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Historical Features of the Development of the Autonomy of non-Olympic Sports in the System of the International Sports Movement in the Period of Modern and Contemporary History

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Historyczne cechy rozwoju autonomii sportów nieolimpijskich w systemie międzynarodowego ruchu sportowego w dobie nowożytnej i historii współczesnej

Streszczenie

Głównym celem artykułu jest zbadanie, porównanie i zidentyfikowanie głównych cech i czynników, które wpłynęły na rozwój sportów nieolimpijskich w okresie historii nowożytnej i historii współczesnej, a także zidentyfikowanie kształtowania się autonomii sportów nieolimpijskich w międzynarodowym ruchu sportowym. Ustalono, że w okresie historii nowożytnej sport w swoim rozwoju miał charakter „chaotyczny” i uzyskał samodzielny rozwój jako odrębna sfera społeczna.

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Rozwój sportów nieolimpijskich w okresie historii współczesnej przebiegał w dwóch etapach: I etap (1918–1979) – charakteryzujący się intensywnym rozwojem sportów nieolimpijskich w systemie międzynarodowego ruchu sportowego (rozwój sportów, które nie znalazły się w programie igrzysk olimpijskich), II etap (1980 – obecnie) – związany z konfrontacją i uznaniem sportów nieolimpijskich jako systemotwórczego elementu międzynarodowego ruchu sportowego i kształtowaniem się jego autonomii (tworzenie systemu zarządzania, organizacja i przeprowadzanie zawodów, rozwój nowych sportów, wsparcie informacyjne itp.). Główne warunki wstępne to postęp naukowo-techniczny, składnik organizacyjny, prawny, polityczny, naukowy, edukacyjny i społeczny. Głównymi czynnikami są rozwój przemysłu, produkcja, komponent kulturowy, uprzemysłowienie społeczeństwa, wzrost gospodarczy, znaczące osiągnięcia w nauce i technologii, rozwój przemysłu sportowego, biologiczna potrzeba aktywności fizycznej, transformacja aktywności fizycznej w sport, poprawa jakości życia, tworzenie organizacji sportowych, tworzenie środowiska instytucjonalnego, rozwój sfery naukowej i pola informacyjnego, manifestowanie tożsamości narodowej w sporcie itp.

Słowa kluczowe: okres historyczny, czynniki historyczne, okres: połowa XVII stulecia – teraz.

Abstract

The main purpose of the article is to study, compare and identify the main features and factors that influenced the development of non-Olympic sports in the period of modern and contemporary history, as well as to identify the formation of the autonomy of non-Olympic sports in the international sports movement. It has been established that during the period of modern history, sport in its development had a «chaotic» character. The development of non-Olympic sports in the period of contemporary history took place in two stages: Stage I 1918–1979 – characterized by an intensive development of non-Olympic sports in the system of the international sports movement, Stage II 1980 – present – is associated with the confrontation and recognition of non-Olympic sports of the international sports movement. The main prerequisites are: scientific and technological progress, organizational and legal, political, scientific and educational, social component. The main factors are: the development of industry, production, the cultural component, the industrialization of society, economic growth, significant achievements in science and technology, the development of the sports industry, a biological need for physical activity, the transformation of physical activity into sports, improving the quality of life, the creation of sports organizations, the formation of an institutional environment, the development of the scientific sphere and the information field, the manifestation of national identity in sports, etc.

Keywords: historical period, historical factors, middle 17th century – to the present.

Introduction

The history of the physical culture and sports development in different historical periods enables researchers to define core prerequisites and factors of their development, allowing them to revise views, identify realities of events and establish new facts. Sports development prehistory dates back to ancient times. The cult of a physically developed, strong, agile body was characteristic to Antiquity. Athletic activity was quite developed in the 9th – 8th centuries B.C. in ancient Greece, as evidenced by the works of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. Com-

mencing with the 8th century BC within 1500 years, the Olympic Games were held in ancient Greece, in which men competed in various sports, and victory in them brought them fame, respect, and honor. It is the period of history when the concepts of competition, sport, rules and training were formed.

The study results at the historical-genetic level suggest that the development of non-Olympic sports has passed through four historical periods, the main prerequisites of which are scientific and technical, organizational and legal, social, political, educational, scientific, and scientific informational (Figure 1).

