

**DEVELOPMENT OF POLTAVA NETWORK SPORTS SCHOOLS AND INSPECTION OF THERE STATE  
SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN 50-70 YEARS OF XX CENTURY**

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**Annotation.** Shows the state of mass sports and sports work in children's sports schools (CSS). On the example of Poltava CSS revealed the genesis of these institutions and the dynamics of changes in their operations. Imposed by the statistics on the state of sports activities. The role of control over the quality of sports activities in CSS criteria: staffing sports school students and coaching staff, educational work, training sessions, planning of school sports, execution of the plan the coaches training athletes-arresters; specialty schools, schools with mass communication schools ; leadership of the school, financially and sports facilities. The absence of a systematic and effective control by CSS of the regional, city and district departments of education, lack of supervision of the work of directors coaches, lack of communication with middle-and eight-year schools.

**Keywords:** children, sports, school inspection, criteria, specialization.

**Introduction**

In modern society health is defined as the highest value, which is significantly influenced by negative factors such as obesity, chronic diseases, dangerous sexual behavior, reduced physical activity, psychological discomfort, smoking, alcohol and drugs using. According to the information of Public Healthcare Ministry of Ukraine among schoolchildren functional abnormalities in the various systems of the body activity (50 %), psychological disorders (33%), diseases of the digestive system (17%), endocrine system diseases (10 %) are observed. As a result 36% of secondary school pupils have poor physical health, 34 % – lower than average, 23% – average, 7% – above average, and only 1 % – high [1, p. 43-44]. In this connection the maximum involvement of schoolchildren into mass sports and physical training in the network of children's sports schools (CSSs) will help to optimize the problem solution of improving and preserving health of young generation.

This research is performed in accordance with the complex theme "Methodological and theoretical foundations and organizational-methodical mechanisms of higher education modernization of Poltavshchyna" of Social and Correctional Pedagogies faculty of the Korolenko National Pedagogical University (registration number 0111 U 000702).

**Purpose, tasks of the work, material and methods**

Since the formation and development of the CSS network in Ukraine falls mainly on the 50-70 years of the 20th century, we consider it necessary to examine the origin of these institutions on the example of Poltava region in certain chronological limits, which determined the goal of this article. The documents of State Archives of Poltava region served as the materials for this historical-pedagogical research, in particular the materials of CSSs inspections in the region (certificates, statements, reports), as well as orders and directives of education management bodies.

To achieve the outlined goal complex of historical and pedagogical research methods were used and namely: general scientific (historical and pedagogical analysis, synthesis, synthesis of philosophical, psychological and pedagogical literature on research topic, normative-legal and legislative documents); specific scientific (historical-structural, historical-original, historical-diachronic). The results of our scientific research have been taken into account by working out of a text-book on self-examination of education establishments activity as a part of state certification of educational institutions to help managers of these establishments, experts of educational departments, methodologists of methodological offices [7] and they have been presented at A11-Ukrainian and international conferences [4, 5, 6].

**Results of the researches**

CSSs have always played an important role in the organization of physical education and mass sport activities in schools. There were 7 such schools in Poltava region in the second half of the last century; Lubenska school (principal S. Kuntsevych), Mirgorodska school (principal P. Suprunenko), Poltava school №1 (principal D. Evseev), Poltava school №2 (principal M. Brychkov), Kremenchutska school (principal M. Lovkov), Lohvytska school (principal V. Koval), Khorolska school (principal M. Radchenko). The characteristics of CSS activities in Poltava region, which is known to us from archives documents and materials, was carried out by inspections according to the following criteria: making up of the students and coaching staff at sports schools training by coaches; educational work; training sessions; planning of sports school activities; fulfilling of the plan; school sportsmen with an official rating training by coaches; specialization; the connection of school with mass schools; school management; material and sports resources.

