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Abstract

The control systems of physical culture and sport in the Republic of Belarus and China are considered in the article. The role of the state and public governing bodies in Belarusian and Chinese control systems is noted. Their participation in carrying out the uniform state policy and the coordination of other republican state bodies activity in the field of FKIS, the development of state programs drafts about the development of physical culture and sport; the implementation of physical culture and sport management of children and youth, the preparation of sports reserve, high-class athletes, including the coordination of activities for the organization of educational training process of sports reserve preparation, high-class athletes, in managements of activity of the specialized educational sports facilities, sports school and sports school included in the structure of clubs by the form (types) of sport as the isolated structural divisions are also noted.

Keywords: physical culture, sport, management, state, sports reserve, financing, coordination, sports organization.

Introduction

It is not a secret that today physical culture and sport is becoming not only an object of close political attention, gaining all the signs of the industry: turning into an area of activity that includes the production and provision of services, covering mixed sectors and consumer audiences, but also the most important object of socio-cultural heritage forming a healthy, active and able-bodied population of the country [1,2,4]. Under these conditions, researchers are increasingly paying attention to the management problems of physical culture and sports [11,17,18, 23, 24].

With the development of society, physical activity and sport increasingly penetrate into all spheres of human life, become more and more significant and an integral part of the life of world civilization. Millions of people around the world lead a healthy lifestyle, an integral part of which are physical exercises and recreational gymnastics, participation in sports competitions. The sport of the highest achievements has been developing at a gigantic pace in the last decade, gradually

turning into a whole industry of sports and entertainment events. Physical culture and sport in modern society is the most important factor in maintaining and strengthening people's health, improving their culture, the way of communication, active leisure, an alternative to bad habits and addictions [3, 5-9,12-14].

Methodology

The following research methods are used in this article: theoretical analysis and synthesis of data of scientific and methodical literature, methods of economic analysis and synthesis, statistical methods of processing of materials, method of comparison, modeling, method of comparativistics.

Main part

Currently, significant funds are allocated for physical culture and sport in the Republic of Belarus. In 2019, the expenditures of the consolidated budget for physical culture, sports, culture and the media as a percentage of GDP amounted to 1.0%, which is in the monetary equivalent of 1319.52 million rubles BYN (about 542.25 million US dollars); The volume of paid

services in the field of physical culture and sport, organization of entertainment and recreation at the end of 2018 year amounted to BYN 179.4 million (about US \$ 74.13 million), which is about 1.5% of the total services provided to the population for 2018 year [16, 26].

The Law of the Republic of Belarus "About Physical Culture and Sport" defines the main components of the physical culture and sports management system [15]. Based on the analysis of this legislative act and the knowledge of the mechanism of interaction between sports and sports organizations, we developed an author's, organizational and institutional model for the

management of physical culture and sport in the Republic of Belarus, presented in Fig.1.

According to article 11 of the Act, the regulation and management of physical culture and sport is carried out by the system of State and public administration bodies. As can be seen from Fig.1, the President of the Republic of Belarus, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus, other republican state administration bodies, local Councils of Deputies, executive and administrative bodies represent the system of state management bodies in the field of physical culture and sport.