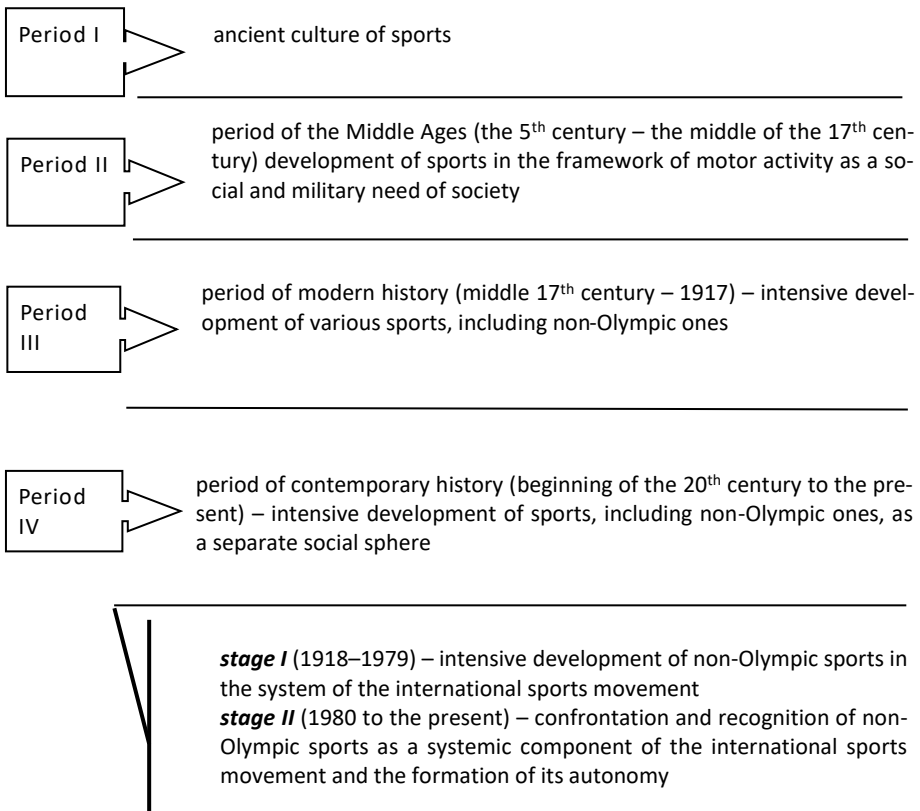


Figure 1. Historical periods and stages of development of non-Olympic sports¹

The stage of ancient sports culture is characterized by the formation of various physical activities to be the onset basis for the multiple sports, including those classified as non-Olympic today.² This period laid the development foun-

¹ N. Dolbysheva, *Rozvytok neolimpiiskoho sportu v mizhnarodnomu sportyvnomu rusi yak avtonomii v period novitnoi istorii*, "Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprovia" 2021, №3, pp. 26–35.

² S.N. Bubka, V.M. Platonov, *Sistema olimpijskoj podgotovki: osnovy upravleniya*, Pervaya drukarnya, Kiev 2018; D.H. Demirel, Ib. Yildiran, *The Philosophy of Physical Education and Sport*

ation for sport as a social culture addressing political and military issues. The period of the Middle Ages in world history is defined by the development of sport in terms of physical activity responding to society's social and military needs. During the period of modern history, physical culture and sports acquire social status in society. Sport developed intensively in the late 19th century and played a significant role in life as a social sphere. In the period of contemporary history, sport is becoming an integral part of humanity, developing in its diverse directions – Olympic, professional, Deaflympics, Paralympics, non-Olympic, sports for all, professional and applied, sports and technical, and so on.

Research methods and problems

In preparing the publication the following methods for obtaining scientific knowledge were used:

- abstraction allowed the author to highlight the essential and most significant features of the development of sports in the period of modern history and non-Olympic sports in the period of contemporary history;
- analysis and synthesis of educational and scientific literature, legal and archival documents, scientific articles. These methods allowed the author to identify the main features that influenced the development of non-Olympic sports as a separate autonomy in the international sports movement and to categorise them into groups by characteristics with an emphasis on more significant ones;
- chronological method was used to determine the historical stages of social development, which this research is based on;
- historical method allowed the author to study the “genetic” development of non-Olympic sports’ past and present, to identify historical events in the international sports movement in modern history and contemporary history and to highlight some dates and facts that influenced the development of non-Olympic sports;
- systematic approach was used along with the following principles: unity of certain features influencing the development of Olympic sport and its autonomy, the development of Olympic sports and its impact on the development of non-Olympic sports, the functioning of non-Olympic sports in the system of the international sports movement, different levels of competitions in non-Olympic sports, the struggle for the definition of non-Olympic sports in the international sports movement throughout contemporary history.

