal oxygen absorption (MOA).



**Results of the Experiment.** The got results of the experiments showed that the functional state of the cardiorespiratory system of the young men and women of the 1-st, 3-d, and 5-th years is lower than 'the safe health rate' according to G.L. Aapanasenko [1] up to 36–48% (figure 1). A tendency towards the reduction of both absolute and relative values of maximal oxygen absorption (MOA) during the studies of students of all specialities draws our attention.



*Fig. 1.* The functional state of the cardiorespiratory system of students of the specialities 'primary teaching' (1), 'design' (2), 'calculation and audit' (3) (A – the young men, B – the young ladies)

\* the indicated reliable changes in comparison with the 1-st academic year.

After 6 weeks of the health-improvement training the functional possibilities of the cardiorespiratory system of students of all experimental groups increased (figure 2). The health improvement training of aerobic character caused an increase of the investigated index among the students of the speciality 'primary teaching' up to 21,4% ( ) and 20,0% ( ),  $P < 0,05$  in comparison with the scheduled indices. In the group of designers the relative value of MOA increased up to 18,5% ( ),  $P < 0,05$  and up to 16,0% ( ),  $P < 0,05$ ; among the students of the economic faculty – up to 10% ( ),  $P > 0,05$  and up to 16,6% ( ),  $P < 0,05$ . However, all these indices remained lower in comparison with the value of 'the safe health rate'.

In the group of students who except the training of aerobic character were also engaged in psychophysical training, the investigated index was, somewhat, higher. Among the young men of the speciality 'primary teaching' the relative value of MOA increased up to 39,3%,  $P < 0,05$  in comparison with the scheduled index, and was 92,9%,  $P > 0,05$  of 'the safe health rate' for men. The same changes are observed among the young women. In the group of the designers the investigated index increased up to 25,9% among the young men ( $P < 0,05$ ), and up to 8% among the young ladies ( $P > 0,05$ ). Among the students of the economic faculty MOA increased up to 16,6% ( ),  $P < 0,05$ ; and up to 33,3% ( ),  $P < 0,05$ . Among the young women the index did not essentially differ from the value of 'the safe health rate'.

The health-improvement training in aerobic-anaerobic regimen also caused the increase of the functional reserves of the cardiorespiratory system of the students. Among the young men of the speciality 'primary teaching' the relative consumption of oxygen increased up to 17,9%,  $P < 0,05$  in comparison with the scheduled data: among the designers – up to 14,8%,

$P < 0,05$ , and economists – up to 13,3%,  $P > 0,05$ . Among the young ladies the investigated index increased up to 24%,  $P < 0,05$  – the speciality 'primary training'; 20%,  $P < 0,05$  – the designers; and 12,5%,  $P > 0,05$  – the economists.