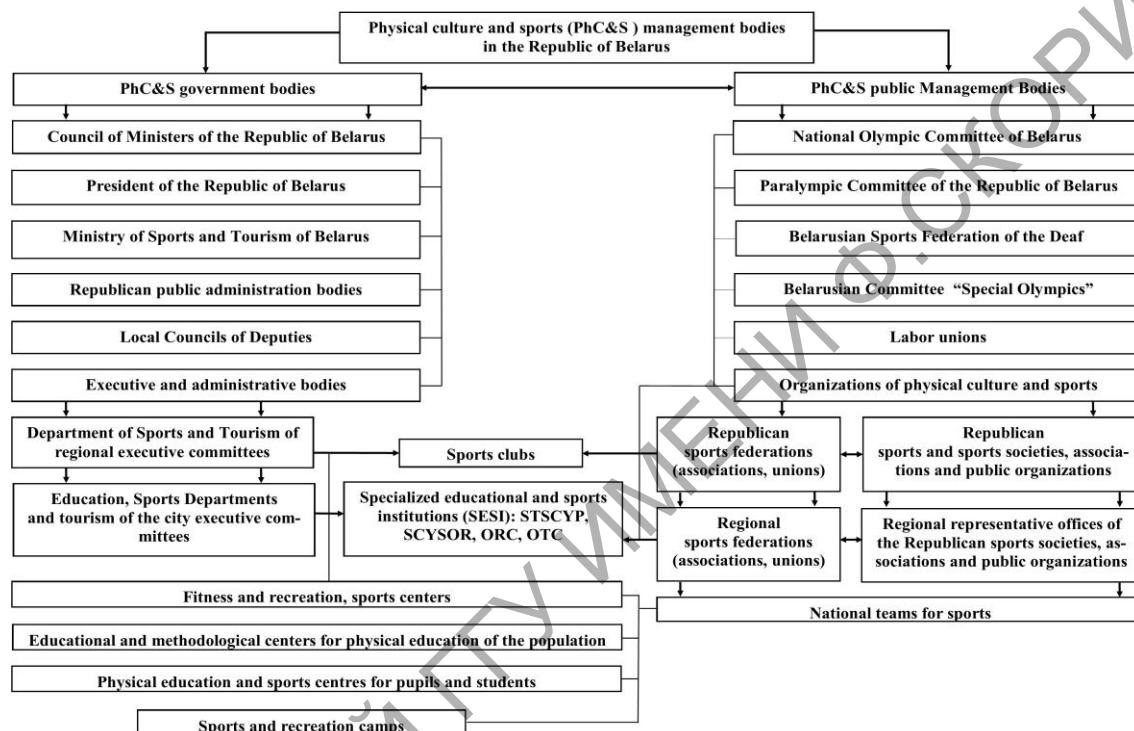


Fig.1. Organizational and Institutional model of Physical Culture and Sports Management in the Republic of Belarus (Compiled by the author on the basis of [15,20])

The National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Belarus, the Paralympic Committee of the Republic of Belarus, organizations leading the Deaflympian movement of Belarus, the special Olympic movement of the hearing impaired of Belarus, federations (unions, associations) for the type (types) of sports, republican state-public associations (in the field of development of technical, aviation, military-applied, service-applied and other types of sport), trade unions.

The President of the Republic is vested with key powers in the field of physical education and sports. He determines a unified State policy, implements State regulation and implements other powers entrusted to him by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, present Law and other laws of the Republic of Belarus.

The administration of the Council of Ministers includes the implementation of a unified state policy in the country and the approval of state programs in the field of physical culture and sport, as well as the development of international cooperation.

The Ministry of Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Belarus has the following main responsibilities: conducting a unified State policy and coordinating the activities of other republican bodies of State administration in the field of physical culture and sport; Development of State programmes for the development of physical education and sport; Management of the preparation of the sports reserve, high-class athletes, including coordination of activities on the coordination of the educational and training process in order to prepare the sports reserve, high-class athletes in sports organizations of various types (types), regardless of departmental affiliation and forms of ownership; Provision of training and participation of national sports teams in the official international sports competitions; coordination of the activities of specialized educational and sports institutions, the Youth Sports School, which are included in the structure of clubs by sport (s) as separate structural subdivisions, determining the duration and establishing the procedure for organizing and conduct-

ing the educational and training process in them; provision of training, retraining and further training of personnel; Implementation of the General Doping Management Manual; Establishing procedures for the establishment and operation of physical education and sports clubs; development of international cooperation, representation of the country's interests in the international sports organizations, etc.

Organizations of physical culture and sport in the Republic of Belarus, which fall under the jurisdiction of both State and public management bodies, implement a unified State health policy aimed at developing physical education, recreation and sports and mass work among various groups of the population. Sports organizations operating in the territory of Belarus create the necessary and equal conditions for physical exercises in selected sports and help to protect and strengthen the health of those engaged in both citizens of their country and foreign citizens and stateless persons permanently living in the Republic. The same conditions apply to the participation of athletes in sports competitions and educational and training events [16, 26].

Belarus has created excellent conditions for physical education and sports, which provide athletes and coaches with the necessary conditions for training, helping to achieve the highest sports results and victories in major national and international competitions: as of 2019, there are 23,232 sports facilities: 149 stadiums, 55 arenas, 36 sports facilities with artificial ice, 595 shooting range, 4,517 sports halls, 337 swimming pools, other facilities - 17617 [26].

