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THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT TOURISM MOVEMENT IN WESTERN UKRAINE (THE MIDDLE OF THE XIX – THE MIDDLE OF THE XX CENTURY)

The purpose of the article is to clarify the process of emergence of sports tourism in Western Ukraine and to study the factors that positively influenced on this process.

Methods. The investigation based on the use of general scientific and special research methods. General scientific methods include descriptive method, method of analysis and synthesis, generalization and abstraction, comparison and analogy.

Results. It was found that the development of tourism was associated with the natural interest of society, which intensified ethnographic and cultural research. In the process of their implementation, new routes were laid, knowledge about the geography of the region was deepened, and the tourist infrastructure was formed. Physical preparation for the hikes took the form of scouting, which included the formation of skills of survival in natural conditions, the ability to navigate the terrain, set up a tent, light a fire, cook, and so on. The form of such training proposed by the British officer quickly gained popularity throughout the world and in particular in Western Ukraine. Gradually, sport tourism is becoming widespread. Overcoming financial, material and political difficulties, sports, local history and tourist societies during their existence have worked out numerous forms and methods of popularization and propaganda of Ukrainian history, sports, nature and culture using means of tourist and local history activities. Their work experience convincingly indicates the need for coordination of the activities of individual fans of tourism and travel, the concentration of efforts aimed at studying the recreational and cognitive potential of the native land. The activity of tourist and local lore societies and clubs has practically proved that one of the main factors of youth education is knowledge of one's own history and preservation of the nature of the native land, combination of physical development with patriotic and ecological education.

The scientific novelty is that the factors of sports tourism development in the western region of Ukraine were clarified. The relationship between local history movement and sports tourism was determined. The some facts from the history of the local lore movement were indicated. The events testifying to the development of scouting in the western Ukrainian lands were revealed. The pan-European context of the process of sports tourism development and local lore movement was determined.

The practical significance lies in the promotion of sports tourism as a form of relaxation and recreation, exposing the potential of scouting for sports training and patriotic education of youth, updating old and developing new tourist routes based on the experience of past tourist clubs.

Key words: tourism, sports, scouting, travel, local history.

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ЗАРОДЖЕННЯ ТА РОЗВИТОК СПОРТИВНОГО ТУРИСТИЧНОГО РУХУ В ЗАХІДНІЙ УКРАЇНІ (СЕРЕДИНА XIX – СЕРЕДИНА XX СТ.)

Мета статті полягає у з'ясуванні процесу виникнення спортивного туризму в Західній Україні та дослідженні факторів, що позитивно вплинули на цей процес.

Методика базується на використанні загальнонаукових та спеціальних методів дослідження. Загальнонаукові методи включають описовий метод, метод аналізу та синтезу, узагальнення та абстрагування, порівняння та аналогії.

Результати. З'ясовано, що розвиток туризму був пов'язаний з природною цікавістю частини суспільства, що активізувало етнографічні та культурні дослідження. У процесі їх проведення були прокладені нові маршрути, поглиблено знання про географію краю, сформована туристична інфраструктура. Фізична підготовка до походів проходила у формі скаутингу, що включало у себе формування навичок виживання у природних умовах, вміння орієнтуватися на місцевості, поставити намет, розпалити вогонь, приготувати їжу тощо. Форма такого навчання, запропонована англійським офіцером, швидко набула популярності у всьому світі і зокрема в Західній Україні. Поступово спортивний туризм набуває широкого

розповсюдження. Подолавши фінансові, матеріальні та політичні труднощі, спортивні, краєзнавчі та туристичні товариства за час свого існування відпрацювали численні форми та методи популяризації та пропаганди історії України, спорту, природи та культури з використанням засобів туристичної та краєзнавчої діяльності. Їх досвід роботи переконливо свідчить про необхідність координації діяльності окремих любителів туризму та подорожей, концентрації зусиль, спрямованих на вивчення рекреаційно-пізнавального потенціалу рідного краю. Діяльність туристично-краєзнавчих товариств та клубів практично довела, що одним із головних факторів виховання молоді є знання власної історії та збереження природи рідного краю, поєднання фізичного розвитку з патріотичним та екологічним вихованням.

Наукова новизна полягає у тому, що було з'ясовано чинники розвитку спортивного туризму у західному регіоні України, визначено взаємозв'язок між краєзнавчим рухом та спортивним туризмом, вказано конкретні факти з історії краєзнавчого руху, виявлено події, що свідчать про розвиток скаутингу на західноукраїнських землях, визначено загальноєвропейський контекст процесу розвитку спортивного туризму та краєзнавчого руху.

