

An attempt to determine the focus of the strategy of development of physical culture and sport in rural areas of Ukraine by expert evaluation

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Abstract

Context: we put forward the hypothesis that conducting an expert survey with the involvement of experienced practitioners, bearers of ideas about the state and conditions of existence of the sphere of sport in newly created Ukraine united territorial communities, will allow us to highlight those factors/factors, accounting of which will allow determining some of the critical problems, which solution will form the basis of the necessary and expected strategy.

Objective: to determine the basic approaches to developing physical culture and sport in rural areas of Ukraine by expert evaluation method.

Methods: an author's questionnaire was developed, the content of which was based on the questions in the regional strategy of healthy lifestyles in the united territorial communities, the authors of which were the experts of the Department of Youth and Sports of Dnipropetrovsk Regional State Administration. The survey involved 21 experienced experts of the Dnipropetrovsk regional branch of the All-Ukrainian physical culture and sports society "Kolos" aged from 32 to 72 years, 14 men and seven women. The survey of experts was conducted in December 2020 by answering the author's questionnaire.

Results: the received answers to the questions of the author's questionnaire noted the incredible diversity, scattered, and not coordinated assessments. That allowed the experts to highlight the main problems, the solution of which should be the basis of the strategy.

Conclusion: Therefore, the proposed survey does not allow identifying the central problems on which a policy for developing physical culture and sports in the town can be suggested.

Key words: questionnaire design, physical culture and sports state, rural areas.

Introduction

Important historical aspects of the development of rural areas of Ukraine have already been the subject of scientific research (Shaurenko, 2013). Attention has been paid to the conditions and specifics of the development of sport and physical education in Soviet Ukraine (Timoshenko, 2015) and the restoration and development of rural areas after the collapse of the USSR (Dudziak et al., 2017).

The organizational foundations of the development of physical culture and sports movement among the rural population of Ukraine in the early 1990s are considered (Heviak & Kost, 2000).

Scientific research on the specifics of the functioning and development of physical culture and sports at its different levels in the conditions of the created market (Lishchuk, 2015) and mechanisms of effective state management of physical culture and sports in Ukraine were also carried out (Hasiuk, 2012).

With the deployment of the process of decentralization of power and the transfer of most of the powers to provide services to the population to the localities, regional features of the formation and development of resource potential of rural areas and public administration of the sphere of physical culture and sports (Andrusiv et al., 2020), organizational interaction of sports subjects for all at the regional and local levels were revealed (Lishchuk, 2015). The theoretical and methodological foundations of the sport system for all in Ukraine were formed (Imas et al., 2018). The process of scientific support for the development of physical culture and sport at the level of the territorial community in the context of decentralization of power in Ukraine was initiated (Bazenko, 2018; Prykhodko & Tomenko, 2019).

Scientists have given considerable attention to the development of physical culture and sport at the level of sports organizations and in communities. Meanwhile, further efforts to modernize sport in rural areas have been significantly delayed by the lack of a defined and science-based strategy for the further development of physical culture and sport in newly united territorial communities (UTS). Ukraine's delayed set of reforms in the social sphere and its lagging behind Eastern European countries makes it possible, for example, to take advantage of the already accumulated experience of physical culture development in Poland (Kościółek, 2019; Wyszyński, 2015) and Germany (Horch, 1994; Wicker et al., 2015).

Studies important for determining the strategy of involving the population of all ages in recreational activities have not been conducted in Ukraine either. However, similar works have already been done in different countries. Revealed, for example, features of physical activity, self-efficacy, and quality of life of the adult population in the Czech Republic (Mudrak et al., 2015), the influence of perceived social support, loneliness, and physical strength factor on the quality of life of older people in South Korea (Kang et al., 2018; Li et al., 2014), social representations of older

people among Chilean elders from different cities with different historical and sociodemographic backgrounds (Moreno, 2016) and others.