Results and discussion

The period of modern history dates back to the formation of capitalist relations and the capitalist mode of production, which began in the middle of the 17th century and lasted until 1917. Historians state that the modern period of history is divided into two stages: Stage I (mid 17th century – beginning of 1871) – industrial and cultural component development, comprising physical culture and sports; Stage II (1871–1917) – the establishment of capitalism, significant development of production, remarkable achievements of science and technology, the formation of sport as a human life social component³. It was within the modern history period that the bourgeois and industrial revolutions made it possible to improve the quality of life and generate conditions for the physical culture and sports development that used to be “chaotic” and gradually developed on its own⁴. While studying the historical factors of sports development in the modern period, it is worth noting that they can be combined into one without separate consideration depending on the modern history stage. The formation of sports is associated with the following factors:

- the onset of various physical activities, primarily in Europe, America, and Japan, becoming an integral part of social life⁵;
- the development of ideological and theoretical foundations of physical culture and sports promoted by the following teachers: John Locke (1632–1704) who propagated the necessity to improve movement, senses, harden the body, acquire functional applied skills (swimming, horseback riding, rowing, etc.), develop willpower and reach the maximum potential of physical endurance using the competitive game method; Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778), who distinguished three stages of physical education, i.e. body hardening, body hardening and development of senses, body hardening, improvement of senses and motor skills development, recommended the use

³ B.R. Goloshchapov, *Istoriya fizicheskoy kultury i sporta*, Akademiya, Moskva 2013; N.Yu. Melnikova, A.V. Treskin, *Istoriya fizicheskoy kultury i sporta*, Sovetskij sport, Moskva, 2013; N.E. Pangelova, *Istoriia fizychnoi kultury*, Osvita Ukrainy, Kyiv, 2007; S.M. Fil, O.M. Khudolii, H.V. Malka, *Istoriia fizychnoi kultury*, OVS, Kharkiv 2003.

⁴ S. Bubka, *Olympic sport in society: History of development and the current status*, Olympic literature, Kyiv 2013; M.M. Bulatova, S.N. Bubka, *Kulturnoe nasledie Drevnej Grecii i Olimpijskie igry*, Olimpijskaya literatura, Kiev 2012; V.V. Stolbov, *History of physical culture and sports*, Prosveshchenye, Moscow 1983; L. Kuhn, *Vseobshaya istoriya fizicheskoy kultury i sporta*, Raduga, Moskva 1982; V.V. Stolbov, *History of physical culture and sports*, Prosveshchenye, Moscow 1989; N.E. Pangelova, *Istoriia fizychnoi kultury*, Osvita Ukrainy, Kyiv 2007.

⁵ E.V. Imas, S.F. Matveev, O.V. Borisova, I.O. Kohut, et al., *Neolimpijskiyi sportu*, Olimpiiska literatura, Kyiv 2015; S. Matveev, O. Borisova, I. Kohut, E. Goncharenko, V. Marinich, *Aktualnye problemy razvitiya neolimpijskih vidov sporta*, "Problemy sovremennoogo sovershenstvovaniya sistemy obrazovaniya v oblasti fizicheskoy kultury" 2013, pp. 393–396.

- of sports (competitive method) and games; Johann Pestalozzi (1746–1827) who recommended physical education through children’s games, elementary gymnastics of joints and folk games; Fit (1776–1836) who wrote a three-volume book entitled *Encyclopedia of the physical education experience* providing theoretical foundations for comprehending the importance of physical education, identifying the technique of physical exercises and their teaching methods; Adolf Spiess (1810–1853) who published the book *The Doctrine of Gymnastic Art* and developed the structure of a lesson, which laid the foundations for physical activity planning; P.F. Lesgaft (1837–1909) who created a system of physical education; Georges Demeny (1850–1917) who based his system of physical education on natural general developmental exercises, described a system of means and methods of physical education for young men, and elaborated special gymnastics for women;
- the development of national bourgeois education systems: German gymnastics, whose founder was Friedrich Jahn (1778–1825), had a semi-military and semi-gymnastic nature; French gymnastics creation belongs to Francisco Amosov (1770–1848), it was based on natural-applied gymnastics featuring health, educational and upbringing significance; Swedish gymnastics was introduced by Per Ling (1776–1839), distinguishing between pedagogical, military, medical and aesthetic gymnastics; sports and games system by Thomas Arnold (1795–1842) provided for direct sports and games, competitions; Czech-Sokol gymnastics system, whose author was Myroslav Tyrš (1832–1884), was divided into four groups of exercises (free exercises without equipment, those with equipment, group structured – pyramids and games, combat exercises in swordplay and wrestling); Baden Powell’s Scout movement (1857–1942) was a military-sports alternative for youth organizations; rhythmic gymnastics of Dalcroch (1865–1914) and rhythmic gymnastics of Isadora Duncan (1878–1927) and others;
 - scientific and technological progress, i.e. discoveries and improvement of various means of land, water, and air transportation, provided impetus for the development of cycling, automobile, air and surface sports by arranging and hosting various competitions, opening sports clubs, establishing national, regional and international sports federations/associations. For example, in 1893, the first world championship in cycling was held; in 1895 the first automobile club in the world was established and the first automobile races took place (France); in 1900, the International Cycling Union was created, followed by Association Internationale des Automobile Clubs Reconnus and the International Federation of Motorcycle Clubs both set up in 1904; the World Air Sports Federation was established a year later, the International Yacht Racing Union was born in 1907, whereas in 1908, Association Internationale du Yachting Automobile was founded;

