

## **ANNOTATION**

**of the dissertation of Alexander Anatolyevich Grigorkevich “Physical education and sports in the history of urban everyday life in Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX - beginning of the XXI centuries”, submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty: 6D020300 – History**

**The relevance of the research topic.** The topic of the dissertation research “Physical education and sports in the history of urban everyday life in Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX - beginning of the XXI centuries” is relevant due to the fact that in modern conditions the promotion of a healthy lifestyle is reviving in our society, where physical education and sports play an important role. The problems of the role of physical education and sports in the history of urban everyday life in Central Kazakhstan are closely related to the history of the development of physical education and sports in general in Kazakhstan and Central Kazakhstan, therefore it is impossible not to touch upon the history of the development of sports in Kazakhstan and the region. And in light of the fact, that the history of physical education and sports in Kazakhstan is not enough developed by historians in domestic historiography, in this research we touch on this aspect. Also, the relevance of the research is associated with a regional approach to the study of the history of everyday life.

In the Soviet Union, the development of physical education and sports was a part of such phenomenon as “cultural revolution”. In the very first decades of the establishment of the communist system, state programs of all-Union physical education were aimed at supporting athletic and sports organizations, at including athletic and sports facilities in civil engineering plans, which significantly raised the general level of the state of athletic movement in the USSR and made sport one of the brightest phenomena of cultural life of the country. At the same time, a huge number of people took up the field of physical education and sports, and more and more social groups were involved - workers of factories and plants, employees of state offices, miners, accountants, teachers, women and children, adolescents and students, and many others.

Physical education today is becoming increasingly widespread and improving in the means of achieving physical health and athletic success, being a matter of national importance. The need for the development of physical education and sports is obvious: indeed, only a healthy nation can be called competitive. Therefore, one of the strategic directions of the policy of our state is the expansion of the mass sports movement. Sport is an area that works for the prestige and authority of the country. In our opinion, it is not possible to solve these problems without resorting to historical experience and understanding the implementation of similar tasks in the last century in our country.

**Purpose and objectives of the work.** The purpose of the dissertation research is to study the role and place of physical education and sports in the history of urban everyday life in Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX - beginning of the XXI centuries.

**Research objectives:** Achieving this goal is the implementation of the following main research objectives:

- to identify the main trends and stages of historiography on the topic of research;
- to characterize the source complex;
- to consider the development of physical education and sports in the daily life of the urban population of Central Kazakhstan in 1950-1960;
- to study the role of physical education and sports in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan in 1970-1991;
- to explore the role and importance of physical education and sports in the history of urban everyday life in Central Kazakhstan in 1991-2019;
- to present the history of victories of famous athletes of Central Kazakhstan, as this is a part of the everyday life of people who have chosen sports as their profession and life guide.

**The object of the research** is physical education and sports in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX - beginning of the XXI centuries.

**The subject of the research** is the role and importance of PES in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX -beginning of the XXI centuries.

**The territorial scope of the research** covers the urban agglomeration of Central Kazakhstan: Karaganda, Balkhash, Zhezkazgan, Temirtau, Satpayev, Saran, Karkaralinsk, Shakhtinsk. This allowed us to identify both regional and general patterns of development of physical education and sports in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan

**The degree of knowledge of the topic.** In the research literature on the development of physical education and sports in the history of urban everyday life in Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX -beginning of the XXI centuries, three sets of literature can be distinguished: foreign, Soviet and modern national; they include four groups of publications that differ in conceptual approaches, an object of the research, and problematic aspects brought to the attention of the authors: 1) work on theoretical and methodological problems of everyday history; 2) the works of Soviet authors on the history of sports and physical education; 3) foreign studies on the history of Soviet everyday life and the role of physical education and sports in it; 4) domestic publications on the history of Kazakhstan of everyday life of the XX century, including on problems that became the object of study of this dissertation research.

