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**DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF TOBOLSK PROVINCE
AT THE TURN OF THE 19th-20th CENTURY**

SUMMARY. The article describes the history of the formation of physical education within teacher education in Tobolsk. The authors discuss the features of formation, establishment and implementation of the system of physical education in the educational institutions of the region, explore the goals and tendencies of physical education, and analyze the chronology of the introduction of elements of the system in the educational institutions of Tobolsk province at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries. The article shows the influence of social and cultural and political features of the region on the formation and development of physical education in educational institutions. Thus, the industrial development of the region was promoted by the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. In this connection, educational institutions started to develop dynamically; there has been a rapid growth in teacher's contingent in the urban population.

The authors have drawn a conclusion about the role of physical education as an integrated phenomenon, in social and cultural space of the region.

They performed a retrospective analysis of the physical education programs of educational institutions in Tobolsk province. These programs reflect the political and social order of the investigated period.

KEY WORDS. State education policy, teacher training, physical education.

Historical and pedagogical research of recent years shows that education has always been a priority, and in the 19th and early 20th centuries its humanistic components were actualized.

The "National Doctrine of Education in Russia" as the basic principles of modern education determines the historical continuity of generations and contributes to the respect of the historical and cultural heritage.

Studying the development of the physical education in Tobolsk province is in demand in modern historiography. So that is why this issue is very important and requires further studying and research. The history of formation, establishment and implementation of physical education in educational institutions of the province of Tobolsk in the early twentieth century has not been studied enough. The aim of this paper is to systematize archives and studies on this topic, define and reflect the work of teachers, organizers and the public, who are working in the sphere of education of our province.

The implementation of physical education in Russia since the middle of the 19th–early 20th century was carried out in schools with the participation of relevant ministries and agencies in order to prepare qualified specialists for the army and navy.

Particularly, it was carried out by the department of the Ministry of Public Enlightenment in 551 grammar schools, 332 non-classical secondary schools, 56 private schools, 38 teachers' institutes, 150 teachers' seminaries, 1445 higher primary schools, 34 secondary technical schools, 308 trade schools and other educational institutions [1].

Experience of European educational institutions was used in these schools. It meant that physical and mental development should form integrated personality that is ready to work in all important sectors of state. The founder and creator of the scientific system of physical education in Russia was an outstanding scholar and teacher P.F. Lesgaft. He studied the training of specialists in gymnastics in many European countries, and concluded that "... the mental and physical education are so closely linked that they should constitute a single indivisible purpose of education" [2].

Thus, the state contributed to the implementation of the principle of all-round development of an individual student by raising the level of health and physical and mental development.

Until the middle of the 19th century in educational institutions of Russia there was no uniform system of physical education, as well as a calendar lesson plan. In public schools there was no physical education at all. In the educational institutions for the privileged classes the lessons of physical education were given only when conditions allowed. The system of physical education began to emerge only after the school reforms of the 60's and 70's. At that time the emphasis was put on solving educational problems of physical education.

Historiographical analysis shows that in Russian historical and pedagogical science there is a considerable number of works on the history of general and teacher education in Russia. They represent a lot of information about peculiarities of national education policy. But the history of the formation of teacher education by way of example of physical education in Tobolsk province has not yet been the object of historical pedagogical research. It creates a lack of evidence-based knowledge because there is a need for the development of regional programs for the development of general and teacher education in the context of current global trends that increase the value of the regional projects [3].

So that was our intention to resolve this contradiction that has determined **the issue of our research**: what is the theoretical base and methodological approaches of the regional historical and educational study that can make up deficiency of knowledge about the genesis of physical education in Tobolsk province of in the 19-20th centuries, to identify its laws, to define the role and place in the social and cultural environment of the region.

This issue has determined the **subject** of our research.

The Territory of the Research. There were 10 uezds in Tobolsk province. They were Tobolsk, Tyukalinsky, Berezovsky, Ishimsky, Kurgansky, Surgutsky, Tarsky, Turinsky, Tyumen and Yalutorovsky uezds.

Uezds were divided into 287 volosts. At the turn of the 20th century Tobolsk province was one of the largest in the Russian Empire. We have studied trends in physical education on the territory of Tobolsk province.