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- transformation of motor activities into sports entertainment and competitions, certain sports evolved into new ones. For instance, based on fishing, the casting appeared (Great Britain, 1860), baseball and softball promoted American football emergence (the USA, 1902), and so on;
 - creation of bourgeois sports clubs and societies (football, gymnastics, rowing, chess, cycling, motorsports, and the like) at the regional and continental levels mainly in England, the USA, Italy, Germany, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Hungary, Scandinavian countries, etc., as well as working sports organizations in Europe;
 - ensuring the standardization of the legal aspect of sports organizations and competitions, namely the development and approval of statutes and uniform rules of competitions, training of judges;
 - forming the institutional environment for sports, the establishment of international sports federations (associations, confederations, unions) aimed to create a unified system and concept of sports management at national, continental, and international levels along with standard organization rules and conduct. It was facilitated by arranging and hosting public competitions in various sports disciplines, first occasionally then systematically; organisation of numerous competitions, cups, championships, youth championships, contests for the working class and the bourgeoisie; necessity for international and international competitions;
 - the foundation of the International Olympic Committee (1894) and the National Olympic Committees in 23 European countries, 2 countries of Northern America (the USA and Canada), Asia and Oceania (Japan and the Philippines), Australia and New Zealand (respectively), 1 country in Africa (Egypt);
 - revival of the modern Olympic Games (1896) with further improvement of their system and organization as well as their direct scope (in 1908, at the IV Olympic Games in London, competition rules for 18 sports disciplines were prepared, in 1912, the programme of the V Olympic Games in Stockholm comprised sports that were trained in at least six countries);
 - development of sports scientific basis: organization of the first congresses on scientific research in sports and physical culture (Germany – 1912, France – 1913); holding the Olympic Congress on Physiology and Psychology (1913);
 - development of professionalism in sports, sports achievements are transformed into a commodity;
 - women’s emancipation, which encouraged the participation of women in sports in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Waic M. (2021) pointed out: “Towards the end of the nineteenth century, sport represented a medium that could provide women’s emancipation efforts with necessary publicity and active sportswomen with an enriching

emotional experience.”⁶ Women’s participation in the II Olympic Games, 1900 meant sportswomen competing in tennis, golf, equestrian sports, and sailing; in 1904, in Germany, women’s athletics competitions were held; in 1905, in the United States, 14 women’s track and field records were hit; in 1906, the first official women’s world championship in figure skating was held; in 1914, the Amateur Athletic Union officially registered women’s swimming competitions; in 1917, the Women’s Swimming Association was founded in New York. It changed the aggressive views of “pro men’s” organizations, and in 1918 female athletes contributed to the list of world records.⁷

Thus, in the period of modern history, sport obtained a favourable status in society, leading to the formation of sports associations, federations of national and international levels that contributed to the development of professional sports as a separate area of the international sports movement, served the development of sports among various social classes, facilitated the struggle of women to participate in the sports movement, encouraged the revival of the Olympic Games and the formation of new sports, some of which later developed as non-Olympic ones.

Historical-typological and historical-comparative research methods allowed the author to conclude that in the period of contemporary history (early 20th century to the present) characterized by the formation of industrial and post-industrial (postmodern) society, sport turned into a social phenomenon affecting economic, political, educational, scientific, and other human activity areas, including non-Olympic sports.⁸

During this period, various sports, such as Olympic, professional, adaptive, non-Olympic sports, and sports for all developed. The analysis of scientific and historical literature and historical data on the development of non-Olympic sports in contemporary history suggests that the onset, functioning, and autonomy were carried out in two stages: the 1st stage of 1918-1979 is characterized by intensive development of the non-Olympic sports movement; the 2nd stage, beginning from 1980 to the present, has witnessed the confrontation and recognition of non-Olympic sports as a systemic component of the international sports movement and the formation of its autonomy (Figure 1). Such stages are conditioned by globalization and commercialization of sports, modernization of sports activities, political and cultural views, economic growth, etc.

⁶ M. Waic, *Development of women’s sport in central Europe before the first world war*, “Sport i Turystyka. Środkowoeuropejskie Czasopismo Naukowe” 2021, Vol. 4, №4, pp. 11–20.

⁷ E.A. Istyagina-Eliseeva, *Feminizm kak faktor razvitiya zhenskogo sportivnogo dvizheniya*, “Sbornik nauchnykh trudov molodykh uchenykh i studentok RGAFK” 2000, pp. 96–101.

⁸ N.G. Dolbysheva, *Neolimpiiskiy sport yak sotsialnyi instytut na rivni derzhavnosti*, “Slobozhanskyi naukovo-sportyvnyi visnyk” 2015, №2(46), pp. 70–73; N.G. Dolbysheva, *Osnovni napriamy neolimpiiskoho sportu*, “Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprovia” 2014, №1, pp. 138–144; N.G. Dolbysheva, *Socialno znachemye zadachi neolimpiiskoho sporta*, “Olimpiiskij sport i sport dlya vseh: materialy HVIII Mezhdunarodnogo kongressu” 2014, T. 1, pp. 246–248.