Thus, the act of the inspection of the CSSs activities results in Poltava region from 9-17.10.1962 [4] shows that definite work for strengthening of their own sports resources in regional CSSs is conducted. For instance, in Poltava and Myrgorod CSSs with well-equipped gymnasiums and auxiliary premises were constructed with the help of public. In Lohvytsya by the decision of a district executive committee the church building with two small halls was given to a CSS. An open swimming pool with heating is planned to build in the yard of Poltava CSS №2.

At the same time appropriate conditions for all year-round work of gymnastics basketball, volleyball, light athletics sections and other kinds of sport in the region are created (each CSS has its own gym and uses gymnastic halls of city secondary schools and is provided with necessary sports equipment), there are no conditions provided for the sections of water polo, diving, swimming and rowing not only in CSSs, but also throughout the region. The same is the situation with sports equipment for these kinds of sport. Thus, CSSs №1 in Poltava and Kremenchug bought rowing boats but there was no place for storing them. In Kremenchutska CSS the construction of a building for gymnastic equipment was not finished. Mirgorodska CSS has a big yard, but they have not built any playground. In Lokhvytka CSS the gym is adapted for general sports activities, poorly equipped and not ventilated.

According to the data of State Archive in Poltava region, the CSSs run the following specialization: athletics, sport gymnastics, artistic gymnastics, acrobatics, swimming, diving, water polo, rowing, basketball, volleyball, soccer, tennis, shooting, cycling [2; 3].

The analysis of archives documents reveals [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] that there were 45 coaches in CSSs in Poltava region at the time of opening in particular:

Table 1.

*Ensuring of coaches in children's sports schools in Poltava region (1962)*

Name of CSS	General number of coaches	Coaches with higher education	Coaches with secondary education	Coaches without education	Coaches working pluralize
Poltava school №1	8	2	4	2	2
Poltava school №2	12	7	2	3	–
Myrgorodska	5	2	3	–	2
Kremenchutska	9	7	2	–	1
Lubenska	5	3	2	–	–
Khorolska	3	3	–	–	1
Lokhvytka	3	1	2	–	–
Total:	45	25	15	5	6

Later other CSSs are opened in Poltava region: Grebinkivska (1965), Zinkivska (1969), Carlivska (1967), Kremenchutska №2 (1971), Poltavska №3 (1970), Pyryatynska (1969). In January 1967 there are already 12 sports schools in Poltava region, 9 of which belong to the system of public education (3800 students). At that time 81 coaches work in CSSs, 58 people have higher education and 16 people have special secondary education. In 1961 3 schools are formed that belong to the system of voluntary sports society "Avanguard", where there are 7 trainers and 350 students [4; 6].

Classes in CSSs are held in 15 kinds of sports according to the "Regulations of CSSs" of Ministry of Education of USSR and programs of each kind of sports. Gradually CSSs become major sports centers of physical education and sports training of schoolchildren in cities and districts. Only in 1966 the number of students in CSSs increased by 700 people. If 3-5 years ago the schools trained only athletes of a second rating and a small number of first rating ones, already in 1966 the schools in the region trained 3 masters of sport, 4 candidates of masters of sport, 68 athletes of the first rating, 250 athletes of the second rating, 375 athletes of the third rating, 700 athletes of youth rating.

Significant improvements in coaching staff of CSSs, raising methodological level of trainings and relations with mass schools should be noted in the late 60-s of 20th century. Thus, Poltava CSS №2 started active work among people and children with disorders of the musculoskeletal system, in special healthcare groups as well as in groups of children of primary school for training swimming: only in 1966 these classes were attended by 350 children of the age from 5 to 7 years old.