The Chronological Scope of the Research is the 19th– 20th centuries. At this stage in Russia there was an active capitalism development and formation of preconditions for school system of physical education. The national systems of physical education were established during this period in European countries. The society, which was concerned about the physical condition of young people, was engaged in an active search for new forms, means and methods of physical training and education. All of this had contributed to the development of education in Tobolsk province. In 1894 a school census was carried out, the analysis of which shows the state of physical training in the region. The focus is on the period of 1900-1917, when there was a significant increase in the number of schools in Tobolsk province.

The physical education in Tobolsk province at the turn of 19-20th centuries has not been studied enough.

The Sources. There is a wide range of sources. The majority of data has been extracted from the funds of the State Archive of Social and Political History of Tyumen region (GASPITO), the State Archive of the Tyumen region (GUTO GATO) and GUTO “State Archives in Tobolsk”.

In 1887 in the province of Tobolsk there were 701 school educational institutions. They were: one male and 6 female gymnasiums, 22 uezd parochial schools, 1 female 2-classes school, 4 charity schools and orphanages, Tobolsk Mariinsky girls school, Tobolsk theological seminary, two male and one female religious schools, Aleksandrovsky school in Tyumen, nurse practitioners’ school, veterinary and trade schools, 2 private and 12 mobile schools, 265 rural and 373 parochial schools. 1.4 thousand people studied in secondary schools, 6,000 people — in urban schools and 17, 3000 in rural schools. The total number of students of both sexes in the province was 27.7 thousand people [4].

Social, cultural and political characteristics of the region have determined the laws of formation and functioning of physical education. For example, the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway has contributed to the industrial development of the region.

And that has resulted in the following:

- a lot of new educational institutions has been established,
- there was a rapid increase in the number of teachers in the urban population, which, in its turn, from the beginning of the twentieth century begins to affect the separation from the administrative center and encourages the development of new centers (in uezds),
- there was an increase in population due to the migration of educated people, progressive intelligentsia, specialists on different fields,
- students and teachers of the educational institutions in the region became more ethnically and religiously tolerant. That was also due to the fact that traditionally there was a multi-ethnic population,

- there was a close connection between educational institutions and the social and cultural life of the region, which was evident at every stage of its history and was reflected in the contingent of students;

- the students and the graduates of educational institutions became more socially active during the period under study.

The study of archival documents on the history of the development of physical education in different educational institutions of Tobolsk province allows us to trace back the genesis of physical education.

The major part of educational institutions was under control of the Ministry of Education department. The coordinator of their activity and the physical education development was Warden of the West-Siberian region.

The first document of Ministry of Education on this concern was the “Instructions to the teaching of gymnastics in male educational institutions” that was established by the minister on the 26th of April, 1889 [5]. A special consideration in this document was given to the organization of a medical supervision of physical education.

The archival sources of Tyumen region show that the following important events in the development of physical education of Tobolsk province took place at that time.

Thus, on the 2nd of November, 1882, No. 670, in the Tyumen Alexandrovsky non-classical secondary school there already were wooden ladders and other gymnastic apparatuses. This was despite the fact that the building of a gym was donated (1500 rubles) only in the July of 1901. Yet the implementation of this idea had not reached the goal. So the report No. 731 of 26th of August 1907 says that these rooms eventually had become flats for the teaching staff [6].

Under the influence of the events at the beginning of the 20th century the progressive scientific and pedagogical society was demanding to improve the physical education in the educational institutions, especially in the primary schools. As the result, in 1904 by the Ministry of Education there was established a new medical department that was examining the issues of physical education and health of school students. Under advice of this department, since 1908 in all of the primary educational institutions there were introduced classes of gymnastics and military training (once or twice in a week). A teacher of those classes was to be a retired non-commissioned officer, or it could be a teacher that had taken a special course. As an addition to those classes of gymnastics there was an annual training.

The circular of the Warden of the West-Siberian region by the 7th of February 1907 ordered to the all educational institutions to set the exact time and place for the classes of physical education. Then it was ordered to organize a medical control so that the physical exercises were corresponding to the students’ abilities and level of health.

At the beginning of the 20th century in the majority of educational institutions of Tobolsk province classes of gymnastics were given only to volunteers. There were no special equipped rooms for the classes. Thus, for example, in the report of the pedagogical Council of Tyumen Alexandrovsky non-classical secondary school by the 21st of February 1901 it is said:

“After becoming familiar with the circular of the Warden of the West-Siberian region concerning the exact time for physical education classes, the pedagogical Council had resolved the following:

Due to the fact that there is no time and place for the classes of physical education we will continue to give lessons of gymnastics in the midday break for volunteers only till the 1st of May, and then we will have to stop them till the conditions would again allow to give the classes of physical education” [7].