The development of non-Olympic sports during the first stage of contemporary history in the system of the international sports movement was based on general sports laws and was triggered by the following factors:

- industrialization of society associated with economic growth and scientific and technological progress, the development and improvement of logistics for athletes training, the formation of the motor activity industry and sports in general, the development of investment in the sports industry, etc.;
- forming the institutional environment for sports concerning international and national sports federations (associations, unions, and confederations) of non-Olympic, and later Olympic sports and National Olympic Committees. During this period, more than 120 international sports federations and 117 National Olympic Committees were established (in Europe – in 11 countries, in Africa – in 43 countries, in America – in 32 countries, in Asia – in 27 countries, and in Oceania – in 4 countries);
- regulation of the International Sports Federations activities in the system of the international sports movement, linked with the foundation of the International Sports Bureau of Federations (1921) unified in 1967 under the name of the General Assembly of International Sports Federations, and in 1976, the General Association of International Sports Federations;⁹
- organization and hosting of the Winter Olympic Games (1924), approval of the Olympic Charter, improvement of the hosting system for the Summer and Winter Olympic Games and their programmes (stabilization and expansion), which led to the establishment of a standing committee on the Olympic programme (1968);
- formation and improvement of the programme-normative base, based on separate general laws (statutes, codes, rules of admission of athletes to competitions, competition rules, system of judge training, rating of athletes and the like) and implementation of the fundamental provisions of the Olympic Charter;
- the introduction of mandatory medical control over the admission of athletes to participate in competitions (since 1920, it has become mandatory);¹⁰
- organization and holding of Chess Olympics (1927), which influenced the intensive development of chess and its varieties, and later the development of Mind Sports;
- participation of women in sports, namely: organization and holding of competitions among women, for example, international women's football

⁹ N. Dolbysheva, *Orhanizatsiina struktura ta osnovni funktsii diialnosti Mizhnarodnoho konventu «SportAkkord»*, "Slobozhanskyi naukovo-sportyvnyi visnyk" 2015, №3 (47), pp. 35–40.

¹⁰ B. Lazovč, S. Mazič, M. Delič, J. Suzič Lazič, R. Sparič, Z. Stajič, *History of sports medicine in East European countries*, "Sports medicine: a center of progress" 2015, №68 (1–2), pp. 59–65.

matches (1920), fistball in Austria, Sweden, and Italy (1921); women's participation in Chess Olympics since 1957, etc.; the creation of the International Women's Sports Federation (1921), which from 1922 to 1934 held the Women's World Games;¹¹ formation of separate international women's federations, for example, the establishment of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (1927), the International Federation of Women's Lacrosse Associations, (1972), etc.; emergence and revival of purely female sports – artistic swimming (1920), rhythmic gymnastics (1940), aesthetic group gymnastics (1950);

- recognition of sports that were not included in the programme of the Olympic Games and their federations by the International Olympic Committee allowing them to become equal members of the Olympic movement;
- intensive development of professional (commercial) sports on the continents of America, Europe, Asia and their inability to get into the programme of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Games;
- intensive development of sports in the countries of South America, Africa, Asia, the territory of Oceania, which became independent of colonialism;
- society consolidation in the sports area through arranging and holding regional and continental sports events such as: Central American and Caribbean Games (1926), Balkan Games (1929), Bolivarian Games (1938), Asian Games (1951), Arabic Games (1953 – only men participated), Pan American Games (1951), Mediterranean Games (1951), Southeast Asian Games (1959), African Games (1965), South American Games (1978), African Latin American Games (1978);
- manifestation of national identity associated with the organization and holding of the Maccabiah Games (1932) and ethnic sports competitions of various indigenous peoples;
- formation of scientific knowledge systems in the field of sports, for example, the establishment of medical associations in sports medicine (France, the Netherlands – 1921, Switzerland – 1922, Poland – 1937, Romania – 1969, Austria – 1960, etc.)¹² and sports psychology laboratories (Berlin – 1920, St. Petersburg and Illinois – 1925, etc.); publication of the first international scientific journals and books, such as: *Medical Journal of Physical Culture and Sports* (1922), *Psychology and Athletics* (author Coleman Griffith, 1923), *Psychology of the coach* (author AZ Puni, 1926)¹³; continuation of the Olympic

¹¹ E.A. Istyagina-Eliseeva, *Feminizm kak faktor razvitiya zhenskogo sportivnogo dvizheniya*, "Sbornik nauchnyh trudov molodyh uchenykh i studentok RGAFK" 2000, pp. 96–101.