At the same time along with the improving of educational work in CSSs and achieving some progress by students of Poltava at the Republican and all-Union sports competitions the educational work in CSSs in the region still does not meet the requirements that apply to these institutions. Therefore, the teams of students from Poltava region taking part in the XXI Republican Games in 1966 took only 17th place in the complex test from 16 Kinds of sports. At a very low level students perform in such kinds of sport as shooting, volleyball, football, rowing and chess. First of all

such a result can be explained by absence of highly-qualified coaching staff in the above-mentioned kinds of sport (among 81 coaches in CSSs in the region only 54 people have higher education, besides 24 coaches work as CSSs pluralizes), as well as poor sports base in most schools and the absence of conditions for trainings in winter. Thus, Poltava CSS №1, where 450 students are enrolled, has no gymnasium, cycling facilities, and stadium or sport grounds. There is no stadium for children trainings in the region, where one could hold classes and sports competitions. Football players of this CSS have an opportunity to play football on the field (with rent) starting only in the month of May. Absence of shooting range has an effect on this kind of sport appreciably. Kremenchutska CSS did not built a single sports ground during 12 years of its existence and held their training on the grounds of secondary schools unsuitable for it.

Material base in Kremenchutska CSS, is very poor and in the very city there are not any volleyball and basketball courts built in accordance with the requirements and rules of competition. Grebinkivska, Carlivska, Lokhvytska and Lubenska CSSs also have no own sport base. There are too many students in Poltava CSS №2, in which sports activities are carried out with 5-6 groups in the same gym. Tennis trainings are impossible because of court absence.

The results shown by students of Kremenchutska, Khorolska and Lokhvytska CSSs in regional competitions are extremely poor: out of 96 students who participated in the Republican competition in March, 1967 there were 61 pupils from Poltava CSSs, 11 from Kremenchutska CSS, 6 from Lubenska CSS. There were no participants from other schools because of quite bad results of students in these schools.

According to the regulations of children's sports schools students who finish such an institution must perform norms of master of sports or of the first rating and in sports games – of the second rating. However, in 1966 46 students finished Lokhvytska CSS, but none of them had results for the first rating. In Khorolska CSS 79 students performed the standards of the first rating and only 5 students – of the second one. In Kremenchutska CSS only 27 students performed the standards [4, 5, 6].

We can conclude that for the space of the next decade, not only some new CSSs appeared, but their specialization was changed too (see table 3). During that time 2 masters of sports of the USSR, 20 candidates in master of sports, 83 – athletes of the 1st rating, 271 – athletes of the 2nd rating, 1784 – athletes of the 3rd and youth rating categories were trained in CSSs. Poltava CSSs №2 and №3 and Kremenchutska CSS №1 have high results in training of students. The rowing section of Kremenchutska CSS became more active, having primary and senior students

Table 2.

*The actual specialization of children's sports schools in Poltava region  
(January, 1972)*

Name of children's sports schools	Total number of groups	Athletics	Sport gymnastics	Artistic gymnastics	Handball	Swimming	Rowing	Basketball	Volleyball	Football	Shooting	Cycling	Acrobatics
Grebinkivska	13	2			7					4			
Zinkivska	14	3			8							3	
Karlivska	11	7						4					
Kremenchutska №1	26		9	4			9				4		
Kremenchutska №2	39	10						11	13	5			
Lokhvytska	19	10							6	3			
Lubenska	29	3	8					8	8	2			
Myrgorodska	24	8						8	8				
Poltavska №1	30				8					15		7	
Poltavska №2	62	14	1	3				15	15				14
Poltavska №3	32					32							
Pyryatynska	11	8						3					
Khorolska	12	6			3							3	

However, there were numerous drawbacks in the CSS activities that obstacle in the development of youth sports and athletes of high rating training. Thus, most CSSs do not follow the regulations on graduates, in the first place in individual kinds of sports. For instance in 1975 out of 220 students only 171 ones performed the standards set by the regulations, which made 70% quality.

An unequal distribution of educational groups among different kinds of sports can be considered as another drawback. For example, every sixth student, who studies in acrobatics section, take part in sports competitions, in wrestling section it is every seventh, in artistic gymnastics – every tenth, in the gymnastics and rowing sections – every thirteenth, in the handball section – every sixteenth, in swimming section – every eighteenth, in basketball section – every thirty-fourth and in athletics section – every seventy-sixth [4, 5, 6]. It is because sports schools do not keep to specialization and education management departments and sports schools principals do not take effective measures to ensure it. A significant part of the sports schools do not train athletes of high qualification for years. This concerns to Grebinkivska, Carlivska, Khorolska CSSs. Khorolska CSS works worse and worse with every year and one can notice a big fluctuation of coaching staff and principals are changed every year.