In the Warden’s Letter from the 11th of December 1909, a special consideration was given to the fact that in some educational institutions the teachers of gymnastics gave weight lifting exercises, which was not desirable. So there was a demand to execute all the previous decisions about the medical control over the gymnastics classes and organization of physical education in educational institutions [8].

Also it was said that it is necessary to teach the students swimming in order to avoid accidents during bathing.

In the report of Pedagogical Council meeting from the 18th of December 1909 No. 362, is already recommended to implement medical control over the physical education so that the gymnastics exercises were corresponding to the students’ abilities and level of health. Also it was said that the students should be taught swimming, because every year there were cases of drowning and because the rowing and sailing were becoming popular among the students [9].

So we have analyzed the Pedagogical Council meeting reports concerning the physical education origination and drawn the following conclusion.

On the meeting of the pedagogical Council of Tyumen female gymnasium on the 8th of December 1910 at the initiative of a gymnasium director A.A.Yuris there was made a decision to introduce dancing classes because they could substitute the gymnastics lessons. A fee was established: 1 ruble in a month for a two-hour’s long class in a week. Poor students were allowed not to pay a fee [10].

Because of the revolutionary events and the participation of Russia in the war of 1904-1905 there were some measures taken in order to train specialists that would teach students and help the army and the navy with the physical education. These measures also were taken in Tobolsk province.

Thus, in one of the letters of the people’s school director dated the 14th of January, 1911 it was written that classes of gymnastics and military training had been introduced in 13 urban parochial schools. They were introduced properly and with special paid teachers. The classes also were introduced properly in 19 2-classes schools. The problems that occurred were the following: the lack of money to pay the teacher for their work, little roomspace, which did not allow giving classes in winter, and there was no opportunity to give classes in summer because the students were busy with field work.

In the circular letter from the Administration of the Interior Ministry Chief medical inspector dated 25th of August, 1911 there was a notification “Concerning the permission to teach gymnastics in secondary and primary educational institutions by the Ministry of Education department for the people who had taken a 2-year course

in massaging and medical hygienic and pedagogical gymnastics in the schools of the Interior Ministry” [11].

This offer was supported by the Warden of the West-Siberian region in the letter to the director of people’s schools in Tobolsk province dated 26th of November, 1911.

The regulation dated 31st of August, 1911 had permitted the following people to give gymnastics lessons:

“S.A. Golendukhin, a teacher and inspector of the 1st Tyumen urban college,

Sokolov, a teacher and inspector of the 2nd Tyumen urban college, a lieutenant of the local team was permitted to teach gymnastics and military training” [12].

In the Pedagogical Committee report concerning the organization of gymnastics lessons in Tyumen schools dated 4th of September it is said:

“...Great consideration is given to the physical education in the schools: in the primary grades there are classes of gymnastics and dancing, during the midday break students play outdoor games. Yet, there is no opportunity to properly introduce the gymnastics classes and military training in the senior grades because there are no people who could successfully teach it. For example, we cannot invite, as a teacher, an officer, because the complement of officers is constantly changing. This is unacceptable from the pedagogical point of view” [13].

The report of Pedagogical Council of the Tyumen female gymnasium dated 10th of September, 1911 states:

“... This school year a new class is introduced in the Tyumen female gymnasium, which is gymnastics... On the proposal of the gymnastics teacher A.I. Matveyeva, the following apparatus for the gymnastics exercises is required:

1. Beam;
2. Wall bars;
3. Two benches with lath;
4. Two supports for a string for jumping;
5. Balls.

It is decided to make exemplary loose gymnastics suit. The students are offered to sew such suits for themselves and to buy comfortable footwear without high heels” [14].

In 1912 the “Poteshny Regiments” were established. It was suggested that the “Poteshny” should be created in all of the large provinces. In the first place the “Poteshny” should be the students of the local educational institutions because they were in need of physical training.

After the training of the “Poteshny”, they were offered to participate in the Imperial inspection in Saint-Petersburg.

According to the instructions made in April, 1912 the inspectors of the people’s colleges sent the appropriate suggestions to the people’s colleges directors of Tobolsk province.