Практична значимість полягає у популяризації спортивного туризму як форми релаксації та відпочинку, розкритті потенціалу скаутингу для спортивної підготовки та патріотичного виховання молоді, актуалізації старих та розробці нових туристичних маршрутів на основі досвіду роботи туристичних гуртків минулого.

Ключові слова: туризм, спорт, скаутинг, подорожі, краєзнавство.

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ЗАРОЖДЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ СПОРТИВНОГО ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ЗАПАДНОЙ УКРАИНЕ (СЕРЕДИНА XIX – СЕРЕДИНА XX в.)

Цель статьи состоит в выяснении процесса возникновения спортивного туризма в Западной Украине и исследовании факторов, положительно повлиявших на этот процесс.

Методика базируется на использовании общенаучных и специальных методов исследования. Общенаучные методы включают описательный метод, метод анализа и синтеза, обобщения и абстрагирования, сравнения и аналогии.

Результаты. Установлено, что развитие туризма было связано с естественным интересом части общества, который активизировал этнографические и культурные исследования. В процессе их проведения были проложены новые маршруты, углублено знание о географии края, сформирована туристическая инфраструктура. Физическая подготовка к походам проходила в форме скаутинга, включавшего в себя формирование навыков выживания в природных условиях, умение ориентироваться на местности, поставить палатку, разжечь огонь, приготовить еду и тому подобное. Форма такого обучения, предложенная английским офицером, быстро приобрела популярность во всем мире и в частности в Западной Украине. Постепенно спортивный туризм получает широкое распространение. Преодолев финансовые, материальные и политические трудности, спортивные, краеведческие и туристические общества за время своего существования отработали многочисленные формы и методы популяризации и пропаганды истории Украины, спорта, природы и культуры с использованием средств туристической и краеведческой деятельности. Их опыт работы убедительно свидетельствует о необходимости координации деятельности отдельных любителей туризма и путешествий, концентрации усилий, направленных на изучение рекреационно-познавательного потенциала родного края. Деятельность туристско-краеведческих обществ и клубов практически доказала, что одним из главных факторов воспитания молодежи является знание собственной истории и сохранение природы родного края, сочетание физического развития с патриотическим и экологическим воспитанием.

Научная новизна заключается в том, что было выяснено факторы развития спортивного туризма в западном регионе Украины, определена взаимосвязь между краеведческим движением и спортивным туризмом, указаны конкретные факты из истории краеведческого движения, выявлено события, свидетельствующие о развитии скаутинга на западноукраинских землях, определен общеевропейский контекст процесса развития спортивного туризма и краеведческого движения.

Практическая значимость заключается в популяризации спортивного туризма как формы релаксации и отдыха, раскрытии потенциала скаутинга для спортивной подготовки и патриотического воспитания молодежи, актуализации старых и разработке новых туристических маршрутов на основе опыта работы туристических кружков прошлого.

Ключевые слова: туризм, спорт, скаутинг, путешествия, краеведение.

Introduction. Tourism occupies a significant place in the life of society and in our time is a mass phenomenon. Active leisure and traveling are one of the most important needs of a modern person. The

rapid growth in the proportion of the urban population and urbanization processes increase the need for outdoor activities, in variable conditions to relieve stressful overloads.

Sport tourism as an integral component of the national system of physical culture and sport – is aimed at improving health, developing physical, moral-volitional and intellectual abilities of a person by involving in participation in sport trips of different complexity and competitions in sport tourism.

Sports tourism is an important tool of increasing the social and labor activity of people, satisfying their moral, esthetic and creative needs, the vital need of communication, it contributes to the formation of friendly relations between nations and the strengthening of peace. Today it is a powerful industry, which has its own development laws that require study and professional consideration.

The development of tourism is closely connected with the natural curiosity of a person and his or her desire to learn more about the world in which he or her lives. Therefore, the emergence of tourism is inalienable from the local history movement. Hiking requires good athletic training and survival skills in the natural environment. Therefore, the article investigated the factors and basic facts of the development of sport tourism, local history movement on the example of a separate territory – Western Ukraine.

Material & methods. The article is prepared on the basement of general scientific and special research methods. General science tools include a descriptive method, a method of analysis and synthesis, generalization and abstraction, comparison and analogy. The descriptive method was used for the sequential presentation of information in order to show the author's point of view on the subject of research. The analysis method was used to highlight certain elements from the overall picture that characterize travel, local history movement, sport tourism. The synthesis method was used to combine disparate information into a single picture that reflects the subject of research. Methods of comparison and analogy were used to compare information and construct on this basis a theoretical concept. The method of generalization was used to formulate certain thoughts, general statements and conclusions.