Facility availability for every 100,000 persons:

- all structures - 247;
- stadiums - 1.58;
- gyms - 48.0;
- pools - 3.58;
- rifle tires - 6.32;

- sports facilities with artificial ice - 0.38;
- arena - 0.58.

Physical education and recreation work is carried out by 4.6 thousand clubs in physical culture and sport, in which 2,377,8 thousand people are engaged in the place of work, study or residence (in 2010 - 1,585,2 thousand people) [16].

The important role of educational institutions in the field of physical education and sports should also be noted. These organizations are laying a solid foundation for future Olympic awards, participating in important work on the formation of necessary attitude to systematic physical education and sports, as well as the practical application of the principles of a healthy lifestyle. The prerogative of educational institutions is the ability to determine independently the forms, methods, types and means of physical education and sports, choosing which, often, have to take into account various components: external and internal conditions, interests, tastes and the needs of students; all this, of course, is carried out in accordance with approved state educational and physical fitness standards.

The system of physical education and sports training in the Republic of Belarus is a multi-level system, which includes secondary and higher specialized educational institutions, postgraduate education and various forms of advanced training.

Considering the systems of physical education and sports management in foreign countries, I would especially like to single out China, a country with a constantly high level of socio-economic development. Today, China is a leading world power, not only in the field of economics, but also in the development of physical culture and sport. Based on the analysis of scientific sources [10, 19-22, 25, 27], we have also developed an institutional model for the management of physical culture and sport in China (Fig.2).

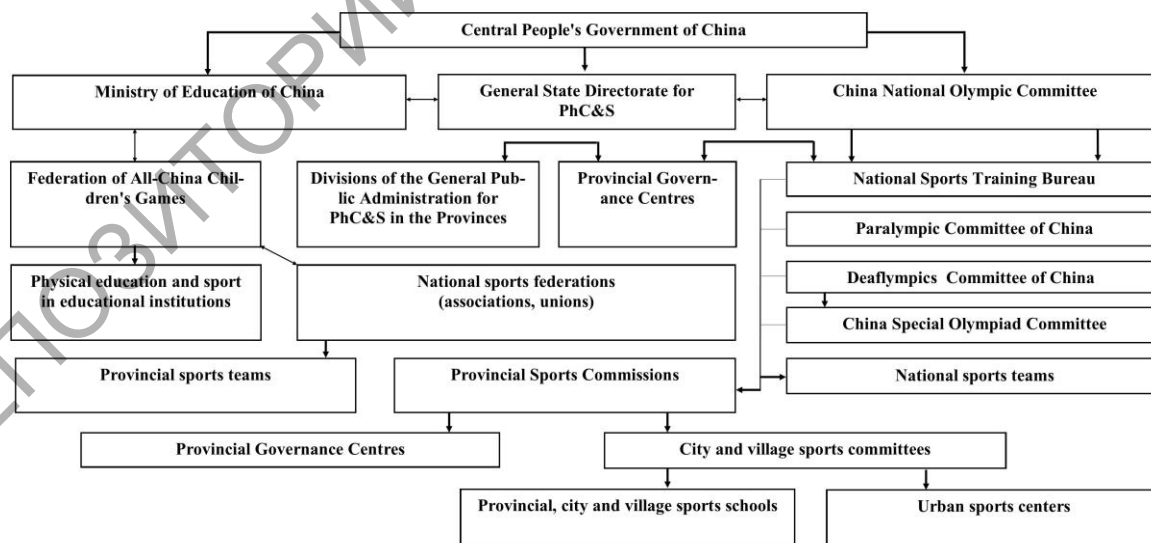


Fig.2. Organizational and Institutional model of Physical Culture and Sports Management in China
(Compiled by the author on the basis of [10, 19-22, 25, 27])

In China, the Main State Directorate of Physical Culture and Sport is engaged in the development of physical culture and sport.

Sports boarding schools in China act as the first training link for future professional athletes. Young athletes spend here day and night. The first half of the day is devoted to the study of a general education subject and the second – to the improvement of students in a selected sport. The most important condition for getting into the Chinese youth sports school is to undergo a tough selection, which includes the fulfillment of certain standards developed and approved for each particular sport.

In general secondary schools, sport finds its implementation through the choice by each educational institution of its own specialized sports discipline, which will be mastered by students in physical education lessons.

After boarding schools, the most talented athletes move to the province's sports center, which cultivates two or three Olympic sports.