From the responses to these suggestions:

“... We cannot afford our “Poteshny” to go to the Imperial inspection because of the lack of money...” (the town Yalutorovsk, inspector M. Pyatnitskaya) [15].

“... According to the gymnastics and military training teacher of Ishim parochial schools staff captain Klitin, the “Poteshny” company is not ready yet to present oneself at the Imperial inspection. Moreover I don’t know how many of the “Poteshny” should go to the inspection. Whether they have the free pass, lodgings and keeping in Saint-Petersburg. Who must accompany the children and whether the accompanying persons can get travelling allowance” (the town Ishim, the inspector V. Kulikov) [16].

“... In the four Tobolsk parochial schools: Andreyevskoye, Blagoveshchenskoye, Bogoroditse-Rozhdestvenskoye and Pokrovskoye gymnastics and military training are given. The students of Andreyevskoye are very successful at these subjects, so that a “Poteshny” company consisting of 25 students can be formed. Taking into consideration the severe living conditions due to the lean years, we cannot independently find money and afford the organization of the “Poteshny” company. Yet with the government’s supply we would be able to assign 25 students of Andreyevskoye school to the Imperial inspection. We also provide you with the approximate numbers of provisional expenses” (the town of Tobolsk, inspector E. Sokolov) [17].

At the meeting dated 7th of August, 1912, the Pedagogical Council of Ishim urban college had considered the issue of “ordering of school guns from Tula” to introduce classes of military gymnastics and military training. A sample of school gun was already ordered in April of that year. The sample was received and considered suitable for military training. In this regard, it was decided to produce 50 copies of the gun according to the sample in the handicraft departments of Ishim School. 1 ruble 20 copecks for a copy from the contribution of the Honorable Keeper. The Pedagogical Council also decided to provide other regions with the gun samples [18].

However, according to the teacher and inspector of Ishim urban college N. Psarev, it was not possible to make a gun according to the Tula sample because the bolt mechanism of school gun was too complex and the students of handicraft departments could not make it.

About the program of teaching gymnastics in the 1912-1913 school year from the circular letter of the inspector of Tobolsk people’s colleges dated 20 of August, 1912.

According to this letter the requested program was the following:

Gymnastics and military training should be given every day — 2 lessons per week. Time of a lesson is from 1 to 2 hours. Classes begin from the 1st of September. A teacher should be a person who is on active service. He will teach under the direction and supervision of an officer V.V. Luzgin. By January 1, 1913 there must be a report on gymnastics and military training classes of the first half of the year, also it should be found out which of the top students deserve to go to the Imperial inspection in summer of 1913” [19].

In Tyumen educational institutions a great consideration was given not only to the construction of sports facilities but also to the social protection of students.

Thus, at the meeting of Tyumen female gymnasium School Board (protocol No. 7 dated 7th of November, 1912), it was stated that:

“... The third paragraph.

a) The School Board has allocated 50 rubles from the general funds for the maintenance of the skating-rink for the season of 1912-1913 because it is supposed that the students would visit it for free” [20].

At the same meeting of the School Board (protocol No. 9 dated November 20, 1912) the following issue was considered:

“... The Council considers that it is necessary to draw the attention of the Municipal Duma to the fact that since the current school year started there were free gymnastics and dance classes for all students introduced. A special teacher had been invited with a salary of 600 rubles per year. In the previous years, gymnastics and dance classes were given only to the children from well-to-do families for an extra charge (50 copecks per month). In addition, there is a skating-rink which is free for all the students. For games and gymnastic exercises in summer there is quite a large garden, which can be used by all the students at no extra charge. Taking into consideration the reasons mentioned above and the fact that the tuition fee in the Tyumen female gymnasium is low in comparison with other gymnasiums, the School Board hopes that the Municipal Duma will agree to the above mentioned increase in tuition fee in 3 of the lower classes since the 1913-1914 school year, and in a short time it will notify the Council of its decision” [21].

So we came to the following conclusions based on this research:

— active work of teachers, leadership of educational institutions and the public in Tobolsk province before 1917 had contributed to the fact that there was more attention paid to the physical education;

— as the result, compulsory physical training in secondary and primary educational institutions was introduced;

— a retrospective analysis of programs for physical education in educational institutions of Tobolsk province showed that they reflect the political and social demand during the studied period;

— the ideas and experience of physical education formed in the educational institutions of Tobolsk province have in many ways shaped the development of this phenomenon in the following Soviet period.

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