¹² B. Lazovč, S. Mazič, M. Delič, J. Suzič Lazič, R. Sparič, Z. Stajič, *History of sports medicine in East European countries*, "Sports medicine: a center of progress" 2015, № 68(1–2), pp. 59–65.

¹³ J.B. Barker, R. Neil, D. Fletcher, *Using Sport and Performance Psychology in the Management of Change*, "Journal of Change Management" 2016, Vol. 16, №1, pp. 1–7.

Congresses on various issues (e.g. pedagogy – 1925); creation of medical commissions at federations and the International Olympic Committee; creation of the International Federation of Sports Medicine (1928), the International Society of Sports Psychologists (1965) and the respective holding of congresses, organization of scientific and practical conferences in various fields of sport. Later, the International Council of Sports Science and Physical Education, which was established in 1958, began to coordinate the dissemination of knowledge in the area of sports, science, and physical education, its practical use in the context of culture and education, improvement of the preparation system for competitions of various levels and the system of competitions;

- expansion of media support through the foundation of the International Sports Press Association (1924), the sale of sports competitions broadcasts and streaming them on radio, sports press publishing, organization and holding of sports press conferences, utilization of advertising media, etc.;
- transformation of motor activity into sports (for example, jiu-jitsu into aikido, 1925; handball and squash into racketball, 1946; flying saucers in frisbee, 1968) and sports into new disciplines (for example, floorball – indoor hockey using a plastic ball and a special stick, 1958; taekwondo PUNSE – acrobatic non-contact taekwondo, 1970, etc.);
- development of a personnel training system in the field of sports through opening specialized sports schools: Kharkiv Institute of Physical Culture of the Soviet Union (1930), National Institute of Sport and Physical Education of France (1945), Shanghai University of Sports (1952), Beijing Sports University (1953), United States Sports Academy (1972), and others.¹⁴
- maintaining friendly international relations between military personnel of different countries and their political systems contributed to the formation of military sport as a separate sports area. As a result, the Inter-Allied Games among the military with the participation of 18 countries in 24 sports were held in 1919 (Paris). The Union Military Sports Council, created in 1946, was replaced with the European Military Sports Council, established by European countries in 1948; one should also mention holding a series of world championships among the military of different countries in military pentathlon (aviation, 1948; naval, 1954) and sports contests (swimming and rescue, skiing and football in 1946, boxing in 1947, basketball in 1950; equestrian sports in 1969, etc.);
- necessity for emotional relief and organization of leisure through extreme recreational activities, which later formed extreme sports: hang gliding (1951), aquabike (1970), downhill (downhill cycling) (1976), and others.

¹⁴ S.N. Bubka, V.M. Platonov, *Sistema olimpijskoj podgotovki: osnovy upravleniya*, Pervaya drukarnya, Kiev 2018.

The second stage of non-Olympic sports development in contemporary history (1980 to the present), marked by the opposition and recognition of non-Olympic sports as a systemic component of the international sports movement and the formation of its autonomy, is associated with:

- formation of the institutional component for non-Olympic sports autonomy and modernization of its management system within the framework of international sports organizations including the International World Games Association (1980),¹⁵ the Association of the International Olympic Committee Recognized International Sports Federations (1984), the International Police Sports Union (1990), the Extreme Sports Union (1995), the International Mind Sports Association (2005),¹⁶
- arranging and holding of complex autonomous competitions in Non-Olympic sports under the name of the World Games (1981), improvement and approval of the World Games holding rules (1997),¹⁷ i.e. the addition of a mandatory introduction to the Olympic Games programme, the introduction of a new system of a sports programme 30+ (2003), forming and recognition of the Games as an international sports movement, followed by signing memoranda between the International Olympic Committee and the International World Games Association (2000, 2016),¹⁸
- the International Olympic Committee's approval of the Olympic Program Commission's recommendations on the categories of sports, disciplines, and competitions, explicit requirements to be met by a given sports discipline to be included in the programme of the Olympic Games (1981), which influenced the development of world sports, particularly the non-Olympic ones;
- organisation of a series of autonomous multisport events of various orientations based on the World Games principles, e.g. the World Police and Fire Games (1985), the World Masters Games (Summer Games – 1985, Winter Games – 2010), the World Sport for All Games (1992), The X Games (Summer Games – 1995, Winter Games – 1997), the World Mind Sports Games (2008);¹⁹
- expansion of programmes and types of competitions on account of forming new systems, introducing various age limits, women's participation, revival

¹⁵ N.G. Dolbysheva, *Istorychni aspekty ta khronolohiia Vsesvitnikh ihor u mizhnarodnomu sportyvnomu rusi*, Vyd-vo Makovetskyi, Dnipropetrovsk 2012.