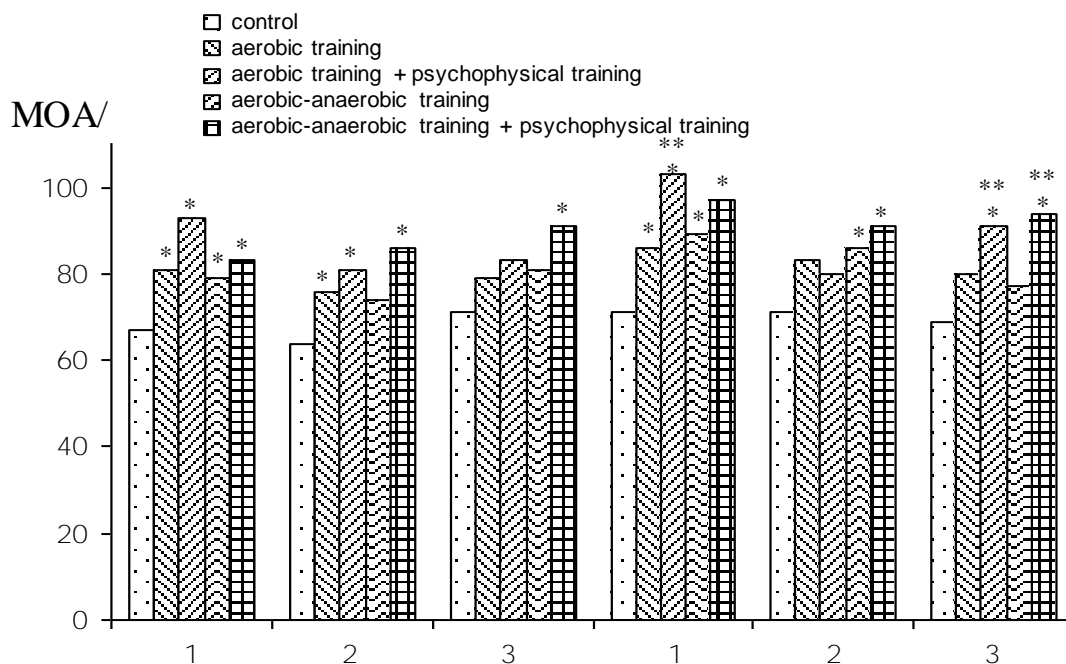


Fig. 2. The influence of different regimens of the health-improvement training on the functional state of the cardiorespiratory system of students of the specialties 'primary teaching' (1), 'design' (2), 'calculation and audit' (3) (A – the young men, B – the young ladies)

\* – the indicated reliable changes in comparison with the scheduled indices;

\*\* – the indicated reliable changes in comparison with the indices, where the psychophysical training was not applied.

In the group of students, who except the training of aerobic-anaerobic character were engaged in psychophysical training more essential increase of the relative consumption of oxygen is observed. Among the young men of the speciality 'primary teaching' the investigated parameter increased up to 25%, among the designers up to 33,3%, among the economists up to 26,6% in comparison with the indices the experiment. Among the young women the relative value of MOA reached 'the safe health rate'.

### Conclusion

The got results testify to the substantial rise of the functional state of the cardiorespiratory system as a result of preparatory period of the health-improvement training of both aerobic and anaerobic character. It should be mentioned, that the combination of the health-improvement program with the psychophysical training concludes to more essential maximal oxygen absorption (MOA) growth. It testifies to considerable negative contribution of psychoemotional stress in the decline of the state of health of students. The long-term psychoemotional excitement, the irregular labour and rest regimens, the huge flow of information and other factors can cause the repartition of the regulatory influences on the functioning of the inner organs and change their functional possibilities. The suggested program of the health-improvement training allows to increase the cardiorespiratory endurance, and, thus, the rate of somatic health of students.

1. . . . / . . // . – 2002. – 3. – . 27–31.
2. . . . // . – 2003. – . 7. . 2. – . 321–323.
3. . . . / . . – . : , 1986. – 64 .
4. . . . / . . . . . “ . . . . . ”, . . . . . 70- . . . . 230- . . . . , 15–17 . . . . 2014 . – . . . . , 2014. – 108 .
5. . . . / . . . . . // . . . . . . – . 6. – . 1. – . 317–319.
6. Mytskan B. M. orrelation between the indices of heart rate variability and somatic health level. . . . : . . . . / B. M. Mytskan, B. P. Lisovsky, R.V. Dmutryv. // . . . . , 24–25 . . . . 2014 . – . : . . . . , 2014. – 392 .
7. Ventilatory Thresholds Assessment from Heart Rate Variability during an Incremental Exhaustive Running Test / Cottin F., Medigue C., Lopes P. [et al.] // J Sports Med. – 2006. – Oct 6.
8. Assessment of ventilatory thresholds from heart rate variability in well-trained subjects during cycling / Cottin F., Lepretre P.M., Lopes P., Papelier Y. [et al.] // J Sports Med. – 2006. – Dec. – 27 (12).