In foreign countries, other essential aspects of society, including wellness, support of ways to engage people in communities in active lifestyles, have already been studied and described (Huxhold et al., 2013), features of health-related quality of life and related factors in functionally independent older people (Machón et al., 2017). Conversely, the progression of age-related functional limitations in physical activity, positive aging in the context of well-being effects, and community resilience, on the importance of a positive view of aging for physical well-being among middle-aged and older adults (Bartholomaeus et al., 2019).

So, currently, in Ukraine, there is an acute and still unresolved scientific problem of developing a strategy for the development of physical education and sport in rural areas, considering the existing conditions.

The hypothesis of our study was the scientific anticipation that the involvement of experts in physical culture and sports organizations of the lower level of the physical culture and sports system can determine the requirements for the content of the strategy of sports development in rural areas.

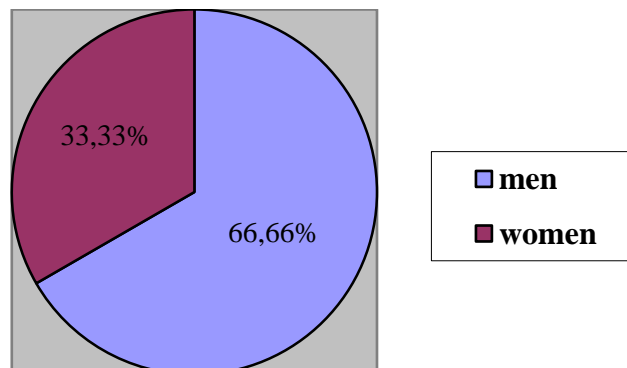
Our purpose was to determine the basic approaches to developing physical culture and sport in rural areas of Ukraine by expert evaluation methods.

Methods

Participants and match data

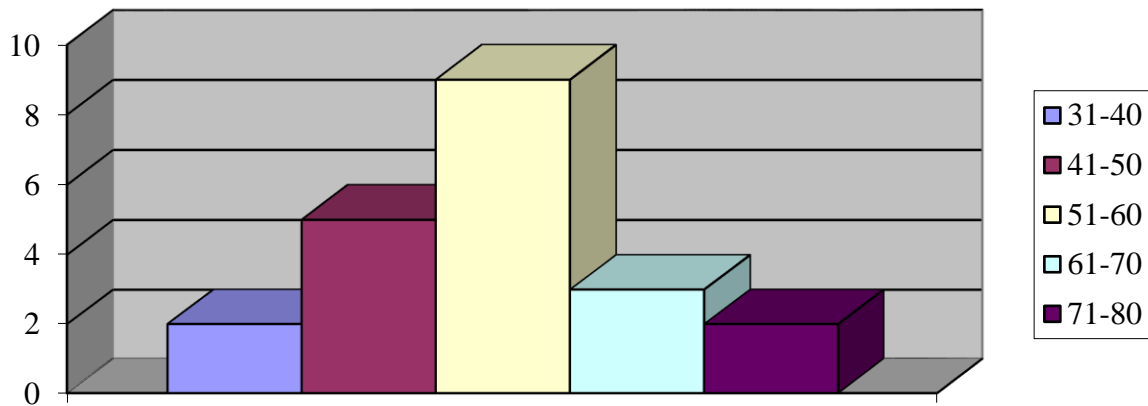
The survey of experts was conducted in December 2020 by answering the author's questionnaire. The sample of experts involved was a total of 21 people, namely members of the council of the Dnepropetrovsk territorial organization of the society "Kolos," aged from 32 to 72 years, 14 men and seven women. Figure 1 reflects that the sample included men and women in a proportion of 2:1.

Figure 1. Distribution of experts by article.



Regarding the age characteristics of the interviewees, the sample includes 2 participants aged 31-40 years, 5 participants aged 41-50 years, 9 participants aged 51-60 years, 3 participants aged 61-70 years, and 2 participants aged 71-80 years (Figure 2). 66% of the sample were experienced professionals in the 41 to 60 age group (Fig. 2).