Selection for such centers is carried out two to three times a year by specialists who go around provincial schools and select the most promising children.

Each such center has in its structure:

1. A comprehensive research laboratory that:
 - participates in the selection of gifted athletes to the center;
 - carries out current and stage comprehensive control and gives recommendations on planning and correction of training, which are strictly obligatory for trainers.

2. Medical and biological sports center, which carries out work on restoration, improvement of efficiency and treatment.

The highest level of training of athletes are sports centers of cities. Beijing sports centers are essentially national teams in China and are equipped mainly from selected talented athletes in provincial centers.

Over the past 20 years, China has made significant progress in economic and social development, as well as in the field of physical education and sports. Each year, significant funds are allocated to various sports federations, which amounts to about \$750 million. Sport in China also perform a social function. According to official statistics in the country, more than a hundred million Chinese were recognized as living below the poverty line. The income of these citizens does not exceed \$1.35 per day. That is why playing sports for China is one of the main social elevators that can not only help to improve their financial situation, but bring joy and satisfaction to life. The government not only contributes to the won Olympic gold, but also increases the positive attitude of the nation by constantly supporting physical culture and sport.

Currently, China is one of the five strongest sports powers in the world. Physical culture and sport in China, as in the Republic of Belarus, are the responsibility of a separate structural unit – the Main State Department of Physical Culture and Sport. In China, there are various forms of fitness and sport and mass work. There are more than 850,000 stadiums in the country. At the same time, on average for every 100 thousand

people, there are 0, 658 stadiums and an average of 1.03m² sports area per person. This figure is 2.4 times lower than Belarus, where for every 100 thousand people there are 1.51 stadiums, but despite this, the number of athletes involved in them exceeds several times. About 60% of Chinese residents are systematically engaged in physical education and sport in various sports clubs. In Belarus, the same figure is only 20.9%, which is almost 3 times less.

In China, state sports management bodies - the State General Sports Administration, the National Olympic Committee and public organizations united in the all-Chinese sports society - were involved in organizing Olympic training. However, a fundamental feature of China's sports leadership, unlike the vast majority of countries, is constant control by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.

A significant point in the organization of Olympic training of Chinese athletes, which favorably distinguishes it from the sports of the former USSR, is that the main centers of the Olympic training of athletes are in the structure of the largest physical education universities. They are fully funded from the state budget and are directly subordinated to the State General Sports Administration of China. The placement of these schools on the basis of universities eliminates many problems and allows you to organize the process of training athletes fully, combine study with sports fully, solve issues of material, technical, scientific, methodological and medical support effectively.

The State General Sports Administration fully allocates the funds necessary for all the needs of the school, intensively develops the material base of the university, which is used both for the needs of the educational process and for the training of school athletes. A fundamental feature of the school work is the constant updating of the staff of those involved. Every year, about 100 young promising athletes are enrolled in the school, mainly at the age of 12-14 years, and the same number of athletes who do not have real prospects for achieving higher sports results are expelled from school. In this regard, the organization of school's work is close to the system that existed in the GDR, and differs from the experience of the former USSR favorably, where the renewal of the composition of those involved and the constant search for a promising reserve took place much less intensively.

There is a close relationship between school activities and the state national team, school trainers in sports maintain constant communication with the coaches of the national teams (in some cases, the leading school coaches are coaches of the national teams in sports simultaneously), as well as heads and leading specialists of the relevant sports departments of the State General Sports Administration of China. They also work closely with the elementary sports link - children's sports schools, due to which the school of higher sportsmanship is replenished with promising young athletes. Children's sports schools are funded and developed from the provincial budget.

At all stages of the development of the People's Republic of China, physical culture and sports are con-

sidered as a means of improving the health of the nation, increasing labor productivity, and the defense of state power, and international successes in sports - as a way of conducting foreign policy struggle, as part of the revolutionary cause. State policy in the field of physical culture in China is carried out by the General State Directorate of Physical Culture and Sports, created in 1952 (GSDPhC&S), and the All-China Sports Federation. The GSDPhC&S develops state policy, exercises general leadership and coordinates the entire physical education and sports movement of the country, supports the Olympic Committee of the PRC, the All-China Sports Federation (created in 1949), regional bodies in cooperation with the ministries of education, health, defense and other departments. The main functions of the All-China Sports Federation are the development of programs; selection and training of outstanding athletes; organization of international sports exchange activities; censorship of sports literature; production and promotion of sports; checking the condition of sports equipment; organization and conducting of sporting events. The functions of the China National Olympic Committee include the development and the promotion of the Olympic movement; organizational, social, economic and information work [10, 22, 25, 27].