#### References:

1. Apanasenko, G.L. (2002), “Diagnosis of individual health”, [Dy’agnosty’ka y’ndy’vy’dual’nogo zdorov’ya], Valeology’ya, Vol. 3, pp. 27–31.
2. Verblyudov, I. (2004), “Comparative study of the action of aerobic exercises focus on individual training and health programs of students of pedagogical universities”, *Young sports science Ukraine* [“Porivnyal’ne doslidzhennya diyi vprav aerobnoyi spryamovanosti v indy’vidual’ny’x trenuval’no-ozdorovchy’x programax studentiv pedagogichny’x VNZ”, Moloda sporty’vna nauka Ukrayiny’], Lviv, Vol. 7, . 2, pp. 321–323.
3. Dy’nejka, K.V. (1986), *Movement, breathing, psychophysical training* [Dvy’zheny’e, d xany’e, psy’xofy’zy’cheskaya treny’rovka], Physical Education and Sports, oscar, 64 p.
4. . . . . “Funkts onaln dihalno reserve system in p dlytk v”, *nternational Conference “Mechanisms of functioning of physiological systems,” dedicated to the 70th anniversary of biological faculty and 230 anniversary of physiology at Lviv University* [Funkcional’ni rezervy’ dy’xal’noyi sy’stemy’ u pidl tkiv Pry’karpattya. Mizhnarodna naukova konferenciya “Mexanizmy’ funkcionuvannya fiziologichny’x sy’stem”, pry’urochena do 70-littyi biologichnogo fakul’tetu ta 230-littyi fiziologiyi u L’vivs’komu universy’teti], Lviv, 15–17 October 2014, 108 p.
5. Mixeyenko, I.V. (2004), “Fitness physical exercise and ways to improve its efficiency”, *Young sports science Ukraine* [“Ozdorovche fizy’chne trenuvannya ta shlyaxy’ pidvy’shhennya jogo efekty’vnosti”, Moloda sporty’vna nauka Ukrayiny’], Lviv, Vol. 6, . 1, pp. 317–319.
6. Mytskan, B. M., Lisovsky, B. P., Dmutryv, R.V. (2014), “ orrelation between the indices of heart rate variability and somatic health level”, *Quality of life, health psychology and education: a multidisciplinary approach: proceedings of the International scientific and practical conference. Moscow People’s Friendship University* [“ orrelation between the indices of heart rate variability and somatic health level”, Kachestvo zhizni, psihologija zdorov’ja i obrazovanie: mezhdisciplinarnyj podhod: materialy Mezhdunarodnoj nauchno-prakticheskoy konferencii Moskva, RUDN]. Moscow, 24–25 April 2014, 392 p.
7. Cottin. F., Medigue, C., Lopes, P., Lepretre, P.M., Heubert, R., Billat, V., (2006), “Ventilatory Thresholds Assessment from Heart Rate Variability during an Incremental Exhaustive Running Test”, J Sports Med, 2006, Oct 6.
8. Cottin. F., Lepretre, P.M., Lopes, P., Papelier, Y., Medigue, C., Billat, V. (2006), “Assessment of ventilatory thresholds from heart rate variability in well-trained subjects during cycling”, J Sports Med, 2006, Dec; 27(12).

**615.825: 616.717.5/.6**  
**75.0**

24

24

*The aim of was to evaluate the efficacy of a comprehensive program of physical rehabilitation of patients after injuries of forearm bones in a typical place. For the study were selected 24 patients who were divided into two groups, depending on the chosen program of physical rehabilitation. All patients underwent clinical, physical and functional examination of the limb before and after the rehabilitation program. The proposed program of physical rehabilitation included morning hygienic gymnastics, physiotherapy, paraffin treatment, massage, the use of applicator Lyapko.*

*It is shown that the proposed program contributes to faster and probable reduction of clinical symptoms, limited movements and restoration of lost limbs disability, restoration and improvement of the blood supply to the limb microcirculation, restoration of the physical condition of the injured limb and its functional state through a significant increase in muscle strength wrist in both men and women, a partial recovery of the lost amplitude movements.*

**Keywords:** *physical rehabilitation, forearm fractures, therapeutic exercises, paraffin treatment, applicator Lyapko, massage.*

[3, 4].

20–25%

[1, 6].



10–15 , , – 10.

15–20 , , 10 .

1 . 2.