¹⁶ N.G. Dolbysheva, *Avtonomiia systemy sportyvnykh zakhodiv u neolimpiiskomu sporti*, „Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprovia” 2017, №1, pp. 22–31; N.G. Dolbysheva, I.M. Shevlyakov, *Vsesvitni ihry u mizhnarodnomu sportyvnomu rusi*, Innovatsiia, Dnipropetrovsk 2015.

¹⁷ N.G. Dolbysheva, I.M. Shevlyakov, *Vsesvitni ihry u mizhnarodnomu sportyvnomu rusi*, Innovatsiia, Dnipropetrovsk 2015.

¹⁸ *Governing documents*. International World Games Association [official site]; <http://www.the-worldgames.org/the-iwga/governing-documents>

¹⁹ N.G. Dolbysheva, *Avtonomiia systemy sportyvnykh zakhodiv u neolimpiiskomu sporti*, „Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprovia” 2017, №1, pp. 22–31.

- and dissemination of national and ethnic sports, etc. For example, as for intellectual sports, chess competitions have been held under the programme “blitz” since 1988, speed chess since 2001, categories of mixed teams since 2016; checkers competitions among juniors have been organized since 1994, those for cadets since 1993, mini-cadets since 1997, children since 2005, etc.;²⁰
- improvement of friendly international relations among military personnel members and supporting military veterans and the wounded ones through the expansion of sporting events, namely holding world sports championships (cycling, 1998; golf, 2003; parachuting, 2019) and the Military World Games (the Military World Summer Games, 1995; the Military World Winter Games, 2010; the Military World Cadet Games, 2010; the Invictus Games, 2014);
 - defining new priorities for the organization and holding of a series of World Games under the auspices of SportAccord International Convention,²¹ i.e.: the SportAccord World Combat Games (2010), the SportAccord World Mind Sports Games (2011), the World Urban Games (2019);
 - support from the international and national sports movement, i.e. the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee, sports organizations and federations through the recognition of sports and their federations, sports events under their patronage;
 - necessity for broader consolidation of society through the formation of sporting events, primarily continental and regional integrated sports games, whose program includes non-Olympic and national sports: on the territory of Asia – the South Asian Games (1984), the Asian Winter Games (1986), the East Asian Games (1993), the Central Asian Games» (1995), the West Asian Games (1997), the Asian Beach Games (2008); on the territory of Europe – the Games of the Small States of Europe (1985), the European Games (2015);
 - improvement of the management system, namely the foundation of the General Assembly of International Sports Federations in 2009, transformed into SportAccord International Convention and restructured in 2017 to become the Global Association of International Sports Federations;
 - manifestation of national identity, historical national-cultural sports traditions and their support through organising and holding various sporting events, in the national (ethnic) way, e.g. the İslam Ülkeleri Spor Oyunları (1980), the World Nomad Games (2014), the World Indigenous Games (2015);
 - improvement, expansion, and accessibility of information support in the field of non-Olympic sports, i.e. the creation of autonomous printed prod-

²⁰ N. Dolbysheva, *Systemni faktory pidhotovky sportsmeniv v intelektualnykh vydakh sportu*, “Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprovia” 2017, №2, pp. 59–68.

²¹ N.G. Dolbysheva, I.M. Shevlyakov, *Vsesvitni ihry u mizhnarodnomu sportyvnomu rusi*, Inno-vatsiia, Dnipropetrovsk 2015.

ucts (newspapers, magazines, flyers, posters, etc.) and radio broadcasting; Internet sites of international and national sports organizations and federations; Internet video channels; YouTube video holding; implementation of live broadcasts and webcasts of sports news, etc.;

- further transformation of already known sports disciplines into new forms, for example, boss ball – a combination of capoeira, beach volleyball, acrobatics, trampoline tricks, football, aerial gymnastics, 2002; chess – a combination of chess and boxing, 2003; snook ball – a combination of football and billiards, 2003; high diving – jumping into the water from extreme heights, 2009, etc.;
- integration of non-Olympic sports in various spheres of social life (educational, professional, military, recreational) and their ‘migration’ in various natural conditions, e.g. beach sports (wrestling, handball, cheerleading, rugby, korfbal, etc.); sports of the water environment – in the water (volleyball, wrestling, football, etc.) and underwater (rugby, hockey, hunting, orienteering, wrestling, etc.); sports in the swamp (wrestling, rugby, football, volleyball, etc.);
- gender policy on women’s participation in the management of international sports organizations and sports competitions in traditionally considered masculine sports, for example, the establishment of the Women In Motorsport Commission at the International Federation of Automobiles, 2009; holding championships and cups of women in power lifting, bodybuilding (1980), kickboxing (1985), sumo (1997), rugby (1998), football among women military personnel (2008), motocross (2008), etc.;
- expansion of extreme sports activities and realization of human creative needs through the formation of new sports disciplines, for example, skateboarding (1980), wakeboarding (1990), moto freestyle (1990), rollerblading (1990), roller freestyle and its types (1990–1995), windsurfing (1998, which in 2020, in Tokyo was included in the program of the 22nd Olympic Games), football freestyle (2003), basketball freestyle and acrobatic basketball freestyle (2003–2009), sports parkour (2007), wingsuit (2015), etc.;
- formation and operational improvement of the International Council of Arbitration for Sport (1983, 1994), which allowed to resolve legal disputes between sports organizations, athletes, etc.;
- the formation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (1999) promoted the concept of fair play and the development of certain sports, including non-Olympic ones, which cannot be recognized without signing a declaration of implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code,

Thus, in the second period of contemporary history, the autonomy of the formation of non-Olympic sports in the international sports movement and the factors that influenced its development and improvement are clearly traced.