Our analysis of the teams from regional educational department suggests that very few students from some schools take part in regional teams. Out of 17 basketball coaches only 3 trained their students to regional teams, out of 3 coaches in wrestling – only 1, out of 14 volleyball coaches – only 4, out of 20 light athletics coaches – only 7. Several CSSs trained very few athletes of higher categories. For example, Myrgorodska CSS trained athletes of the 1st rating category who made only 0.25% of the total number of students, Poltava CSS №3 and Lokhvytska CSS – 1.2%, Khorolska CSS – 0.5%, Kremenchutska CSS №2 – 0.8%, Carlivska CSS – 1.5% (at a norm rate of 3%).

Many coaches take understated obligations in training of athletes, but CSS principals do not analyze plans of their fulfillment, as a result every year coaches work insufficiently. In addition, there is a large fluctuation of students. During 1975 1450 students were admitted into the CSSs and 17757 students left during this period they did not finish schools. Thus, 119 students left Carlivska CSS, 137 students – Khorolska CSS, 141 students – Kremenchutska №1, 223 students – Kremenchutska CSS №2, 180 students – Poltava CSS №1. In the first place it can be explained because of unsatisfactory selection of students to schools and fluctuation of the coaching staff. In addition, coaches do not use advanced experience, special tests for selection, the experience of physical education teachers from secondary schools, and they have formal attitude to the organization of the training process.

The lack of proper conditions for trainings has a negative influence on strengthening students and level of technical proficiency. Not all education management departments take care about improving material and sports recourse and training conditions. Good sports complexes are established in Poltava and a new building for a sports school in Lubny is constructed, citizens of Kremenchuk received an excellent sporting resources. Meanwhile Carlivska, Grebinkivska and Pyryatynska CSSs have poor facilities. Khorolska CSS is in an emergency condition and no effective measures are used to eliminate such state.

A poor level of young athletes training can be proved by the fact that only 7 students were included in the national team of Ministry of Education of the USSR in 1976 (compared with 11 winners of Games in 1974). Such situation is usually caused by poor control on the part of school administration, which did not properly analyze the progress of educational and training work and visit classes only formally. In some sports schools classes are conducted by pluralize teachers, who are not professionals in this sphere.

Regular inspections consider that teaching and coaching boards have very little discussion concerning questions of training process, teaching methods, applying advanced experience of the best coaches with the further discussion of negative results. Instead coaches feel an urgent need for regular seminars, which would raise their theoretical level, but such classes as well as training courses are not organized.

As we can see CSSs in 50-70 years of the 20th century did not become the centres of training and methodological work in the cities and districts of Poltava region yet. The physical education teachers, organizers of out-of-class activities, class teachers do not visit CSSs and are not interested in their students progress and, on the contrary, there are many occasions when class teachers prohibit their students to visit CSSs. In their turn the coaches of CSSs also rarely visit regular secondary schools. The traditions of parents meetings with staff of secondary schools and thematic evenings are not kept and even school leaving parties in the CSS are not held [3].

### **Conclusions.**

Thus, we can conclude that considerable work was done on the improvement of CSSs activities, their material and sports facilities and staff on the side of Poltava regional educational department. However, the attention was mainly focused on sports schools of the regional centre, which explains some drawbacks in the CSSs activities in other towns, slowing down of sports and technical showings of students and development of sports in the region. The lack of systematic effective control and regular care of CSSs on the part of regional, city and district departments of education, the lack of principals' checking the coaches work and the connection with secondary schools, a large fluctuation of students led to the deterioration of the educational work in CSSs and to decrease in sports showings in most kinds of sports, as well as to poor performance of regional teams in XVIIth Republican Games of schoolchildren.

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