1

	–1		–1		–2		–2	
	–	%	–	%	–	%	–	%
	11	91,7	8	66,8*	10	83,4	3	24,9*
,	8	66,8	6	50,0	9	75,1	2	16,6* <sup>1</sup>
	6	50,0	4	33,2	5	41,7	2	16,6*
	7	58,5	5	41,7	8	66,8	3	24,9
	6	50,0	5	41,7	7	58,5	2	16,6*
/	7	58,5	6	50,0	7	58,5	1	8,3* <sup>1</sup>
	10	83,4	7	58,5*	11	91,7	3	24,9*
	11	91,7	9	75,1	11	91,7	4	33,2* <sup>1</sup>
	12	100	9	75,1	11	91,7	3	24,9* <sup>1</sup>

\* –  
<sup>1</sup> – 1 – <0,05.

1 , –  
 1  
 ,  
 2 ( <0,05) –  
 , –  
 , –  
 , –  
 2 –  
 ,  
 1 ( <0,05).

...  
2

(n=12)								
	-1		-1		-2		-2	
	-	%	-	%	-	%	-	%
	6	50,0	5	41,7	7	58,5	2	16,6* <sup>1</sup>
	10	83,4	8	66,8	9	75,1	3	24,9*
	6	50,0	4	33,2	5	41,7	1	8,3* <sup>1</sup>
, -	8	66,8	6	50,0	9	75,1	2	16,6* <sup>1</sup>

\* –  
1 –  
– <0,05;  
1 – <0,05.

-  
-  
, ( . 2). , 2  
( <0,05). , 2  
2 ( <0,05).  
3.  
3

(n=12)				
, -	-1	-1	-2	-2
- ,	5,63±0,05	5,18±0,28	5,56±0,04	1,49±0,17* <sup>1</sup>
	6,05±0,04	5,62±0,21	5,97±0,05	2,28±0,12* <sup>1</sup>
	6,12±0,06	5,69±0,07*	6,18±0,07	2,31±0,15* <sup>1</sup>

\* –  
1 –  
1 – <0,05.

( . 3), , 1  
, 2  
( <0,05),  
2 1 ( <0,05).

. 4 . 5.  
4 ,  
2  
2 ( <0,05).

4

,% (n=12)

	-1	-1	-2	-2
	30,8±0,4	33,1±0,9	29,9±0,3	42,3±0,8* <sup>1</sup>
	54,2±0,4	56,5±0,14	55,1±0,5	70,8±0,9* <sup>1</sup>

\* –  
<sup>1</sup> –  
 1 – <0,05.

5

	-1 (n=12)	-1 (n=12)	-2 (n=12)	-2 (n=12)
	60±1,0	62±0,8	61±1,0	80±1,2* <sup>1</sup>
	55±0,8	56±1,2	54±0,8	67±1,1* <sup>1</sup>
	20±0,6	21±0,4	20±0,6	24±0,8
	31±0,8	32±0,6	32±0,8	34±0,3
	74±0,8	75±0,5	74±0,8	83±0,5* <sup>1</sup>
	47±0,9	47±1,1	46±0,8	49±0,7

\* –  
<sup>1</sup> –  
 1 – <0,05.

( . 5), , - , 1 -  
 ,  
 ( <0,05). - ,  
 2  
 1 ( <0,05).

-  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 -



1. . . . / . . . // . . . . - . . . : , 2005. - . 7-33.
2. . . . : , , / . . . - . . . - , 2008. - 230 .
3. . . . / . . . , . . . , . . . , - : . . . , 2003. - 210 .
4. . . . : . . . : . 24.00.02 “ . . . ” / . . . . - , 2004 . - 20 .
5. . . . / . . . , . . . . - / : , 2003. - 480 .
6. . . . / . . . , . . . // . . . . - 2010. - 3. - . 108-111.
7. . . . / . . . . - Ad Medicine, 2008. - 101 .
8. . . . / . . . , . . . // . . . . , 2008. - . 515.
9. . . . // . . . - 2005. - 2. - . 162-169.
10. . . . / . . . // . . . - 2004. - 3. - . 43-46.
11. . . . / . . . // . . . - 2012. - 4. - . 91-93.
12. Katarincic J. Fractures of the wrist and hand / J. Katarincic // Occup. Med. - 2008. - 13(3). - . 549-568.