**The source base.** Depending on the origin, nature and characteristics of the presented information, all the sources which we used in writing the dissertation research can be divided into three large groups: written sources, photographs and oral sources. Differentiating and detailing in terms of form and content the most significant corpus of written sources, we offer to distinguish eight groups: regulatory documents of the central union, Kazakhstan and local authorities; periodicals; statistical data from archives and statistical collections; encyclopedic and reference publications; materials of personal origin, such as memories from the

Soviet era or the modern period; photo materials; interview materials collected by the author during the work on the dissertation research.

A significant part of the source base of the dissertation research was made up of documents selected from the funds of three Kazakhstan and two Russian archives: the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Archive of the Karaganda Region, the State Archive of the Russian Federation, and the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History.

**The scientific novelty of the dissertation research** lies in the fact that for the first time a special object of the research is the history of physical education and sports in Central Kazakhstan, the role and importance of physical education and sports in the mainstream of the study of urban everyday life in the region. The problem of everyday life was touched upon by historians, but the problem field was limited to everyday life, art, literature, medicine, and science. Physical education and sports in the everyday life of the cities of Central Kazakhstan in the second half of the XX -beginning of the XXI centuries have not been the subject of special research up to the present time.

The scientific novelty of the performed work is also determined by the introduction of new archival documents into the research cycle.

**The methodological basis of the dissertation** was the theoretical works of foreign and Kazakhstani scientists on the research problem. In this dissertation research, we used a number of conceptual provisions and a categorical apparatus introduced into the research field by modern, including Russian scientists. One considered the basic concepts and terms associated with everyday life, physical education and sports, applied in modern literature, as far as various concepts are used in Soviet and foreign research practice.

A number of general scientific methods were used in the dissertation: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, analogy and modeling; and special historical: historical periodization method, historical comparative method, historical system method, retrospective method, oral interviewing method, historical typological method, analysis method). The methodological basis of the research is also based on the principles of a systematic and structural approach.

The research also attempted to use specific methods for an industry such as daily history. Three more principles that we apply in our work: 1) analyzing everyday life to reveal the subjective side of the circumstances and activities of a person, his feelings, emotions, etc .; 2) not to look “from above”, like an impartial judge from the top of this century, but be near, “apace” with a person of this era, to conduct a dialogue with him; 3) interest in the little things that make up the essence of everyday life of the studied subject of the research.

Another of the methods that distinguish the historian of everyday life from the traditional historian is an appeal to the materials of oral history. Memoirs and interviews made up a certain, significant in terms of personal author's attitude to them, part of the sources. In working on the accumulation of these materials, the method of interviewing according to a previously developed questionnaire, the biographical method, and the method of free interview were used. The historical-

comparative method, the historical-systemic method, the component method made it possible to conduct an analytical comparison and select fragments of interview materials or memoirs for inclusion in the content of the dissertation.

The provisions submitted by the following theses **are submitted for defense**:

1. To date, the problem of physical education and sports in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan has not been adequately reflected in the scientific literature. An analysis of the historiography of urban everyday life as an important component of the historiography of the history of the PES has allowed us to distinguish three research groups: Soviet, foreign and modern Kazakhstani historiography. A certain contribution to the study of the history of physical education and sports was made by Kazakh researchers from 1950 to 1991 thanks to the introduction of a wide range of source material, which allowed us to recreate some aspects and features of Kazakhstani sports everyday life. Sports everyday life, the role of physical education in the everyday life of Soviet people is becoming a separate area in modern foreign (especially Russian) historiography. The scope of research is expanding, those aspects of the problems that were impossible to study because of censorship in the Soviet era are being addressed, the source base of research is expanding, interdisciplinary work is appearing, and the study of regional Russian features of the history of physical education and sports is intensifying. But in Kazakhstani historiography, the role of PES in the everyday life of people during the second half of the XX and the first decades of the 2000s was not investigated. In historiography, the role of physical education and sports in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan is being studied for the first time.