Figure 2. Distribution of experts by age.



Thus, it is summarized that the sample of involved experts has all the signs of heterogeneity by age and gender characteristics.

The factors/factors for the assessment of the state of physical education and sport in rural areas, namely in the United Territorial Communities (hereinafter, UTC) (Pshenychnykov & Opikun, 2019) with the author's substantive refinements (questionnaire 1 in Table 1) were identified for the study).

Table 1. Questionnaire to identify the most critical factors influencing the state of physical culture and sports development in the incorporated territorial communities.

Enter the number of ranks	Factors	Factor code
	Business entities lack economic interest in the implementation of sports activities in rural areas to reduce occupational diseases and improve workers' health.	01
	The deteriorating health of the rural population leads to a reduction in the number of people who can be involved in children's and youth sports and sports of the highest achievements and can withstand significant physical loads and achieve high sports results.	02
	Lack of well-established traditions and motivation of the village population to lead a healthy lifestyle and physical culture and sports rehabilitation, as essential factors in physical and social well-being, improving health and extending life expectancy.	03

Enter the number of ranks	Factors	Factor code
	Ineffective, unconnected, and uncomplimentary government activities in the center-region-community system do not guide and encourage community leaders to pay attention to sports.	04
	The mismatch between the quality of recreational physical education and mass sports services and the needs of the rural population, including people with disabilities.	05
	Lack of budget funding for mass sports in the municipalities, inability to raise funds from other sources, and low investment.	06
	There is an insufficient number of highly qualified physical culture and sports specialists in the countryside, with a sufficient number of young specialists graduating from specialized educational institutions every year.	07
	The low level of medical and biomedical support for those engaged in physical culture and ensuring the training of young and high-class athletes.	08
	Low level of promotion of sports and education, efforts to maintain their health, and responsible attitudes of parents to the upbringing of children.	09
	Weak infrastructure, unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in motor activity per the physiological needs, including persons with disabilities.	10
	Low financial, material-technical, and personnel provision of children, youth, and reserve sports.	11
	Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to heads and specialists of community sports in improving the condition of physical education and sports.	12
	Weak modern sports infrastructure in the village, which is incapable of encouraging children and youth to go in for active sports.	13
	The lack of organizational structures in the village (children's and youth sports schools, their departments, and sports clubs) is necessary for developing children's sports.	14

According to the survey mentioned above, letter 1, experts were asked: "Please analyze the degree of importance of the factors, in varying degrees, influencing the development of physical education and sports in the UTC. Do it this way, be the person whose actions depend on the ability to influence the improvement of this important area of community development. Therefore, by highlighting the most important factors, you could have a significant impact on them".

In addition, a survey letter 2 (Table 2) was prepared, in which experts were asked to evaluate the degree of influence of the mentioned factors on the state of physical culture and sport today, as well as their mental influence ten years ago and in 20 years from the present time (i.e., in 2011 and 2031). Due to this, it was supposed to identify promising approaches to developing the strategy for physical culture and sport in rural areas, namely in the UTC, by considering the experts' answers.

Table 2. Questionnaire to assess the influence factors on the state of physical culture and sports development in the United Territorial Communities at present, in the past, and the future.