Results. The initial phase of the development of the history of tourism in Ukraine began in the XIX century. The period when Western Ukraine was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Eastern Ukraine was part of the Russian Empire. Between the First and Second World Wars, Western Ukraine was divided between Poland (Galicia and Volhynia), Czechoslovakia (Transcarpathia) and Romania (Bukovina). Therefore, the history of tourism development is closely connected with the history of the tourist movement of those countries, which included Ukrainian lands at that time.

In the middle of the XIX century a significant part of Europe was occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which had well-established economic and cultural ties, a well-developed education system. At that time, the largest railway network in Europe was built in the empire (including in Galicia). The increase in comfort, a significant reduction in the time spent on travel activated the wealthy segments of the population to travel to Europe, Asia and Africa.

In the Western Ukrainian lands that were part of Austria-Hungary, during the XIX century there was a national-cultural revival, which contributed to the growth of interest of the educated part of the population to the history of their people, their language and cultural heritage. The most active participants in the local history movement begin to explore the history and culture of their region, carrying out ethnographic travels and popularize this movement among the population of the region.

A significant contribution to the development of the local history movement in Galicia was made by the members of the "Russian Troika": Markin Shashkevich, Ivan Vagilevich and Yakov Golovatsky. Soon, their group gains many supporters, and its founders occupy a prominent place among the regional historians of Galicia. In the summer of 1834, Y. Golovatsky traveled on foot from Lviv through Nikolaev, Stryi and other cities of Galicia. His travel notes "Journey through the Galician and Hungarian Russia, described in letters to a friend in L." becomes a classic example of a description of the journey by the Ukrainian land, which was one of the first attempts by the Ukrainian to fill the gap in the scientific study of his native land. I. Vagilevich during his wanderings Galicia collected folklore and ethnographic materials, visited historical sites, conducted archaeological research. So, in the essay "Verdi in Urichi" (1843), he describes the unique landscapes of Urich, rocks, mysterious pictograms on them, reflects on the historical sources of the sights. The research of I. Vagilevich gave him reason to be the first among the local historians of Galicia to put forward a hypothesis about the defense significance of the Urtsky rocks [7].

Another well-known popularizer of hiking was the ethnographer Emelyan Partitsky. On the pages of the newspaper «School Newspaper», he urged the residents of Lviv to study their native land, noted the need to create places for walking, to lay new routes for recreation.

An outstanding role in the history of Ukrainian tourism belongs to Ivan Franko (1856 – 1916), who, being a student of the Drogobych gymnasium, and then a student at Lviv University, traveled the Carpathian

region and the Carpathians. Franco noted the great role of travel in the scientific, educational and patriotic education of youth. In 1883, he organized the "Ethnographically Statistical Circle for Studying the Life and Worldview of the People", and then – "The Circle for Traveling in Our Land". In the period 1883 – 1888. With the participation of Ivan Franko, six trips were carried out in Western Ukrainian lands [3; p. 14-15].

Thus, in the development of tourism in the Western Ukrainian lands at that time, the priority was the direction of the people. Its organizer focused on the cultural component, while the sports component faded into the background. Over time, when organizing trips, especially when it came to group travel, the question of household organization, physical preparation of participants, their survival skills in the environment become priority.

In 1894, the "Sokol" gymnastic society was founded in Lviv, one of the directions of which was the organization of tourist trips. The main goal of its activity was to attract young people to physical exercises, various sport games, gymnastics, maintaining a healthy lifestyle and occupations in fire fighting.

Much attention was paid to cultural and educational activities – to eradicate illiteracy, anti-alcohol; anti-nicotine propaganda; organization of amateur art groups; lecturing on the history of Ukraine and the region; conducting thematic evenings, concerts, theater performances, parties, county and regional holidays with a demonstration of gymnastic exercises, folk dances, choral singing, sport competitions. In the villages, the branches of this organization had a "fire" character, and in the city – "gymnastic". Age, social, national and religious restrictions were not established in the "Sokol". Society gave beginning to the emergence of tourist groups throughout Austria-Hungary [6].

By the beginning of the twentieth century, there was a significant rise in the tourist and local history movement in Eastern Galicia. This contributed not only to the collection and publication of scientific materials, the creation of tourist clubs, but also to the physical education of young people.

A significant event in the development of sports tourism was the emergence of a system of patriotic education on the basis of tourist practice. In July 1907, Colonel of the British Army Robert Baden-Powell organized an experimental scout camp near London for twenty boys from different social strata. In English, the name scouting comes from special military intelligence units. The program of the first camp for young scouts included conversations about the army, military life, and variety of physical exercises, games and competitions. A significant place was given to religious education.

Based on the experience gained, Baden-Powell published the book "Scouting for Boys" in 1908, which became a reference book for every scout [1]. In 1909, a girls-scout program was developed for girls.