2. The use of published and unpublished sources in the dissertation research, including from archival funds (most of which are being introduced into scientific circulation for the first time), made it possible comprehensively to study the problem of physical education and sports in the urban everyday life of Central Kazakhstan. Among the used sources, eight groups are distinguished: regulatory documents of central and local authorities; paperwork; periodicals; statistical data; encyclopedic and reference publications; materials of personal origin (memories); photo materials; interviews collected by the author during the work on the dissertation research. Interviews conducted by the citizens of Central Kazakhstan, published memoirs of athletes made it possible more fully and objectively to reconstruct the picture of the involvement of the region's population in physical education and sports, to identify problematic issues in the development of physical education movement in the region in the 1950s and 2000s; to present the role of the PES in the everyday life of the population of the cities of Central Kazakhstan.

3. Despite the ideological bias, the functioning of the administrative-command system and the totalitarian regime, in the whole of the 1950s - 1991, one of the world's leading physical education and sports systems was created, in which the population of Central Kazakhstan was involved. A study of the role of physical education and sports in the history of the city's everyday life in the region revealed a number of trends. Characterizing them, it is possible to distinguish certain stages:

the 1950s – 1960s and 1970–1985, when physical education and sports played a significant (that is, having a certain role) role in the daily life of people at the first stage in the 1950s – 1960– e years or a significant (more important, important) role at the second stage in 1970-1985, and accordingly occupied a smaller or larger place in the ordinary life of an ordinary person. We believe that these features were associated in general with the history of the development of physical education and sports in Central Kazakhstan.

As noted, the PES played a significant role in the urban everyday life of the population of Central Kazakhstan in the 1950s –1960s due to the fact that PES in the leisure sector developed to a great extent due to the enthusiasm and activity of the population. The state did not invest significant resources from the budget on the development of this sphere of life of Kazakhstanis. An analysis of financing from the budget of the Kazakh SSR of physical education allows us to conclude that, despite a twenty-fold increase in spending on health and physical education in general from 1940 to 1970 (financing of physical education over 30 years increased in absolute terms), but it decreased in percentage terms. Comparison of these data with real results on the transformation of physical education into a popular occupation allows us to argue that in Central Kazakhstan physical education and sports are gradually becoming everyday leisure activities and are not dependent on funding; the results are largely obtained due to the active work of the citizens of the region themselves.

In the 50s - 60s of the XX century in the cities of Central Kazakhstan was created the Soviet system of PES; Positive aspects should be noted, such as the tendency toward the mass development of physical education movement, an increase in the level of skill and success of athletes, the creation of an adult sports reserve represented by children's sports, the revival of national sports, and the involvement of the Kazakh population in the country's sports. Active promotion of physical education and sports gave positive results: physical education and sports became part of the daily life of the inhabitants of Central Kazakhstan.

4. If in the 1940s – 1950s the PES were more paramilitary, “defensive” in nature, then from the late 1960s until the perestroika of 1985, sport has become truly a mass activity for the citizens of the central region of the KSSR. The physical education organizations of Central Kazakhstan fulfilled their task - to introduce physical culture into people's daily lives, to make occupations with it a familiar thing for every Soviet person. This should be noted as a major positive feature of regional development. The role of PES in the everyday life of citizens began to play a significant, more important role than in previous decades.

But there were a number of features that can be noted as negative. Data on the sports facilities of the Soviet cities of Central Kazakhstan, taken from archival or official sources and memoirs of contemporaries, are not identical. If in the reports of sports committees, data of statistical collections figures are shown significant work and investments of the state, then the interview materials significantly correct these data. For example, on the issue of building sports facilities: in the memoirs and interviews of Soviet citizens there are facts such as the lack of fitness of sports facilities in yards, neighborhoods, etc. The interview

indicates that sports grounds were built by the courtyard public, often having nominal restrictions in the form of dug-in sticks instead of gates, shell-nets from old beds or snowdrifts instead of fencing. The practical activities of sports organizations were evaluated not by the development of mass sports and fitness work, but by the number of won cups, diplomas and medals, by training only individual athletes, etc.