#### References:

1. Bakhtin, L. (2005), Terms of patients Rehabilitation: modern means and methods of physical rehabilitation of patients and persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system and injuries. Trans. From Eng. [Zagalni polozhennya pro reabilitatsiyu hvori: suchasni zasobi i metodi flzichnoyi reabilitatsiyi hvori ta osib z porushenniyami oporno-ruhovoyi sistemi i travmatizm. Per. s Angl.], Medicina, Kiev, 468p.
2. Bukup, K. (2008), Clinical study of bones, joints and muscles: tests, symptoms, diagnosis. Trans. From Eng. [Clinical study of bones, joints and muscles: tests, symptoms, diagnosis. Per. s Angl.], . : dic. literatura, 230 p.
3. Grade, B. (2003), Rehabilitation of patients by means of physical therapy. Trans. From Eng. [Reabilitatsiya hvori zasobami likuvalnoyi flzkulturi Per. s Angl.], Volinska obl. Drukarnya, Lutsk, 210p.
4. Hrubar, I. Y. (2004), Child injuries: prevention and rehabilitation of physical education means [Dityachiy travmatizm: proflaktika ta reabilitatsiya zasobami flzichnogo vihovannya: dis. na soiskanie uchen. stupeni kand. nauk z flzichnogo vihovannya i sportu], Lviv, 113 p.
5. Kozlov, L. (2003), Principles of Rehabilitation. Trans. From Eng. [Osnovi reabilitatsii. Per. s Angl.], Phoenix, Rostov on Don, 480 p.
6. Kondratenko, A.V., “Fractures of the forearm: Reason etiology pathogenesis diagnosis of fracture” [“Perelomi peredplichcha: Prichina etiologiya patogenez diagnostika perelomiv”], available at: [http://webmed.com.ua/ua/zdorove\\_ot\\_a\\_do\\_ya/zabolevaniya/travmy/perelomy\\_koste\\_predplechya](http://webmed.com.ua/ua/zdorove_ot_a_do_ya/zabolevaniya/travmy/perelomy_koste_predplechya).
7. Lyapko N. (2008), Intraoral devices Lyapko. Trans. From Eng. [Ustrojstva apply'kacy'onn e Lapko. Per. s Angl.], Ad Medicine, 101 p.
8. Korzh, N. (2010), Tactics outpatient treatment of fractures of the distal forearm metazpifiza, article, No. 3, pp. 108-111.
9. Naumenko, L. (2009), “Errors and complications of treatment polistrukturnykh forearm and hand injuries”, article, No. 3, pp. 39-41.
10. Loskutov, A. (2005), “Medical rehabilitation of patients with injuries outdated distal forearm”, article, No. 2, pp. 162-169.
11. Katarincic J. (2008), “Fractures of the wrist and hand” Occup, Med., No.13(3), pp. 549-568.
12. Krivenko, S. (2004), “Physical rehabilitation of patients with multiple bone fractures of extremities”, article, No. 3, pp. 43-46.
13. Dubas, V. (2012), “Method of treatment of complicated fractures of the forearm bones in children with external fixation devices”, article, No. 4, pp. 91-93.



---

– Prof. Dr Hab. Jerzy Kosievvicz University of Physical Education Head of the Chair  
of Social Sciences Head of the Philosophy Department.

---

50-65	3
	8
	16
	25
7-17	36
	40
	70
	76
	85
	93
	99
	105
	110
	115
	122
	128
	133
	139



---

## CONTENTS

### VALEOLOGY

<i>Oleksii Fedoriuk, Lesia Zadvorna, Sergii Popel. Lifestyle and recreational activity of 50–65-year – old lecturers.....</i>	3
<i>Nadia Zemska. The correction of students' personal competence towards the healthy lifestyle..</i>	8

### HISTORY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

<i>Stanislav Zaborniak, Bogdan Mytskan. Ukrainian sports clubs (1900–1939 ).....</i>	16
--	----