Scouting, first of all, was formed as an integrated system of education. It provides a non-formal education program with a focus on practical external activities, in particular camps, forest knowledge, water sports, hiking, climbing etc. Education there is considered as a process by which everyone can reveal their natural abilities throughout life [9].

The romance of camp life, paramilitary relay races and trips, the ability to acquire life-saving skills and abilities always impress children and adolescents. That is why the ideas of scouting began to spread in the world at that time and are relevant in the XXI century.

In Western Ukraine 1910 in the Stanislavschina created a sports and firefighters society "Sich." In the activities of society, a significant place was given to hiking. The society organized excursions and hikes during which young people learned to navigate the terrain on the basis of cartographic schemes, to make tents, to build tents, to make bonfires.

Soon, the founder of the company K. Trilevsky, after overcoming the obstacles of the Austro-Polish administration, obtained permission to establish a military formation-society "Ukrainian Sich Sagittarius". March 18, 1913 the constituent assembly of the military society "Ukrainian Sich Shooters" was held. Within the Ukrainian Sich Union, the Shooters section was created. Then the Ukrainians began the organization of the armed forces of the new period and so continued the military traditions of the Zaporizhzhya Sich, interrupted by its destruction in 1775 by Tsarina Catherine II. Leader of this society was Vladimir Staroselsky [4].

In Lviv in 1911, the "Plast" Sports Society appeared. Members of the community during tourist trips like scouts studied the nature, history and customs of their native land, produced skills in the camp and in first aid etc. The first circles and societies organized according to the patterns of English scouting began to appear in Ukraine almost simultaneously in the Russian and Austrian territories (since 1910), but only in Galicia and in Bukovina, in conditions of constitutional freedoms, the ideas and patterns of scouting were able to take shape in the original by name and content, the Ukrainian organization is "Plast". The founder of the first "Plast" circle and then the organizer of "Plast" was Tysovsky; at the same time, the "Plast" departments of Peter Franco and Ivan Chmola were organized. By 1914, boyish and girlish plast departments existed in Galicia at all Ukrainian and many Polish gymnasiums [8].

In 1923, Professor Drohobych Gymnasium Nikolay Bayrak created and headed the tourist-sports society "Podgorye". The main direction of sports and tourist life was hiking and the development of certain sports: football, volleyball, athletics and chess. The Ukrainian Sports Society annually organized in Drohobych "Ukrainian Athlete's Day", during which competitions in various sports took place. True, in 1932, under the pressure of state programs, the Podgorye football team was forced to join the Polish Sports Union, which was opposed by the student link of Ukrainian society. Despite the emergence of the conflict, Ukrainian football players received more serious funding. Such reorganization seriously affected the development of Ukrainian sports, because the newly formed football team won the champion's place in the I League. In 1935, the Ukrainian Society carried out a reform of the internal organization, according to which the Society received a new name "Vatra" [5; p. 320-321].

In 1924, the "Play" – Local Lore and Tourism Society was founded as the central coordinating body in organizing regional tourism in Galicia. Its founders became famous local historians Kryp'yakevich, B. Janusz, E. Pelensky and Yu. Polyansky. The main objectives of the society were: supporting local history, promoting and organizing sport tourism, collecting biographical, ethnographic, anthropological and archaeological materials; publishing of scientific works and guides, the creation of maps of tourist routes.

"Play" has spent quite a lot of effort and money on the construction of the first Ukrainian tourist base. In February 1934, the camp was inaugurated in the village of Slavske. In March of the same year, on the initiative and with the participation of Yaroslav Padokh, sport sections were opened at the branch of the "Play" in Stryi, and they held winter ski weekly gatherings in Slavsky [2; p. 124-126].

Conclusions. Therefore, sport tourism, which today is a mass phenomenon, arises as a separate type of tourism in the XIX century. At that time, he was associated with the curiosity of part of society and his desire to learn more about his history, culture and environment. For these reasons, sport tourism combined historical, ethnographic intelligence and travel around the native land. Young people who were involved in sport tourism in the form of scouting, in addition to physical training, received elements of patriotic education.

Gradually, sport tourism is becoming widespread. Overcoming financial, material and political difficulties, sports, local history and tourist societies during their existence have worked out numerous forms and methods of popularization and propaganda of Ukrainian history, sports, nature and culture using means of tourist and local history activities. Their work experience convincingly indicates the need for coordination of the activities of individual fans of tourism and travel, the concentration of efforts aimed at studying the recreational and cognitive potential of the native land. The activity of tourist and local lore societies and clubs has practically proved that one of the main factors of youth education is knowledge of one's own history and preservation of the nature of the native land, combination of physical development with patriotic and ecological education.

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