Final conclusions and discussion

The period of modern and contemporary history has witnessed significant progress in industrial, economic, political, and social spheres, which in turn has influenced the formation and intensive development of physical culture and sports as a separate area of human activity in the social environment.

The scientific discussion relates to the stage of development of non-Olympic sports that can be considered in the light of significant changes in political, social, and economic conditions worldwide, or on a narrower scale, for example, considering the formation of international sports organizations or system of sports competitions.²² In the context of our research, it is more interesting to reveal the factors that affected the formation of autonomous non-Olympic sports in the international sports movement, which refers to the formation of institutions, competition system, development of technical progress, information support, and more. The analysis of historical, scientific works and the study of the development of non-Olympic sports peculiarities allowed us to identify the general stages of development of non-Olympic sports at the international level and two stages in contemporary history (Figure 1). These stages differ clearly and comprise the features that impacted the development of non-Olympic sports in the system of the international sports movement. It is established that the development of Olympic and professional sports has influenced the formation of the autonomy of non-Olympic sports and its recognition as a system-forming component of the international sports movement.

Studying the historical chronology of non-Olympic sports development in different periods of history allowed us to establish the main factors influencing their formation as a social sphere, becoming independent in modern history and autonomous in contemporary history (Table 1).

Thus, for the first time, the factors influencing the development of non-Olympic sports in the system of the international sports movement, which influenced the formation of their own autonomy related to their management, legal status, political views, and consolidation of society, organization and rules for various sports have been identified.

²² N. Dolbysheva, *Systemni faktory pidhotovky sportsmeniv v intelektualnykh vydakh sportu*, "Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprovia" 2017, №2, pp. 59–68; E.V. Imas, S.F. Matveev, O.V. Borisova, I.O. Kohut, et al., *Neolimpiiskyi sportu*, Olimpiiska literatura, Kyiv 2015.

Table 1. Characteristics of historical factors that impacted autonomous non-Olympic sports development

Factors	Prerequisites of the historical period	Factors' features
Scientific and technological progress	Modern history	development of industry, production, cultural component, significant achievements of science and technology
	Contemporary history	industrialization of society, economic growth, improvement of logistics
		scientific and technical progress in the production of sports equipment, economic growth, sports industry formation and development
Social factor	Modern history	biological need for physical activity, organization of leisure and participation in modern social life; onset of new physical activities and their transformation into sports entertainment, professional sports development, women's emancipation
	Contemporary history	biological need for physical activity, living standards' improvement, sports achievements
		biological need for extreme motor and sports activities, realization of creative potential, need for emotional relief, sports achievements, living standards' improvement, transformation of motor activities into sports, integration of non-Olympic sports in various areas
Organizational and legal factors	Modern history	foundation of sports clubs and societies, formation of preliminary legal and institutional environment for sports federations
	Contemporary history	foundation of international sports federations, formation of the institutional environment for various international sports organizations, standardization of sports legal aspects
		foundation and development of autonomous international sports organizations, formation and development of an autonomous legal field that facilitated non-Olympic sports management
Educational and scientific factors	Modern history	development of ideological and theoretical foundations for physical culture and sports, bourgeois systems of education and the sports scientific area
	Contemporary history	formation of autonomy of the system of scientific knowledge in non-Olympic sports, autonomous system of training in non-Olympic sports, integration of non-Olympic sports into various areas of activity

Table 1. Characteristics of historical factors... (cont.)

Factors	Prerequisites of the historical period	Factors' features
Political factors	Modern history	revival of the Olympic Games, consolidation of society, women's emancipation
	Contemporary history	regulation of sports organizations in the system of the international sports movement, formation of the international Olympic movement, introduction of medical/ doping control in sports, participation of women in sports movement, consolidation of society through sports events, formation of the Olympic programme, manifestation of national identity in sports, improvement of organization and hosting of the Olympic Games
		recognition of sports by the international sports movement, support of international relations, stronger society consolidation through the expansion of sports events, gender policy in sports, globalization of sports activities, manifestation of national identity and historical as well as national-cultural traditions in sports
Information factors	Modern history and contemporary history	development, expansion and accessibility of information to various mass media

Source: own research.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

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