The level of physical fitness of Chinese students is also surprising: more than 95% of students have a level that meets state standards.

Some Chinese universities have introduced an additional physical education examination at admission on an experimental basis. And only those applicants who successfully withstood it are enrolled there. Due to the high academic bar at admission, which directly depends on the number of people wishing to get higher education, these universities study not only the smartest, but also the strongest, the most flexible, deft, fast and resilient students.

The results that were obtained as a result of this experiment are currently undergoing in-depth analysis with the aim of further improvement and even greater and widespread introduction into other institutions of higher education.

Physical education of children and adolescents in China is carried out by the Ministry of Education and the Federation of All-China Children's and Sports Games. The formation of physical personality culture in Chinese secondary schools has a special place and an important role. The goal of physical education lessons here is the same as in Belarus - the formation of necessary attitude to systematic exercise, the education of healthy habits, increased motor activity, motivation for a healthy lifestyle.

In addition to traditional school physical education lessons, in which children of Chinese families are engaged in such traditional sports as gymnastics, athletics, game sports (volleyball, football, basketball, etc.) in the form of compulsory additional lessons, classes are held on oriental martial arts and exercises, which include the Qigong Chinese gymnastics system.

The Chinese system of preschool physical education is also surprising in its approaches. Unlike the Belarusian system, where in kindergartens the occupancy

rate of groups is on average 20-25 children, and sometimes in micro districts of large cities such as Gomel, Minsk, Grodno and others, where there are not enough kindergartens, children's groups exceed 30 people, in China, in almost all cities and provinces, despite the simply incredibly large number of constantly born babies, such groups do not exceed the number 12. This is achieved through a specially organized state program, which involves the allocation of the necessary amount of funds for the construction of a sufficient number of kindergartens. Despite the fact that not all cities and settlements are provided with the necessary number of preschool institutions, this rule is not violated, since the Chinese preschool education system is aimed primarily at individualizing the educational process of those involved, which also has a positive effect on the level of children's physical development.

Among the main types of students' physical activity, mobile games, various gymnastics and dance exercises, running and jumping prevail.

At the school level, physical education in China is organized clearly and balanced. Physical education in school institutions is focused on the formation of students' desire to being constantly engaged in physical education, the formation of general knowledge base on sports training.

Chinese children with disabilities in psychophysical development are not neglected. School programs for children with visual, hearing, intellectual and musculoskeletal disabilities are designed in such a way that sports and physical education has become accessible and feasible for them.

There was a need for teachers, funds, sports facilities, playgrounds with an increase in hours and additional types of physical education classes. All these are successfully overcome.

China Ministry of Education in the regulatory document "Regulations of school sports work" outlined the tasks that physical education lessons should fulfill - this is the promotion of the health of the younger generation, the development of traditional sports, which are based on local cultural traditions. In addition, the school physical education program is aimed at identifying happy children who will become the country's sports reserve in future.

Conclusions

In the considered systems of physical education, general and distinctive features are visible. The Chinese organizational and institutional model of management resembles the finalized Soviet one, where the committee on physical culture and sport occupies a leading role and a long-term selection system is given great attention. One of the striking essential features of the Chinese sports system is a centralized administrative and managerial structure with a well-built powerful one of the most effective three-level sports talent selection and training systems in the world. It is also worth emphasizing the high level of individualization in the Chinese physical education system: starting from preschool institutions, where the number of children in groups does not exceed 12 people and ending with universities,

where a mandatory entrance exam in physical education for any specialty is already being introduced, thereby allowing you to test the current model in work.

The Belarusian system of physical education, unlike the Chinese one, is not distinguished by a bias towards an individualized approach. There are no mandatory additional sports and gymnastics school lessons. The model of physical education and sports management is based on the system of state and public government bodies, in which the Ministry of Sports and Tourism and the NOC of Belarus play an important role. The selection system does not have such a clear centralization as in China, however, it is also allowed to select talented athletes effectively in many sports cultivated in the country due to the fact that sports science, presented by a number of research laboratories in the regions and Minsk, has recently been involved actively in the work of qualified coaching personnel.

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