### BIOLOGY AND BIOMECHANICS OF SPORTS

<i>Sergii Popel, Bogdan Mytskan. The structure of skeletal muscle after hypokinesia and physical training of the average aerobic capacity.....</i>	25
<i>Oleksandr Veritov. Effective usage of cardio training means on the level of physical working capacity and functional preparedness of 7–17-year – old judoists.....</i>	32

### METHODOLOGY AND MENEDGMENT IN PHYSICAL CULTURE

<i>Yurii Kosevych, Bogdan Mytskan. Institutional content of philosophy of sport from the methodological point of view.....</i>	40
<i>Svitlana Malona. Ways to optimize lawful preparation of the future physical training specialists as the part of professional activity.....</i>	70
<i>Pylyp Soldatienkov, Yurii Oliinyk, Bogdan Mytskan. The introduction of elements of anti-doping education into the training system of specialists in physical training and sports in the Russian Federation.....</i>	76

### PSYCHOLOGY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

<i>Sergii Kuryliuk. Psychological preparation system of young judoists.....</i>	85
<i>Inna Dudnyk. Formation of students' volitional sphere in the process of physical education....</i>	93

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TOURISM

<i>Oleg Baskevuch, Zenovii Duma, Sergii Popel, Roman Faichak. The development of functional reserves of cardiovascular system during the combined influence of aerobic-anaerobic physical training and breathing exercises of lycée students.....</i>	99
<i>Tara Semanyshyn, Sergii Popel. Professional portrait of future instructors in physical training of preschoolers.....</i>	105

### SPORT

<i>Andrii Ognystyi. Qualitative initial selection as a basic component of high sports results of gymnasts.....</i>	110
<i>Valeriia Tyshchenko. Testing in the system of pedagogic control of the special preparedness of qualified handballers.....</i>	115
<i>Tamara Kutek. Improving the effectiveness of the training process of qualified sportswomen...</i>	122
<i>Liliia Biletska, Svitlana Malona. State of sports law in the Ukrainian legislation.....</i>	128

### ADAPTIVE PHYSICAL CULTURE AND REHABILITATION

<i>Mariia Aravitska, Bogdanna Oliinyk. Effectiveness of complex program of physical rehabilitation of patients with degenerative-dystrophic diseases of lumbar spine with the usage of Evminov board.....</i>	133
<i>Nataliia Golod. Dynamics of the functional state of the vegetative nervous system of female students in special medical groups as the efficiency criterion of rehabilitation.....</i>	139
<i>Mariia Aravitska, Lidiia Gargat. The effectiveness of physical rehabilitation of patients after the ischemic stroke at the stationary stage of rehabilitation.....</i>	145

---

### SHORT MESSAGES

<i>Bogdan Lisovsky, Vasyl Serediuk, Yurii Oliinyk. Influence of health-improving training on the functional reserves of cardiovascular system.....</i>	152
<i>Liliia Voichyshyn, Viktoriia Zhvirblevska. Evaluation of physical rehabilitation of patients after forearm fractures in the typical place.....</i>	156
<b>Information about authors .....</b>	162

---

1. – 6 , – 3 .

2. Microsoft Word.

3. 1,5 , “Times New Roman”,

14, – 20 .

4. Microsoft

Word. , , , -

Microsoft Word jpg.

5. .

:

( , ).

(( , , , ).

( , ).

3- ( ., ., .). , 800–900

, – , ,

.

, , -

, , -

, , -

.

.

( ) .

6. ( ).

7. : , , , ( ), , , -

; . ; e-mail ; -

8. “ . : ”

,

( ), .

9. , -

: 24.00.01 – ; 24.00.02 –

; 24.00.03 – ;

13.00.02 – ( , ).

10. e-mail: visnuk\_pnu-fk@rambler.ru : 76025, -

, , , 57, -

, . -

.

:

. (0342) 59-60-12

e-mail: visnuk\_pnu-fk@rambler.ru

<http://visnykfc.pnu.edu.ua/index.php> – “ . :

”



21  
2015

2004 p.

,

435

30.06.2015. 60 84/8.  
“Times New Roman”. . 19,5.  
100 .

76018, . - , . , 1, . 75-13-08  
-ma l: vdvciit@pu.if.ua.  
, 2718 12.12.2006.