Factor code	Factors	degree exposure (low 1 - high 5)				
		1	2	3	4	5
01	Economic entities the lack of economic interest in the implementation of sports activities in rural areas to reduce occupational diseases and improve workers' health.					
02	Deterioration of the health of the rural population leads to a decrease in the number of people who can be involved in children's and youth sports and sports of the highest achievements and can withstand significant physical loads and achieve high sports results.					
03	The lack of well-established traditions and motivation of the population in the villages regarding healthy lifestyles and physical and sports rehabilitation using physical culture and sports as essential factors of physical and social well-being, improvement of health, and prolongation of life expectancy.					
04	Ineffective, not interconnected, and not complementary activities of governing bodies in the system "center - region - community," which does not direct and does not encourage community leaders to pay attention to sports.					
05	The mismatch between the quality of recreational physical education and mass sports services and the needs of the rural population, including people with disabilities.					
06	Lack of budget funding for mass sports in the UTC, the inability to attract money from other sources, and the small amount of investment.					
07	There is an insufficient number of highly qualified physical culture and sports specialists in the countryside, with a sufficient number of young specialists graduating from specialized educational institutions every year.					
08	The low level of medical and biomedical support for those engaged in physical culture and ensuring the training of young and high-class athletes.					
09	Low level of sports propaganda and public awareness about the need to make efforts to maintain their health, as well as parents' responsible attitude towards their children's upbringing.					
10	Weak infrastructure, unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in physical activity per the physiological needs, including persons with disabilities.					
11	Low level of financial, material-technical, and personnel provision of children's and youth and reserve sports in the countryside.					
12	Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to heads and specialists of community sports in improving the condition of physical education and sports.					
13	Weak modern sports infrastructure in the village, which is incapable of encouraging children and youth to go in for active sports.					
14	The lack of organizational structures in the village (children's and youth sports schools, their departments, and sports clubs) is necessary for developing children's sports.					

Results

1. Results of the analysis of responses to the first questionnaire

The purpose of the analysis of the responses to the first questionnaire was to highlight the degree of importance of some factors that, to varying degrees, affect the development of physical education and sport in the UTC and which the interviewee would choose first for their activities to address them. The result of processing the data by ranking judgments and summarizing the ranking was forming ideas about ranking modes. Table 3 presents the results of the analysis of the study participants' responses to the first part of the study. An analysis of the data in Table 3 allows for the following generalizations.

Table 3. Modes of ranking judgments of the most critical factors affecting the development of physical education and sport in incorporated territorial communities.

	Judgments													
No	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Mode	8	10	3	1	3	1	4	3	7	2	7	4	2	4

The most frequent assignment by the experts was: when assessing the significance of response 01 (in the questionnaire as a factor code), significance rank 8; when assessing the significance of response 02, significance rank 10; when assessing the significance of response 03, a significance rank of 3; when assessing the significance of response 04, significance rank 1; when assessing the significance of response 05, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 06, significance rank 1; when assessing the significance of response 07, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 08, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 09, significance rank 7; when assessing the significance of response 10, significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of response 11, significance rank 7; when assessing the significance of response 12, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 13, significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of response 14, significance rank 4.

Judgment 06 (insufficient budget financing of mass sports in Tatarstan municipal districts, inability to attract funds from other sources, small amount of investment) took the first place, according to the mode of ranks; second place was shared by 10 (weak infrastructure, unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in motor activity in accordance with the physiological needs, including persons with disabilities) and 13 (weak modern sports infrastructure in rural areas, unable to encourage children and young people to engage in active sports).

The presence of the first three mod ranks of five judgments indicates the possible divergence of opinions of the research participants about which factors are the most important. Therefore, the hopes of the authors of the study that the survey of experts will allow them to narrow, to concentrate attention on a dense group of the most important factors, determining the most

influential among all on the development of physical culture and sports in the UTC, were not justified. Verifying this hypothesis by Kendall's concordance coefficient ($W=0.22$) allows us to formulate the following conclusion. There is a weak degree of agreement between the research participants (experts) concerning the judgments concerning the first questionnaire.

2. Results of the analysis of responses to the second questionnaire

The purpose of analyzing the results of responses to the second question was first to identify the degree of importance of the factors affecting the development of physical education and sport in the UTC. Table 4 presents the results of the analysis of the research participants' answers to this question of the questionnaire.

Table 4. Modes of ranking judgments of the most important factors affecting the development of physical education and sport in the United Territorial Communities at the present time.