In general, during the period 1970-1991, the Soviet system of physical education was strengthened and developed in the cities of Central Kazakhstan. The main merit in the everyday life of citizens was the accessibility and mass character of physical education, which, in our opinion, was an indisputable achievement of the Soviet period in the central Kazakhstan region. An ordinary Kazakhstani city dweller in the PES found a way that helped him to cope with difficulties, to escape from everyday troubles and problems.

5. In the establishment of the PES of Central Kazakhstan under the conditions of the sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan, two stages can also be distinguished: the first stage –1990s, when sporting achievements and records were set contrary to the existing conditions during the crisis of the economic and social sphere in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the absence or insufficient funding, obsolete sports facilities, etc. The turning point occurred in 1998-1999, when the state, the leadership of the region, enterprises sponsoring athletes and teams began to invest in the development of sports, reconstruction and construction of sports facilities, etc. The second stage is the 2000s, when financial investments began to give results and a new round of victories and achievements began, existing schools began to improve and new sports developed in the region.

Physical education in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the crisis 1990s, for various reasons, lost its leading role and ceased to be massive and popular. In contrast to the Soviet period, the attitude to physical culture did not change fundamentally, the availability of sport as a leisure pastime, became in the 90s of the XX century an increasing problem due to the high cost of this form of leisure. As before, as in Soviet times, there weren't enough sports grounds in city yards; expensive sports equipment was not available to most citizens.

In the 2000s, the physical movement in the conditions of sovereign Kazakhstan developed at a fast pace and began to occupy an increasingly large place in the ordinary, everyday life of the region's residents. Changes in the expansion of sports facilities, sports equipment, etc. in microdistricts of cities, in parks and yards of cities of Central Kazakhstan are characteristic for the 2000s. According to the increasing role of physical education and sports in the everyday life of the citizens of Central Kazakhstan, a number of events can be distinguished: holding regular sports events in mass sports; creation of sports sections, sports clubs in educational organizations; expanding the availability of sports infrastructure for mass occupation of the PES with residents of cities in the region. Coverage of residents of the region involved in physical education and sports in 2018 amounted to more than 30%, that is, about a third of the region's inhabitants are systemically connected with the PES

6. In the conditions of independence, new champions appeared in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the names of Karaganda athletes are sounded not only in the Republic, but also at international competitions, among which Kazakh athletes occupy a significant place. For the central Kazakhstan region, one can distinguish a number of sports "schools" that brought or bring victories at the national and global levels: athletics, hockey, football, boxing, karate, swimming (including synchronized swimming), cycling, gymnastics and sports acrobatics, chess, etc. The achievements of Karaganda athletes, their victories have developed due to several important factors, among which one of the factors can be distinguished: a significant role that physical education and sports began to play in the everyday life of citizens of Central Kazakhstan

**The practical value of the research.** The results of the research can be applied in the development and reading of training courses on the history of Kazakhstan, the history of everyday life and the history of cities, in local history, etc. Theoretical conclusions and generalizations of this dissertation research in modern conditions can serve as the basis for practical recommendations on improving the development of physical education and sports in Kazakhstan. The materials collected in the process of the dissertation research, the findings and generalized data can be used in research and teaching activities, in the preparation of textbooks on the history of physical culture and sports in the Kazakh SSR and in the Republic of Kazakhstan, for writing monographic works on regional aspects of the development of physical education and sports and history of urban everyday life of the Republic.

**Research testing.** The main provisions and results of the research were reflected in scientific articles, tested in the speeches of conferences at various levels. On the topic of dissertation research, 12 scientific papers have been published that reflect the main provisions of the study, 2 of which are published in journals included in the Scopus database, 4 articles in journals recommended by the Committee for Monitoring in the Field of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2 articles in international conferences of far abroad countries (Great Britain), 2 articles in materials of international conferences in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2 articles in other journals.

**The structure of the work** is determined by the goals and objectives. The work consists of content, definitions and abbreviations, introduction, three sections, including six subsections, conclusion, list of sources and applications.