	Judgments													
Nº	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Mode	4	3	2	4	4	5	3	3	3	4	5	2	5	4

Analysis of the data in Table 4 allows us to formulate the following generalizations. The experts most often assigned: when assessing the significance of the answer 01, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of the answer 02, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of the answer 03 (lack of formation of permanent traditions and motivation of rural population to lead a healthy lifestyle and physical fitness and sports as important factors of physical and social well-being, improvement of health and prolongation of life expectancy), significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of the answer 04, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of the answer 05, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of the answer 06, significance rank 5; when assessing the significance of the answer 07, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of the answer 08, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of the answer 09, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of the answer 10, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of the answer 11, significance rank 5; when assessing the significance of the answer 12, significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of the answer 13, significance rank 5; when assessing the significance of the answer 14, significance rank 4.

Judgments 03 and 12 took the first place according to the ranking modes, and the second place was shared by 02, 07, 08, and 09.

The presence of 6 judgments in the first three modes of ranks also testifies to the divergence of opinions of the survey participants. The judgments offered in the questionnaire are the most important. There is a weak degree of concordance of opinions among the experts regarding the judgments on the 2nd question. Although the lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to managers and specialists of community sports in improving the state of physical

education and sports, noted by them as necessary, indicates insufficient professional training of specialists to work in current conditions and increase the level of their competence. Verifying this hypothesis by Kendall's concordance coefficient ($W=0.38$) allows us to formulate the following conclusions.

The purpose of the analysis of the answers to the next question was to highlight the degree of importance of the factors that influenced the development of physical culture and sports in the village in the recent past (10 years ago). The result of data processing by ranking the judgments and generalizing the ranking was forming ideas about the ranking modes. Table 5 presents the results of the analysis of the research participants' answers to this question.

Table 5. Modes of ranking judgments of the most critical factors affecting the development of physical education and sport in united territorial communities ten years ago.

	Judgments													
Nº	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Mode	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	4	4

Analysis of the data in Table 5 allows us to make the following generalizations. The experts most often assigned: in assessing the significance of response 01, significance rank 2; in assessing the significance of response 02, significance rank 2; in assessing the significance of response 03, significance rank 2; in assessing the significance of response 04, significance rank 2; in assessing the significance of response 05, significance rank 3; in assessing the significance of response 06, significance rank 4; in assessing the significance of response 07, significance rank 3; in assessing the significance of response 08, significance rank 3; in assessing the significance of response 09, significance rank 2; in assessing the significance of response 10, significance rank 4; in assessing the significance of response 11, significance rank 4; in assessing the significance of response 12, significance rank 2; in assessing the significance of response 13, significance rank 4; in assessing the significance of response 14, significance rank 4.

Judgments 01, 02, 03, 04, 09, and 12 took the first place, according to the mode of ranks; the second place was shared by 05, 07, and 08. The presence of 9 judgments in the first three modes of ranks indicates a significant difference in the opinions of research participants concerning the factors even if they understand the situation in physical culture and sport in rural areas, which they had in 2020, that is, in 10 years.

Checking Kendall's concordance coefficient ($W=0.2$) allows us to formulate a conclusion: there is a weak degree of agreement of opinions between the research participants (experts) concerning the judgments on question 3.

The purpose of the analysis of the answers to the last question is to highlight the degree of importance of the factors influencing the development of physical culture and sport in the united

territorial communities in the foreseeable future (in 10 years). Table 6 presents the results of the analysis of the research participants' answers to this question.

Table 6. Modes of judgment rank the most critical factors affecting the development of physical education and sport in incorporated territorial communities in 10 years.

	Judgments													
№	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Mode	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4

The data analysis in Table 6 makes it possible to state the following. The experts most often assigned: when assessing the significance of response 01, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 02, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 03, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 04, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 05, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 06, significance rank 5; when assessing the significance of response 07, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 08, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 09, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 10, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 11, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 12, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 13, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 14, significance rank 4.

Judgments 04, 08, 09, and 12 shared the first place in rank modality, while judgments 01,02,03,05, 07, 10,11,13 and 14 shared the second place.

The presence of 12 judgments in the first three modes of ranks indicates noticeable significant differences in the opinions of research participants regarding which factors are the most important. Verifying this hypothesis by Kendall's concordance coefficient ($W=0.27$) allows us to formulate the following: there is a weak degree of agreement between the research participants (experts) regarding the judgments on question 4.

The purpose of the analysis of the answers to the last question was to highlight the degree of importance of the factors influencing the development of physical culture and sports in UTC, the effect of which cannot be changed. Table 7 presents the results of the analysis of the research participants' answers to the last question.

Table 7. Modes of the ranks of judgments about the factors, the effect of which cannot be changed.

	Judgments													
№	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Mode	2	3	2	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	4

The data analysis in Table 6 makes it possible to make this generalization. The experts most often assigned: when assessing the significance of response 01, significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of response 02, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 03, significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of response 04, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 05, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 06, significance rank 5; when assessing the significance of response 07, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 08, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 09, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 10, significance rank 2; when assessing the significance of response 11, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 12, significance rank 3; when assessing the significance of response 13, significance rank 4; when assessing the significance of response 14, significance rank 4.

Factors 01, 03, and 10 shared the first place regarding rank modality, while factors 02,07,08,09, and 12 shared the second place.

The presence of the first three modes of ranks of 8 judgments again indicates the divergence of opinions of the research participants about which factors are the most important. Verifying this hypothesis by Kendall's concordance coefficient ($W=0.12$) allows us to formulate the following conclusion "there is a weak degree of agreement of opinions between the experts regarding judgments on the last question".

Discussion

According to the results of the analysis of question 1 (to identify the most critical factors influencing the state of development of physical culture and sports in Tatarstan city), the experts focused primarily on the factors described by the categories (in order of importance) 06 "Lack of budget financing of mass sports in the Tatarstan city, inability to attract funds from other sources, low investment," 10 "Weak infrastructure, unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in motor activity per physiological needs." The consistency of opinions is weak (Kendall's coefficient of concordance $W=0.22$), which indicates a considerable disagreement in experts' opinions regarding these judgments and gives the possibility to speak about the probable greater hypotheticality of the results of the study analysis than about their reliability.

According to the results of the analysis of question 2 (to identify the factors that most objectively affect the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC at present), the experts focused primarily on the factors described by the categories (in order of importance) 03 "The lack of established traditions and motivation of the village population regarding healthy lifestyle and physical and sports rehabilitation employing physical culture and sports as important factors of physical and social well-being, improvement of health and extension of life." The consistency of opinions is weak (Kendall's coefficient of concordance index $W=0.38$) but close to the average

values (threshold $W=0.4$), which indicates an enormous disagreement in the opinions of experts on these judgments and gives the possibility to speak about the probable greater hypotheticality of the research analysis results than about their credibility.

According to the results of the analysis of question 3 (to highlight the factors that most objectively influenced the state of the development of physical culture and sports in the UTC in the past), the experts focused primarily on the factors described by the categories (in order of importance) 01 "Lack of economic interest of the subjects of economic activity in implementation of sporting events in the countryside to reduce occupational morbidity and improve the health of workers", 02 "Deterioration of the health of the rural population, which leads to a decrease in the number of people who can be attracted to children and youth sports and sports of the highest achievements and are able to withstand significant physical activity and achieve high sports results", 03 "The lack of formation of permanent traditions and motivation of the population of villages to maintain a healthy lifestyle and physical culture and sports rehabilitation by means of physical culture and sports, as important factors of physical and social well-being, improvement and prolongation of life", 04 "Ineffective, not interconnected and not complementary activities of government bodies in the system "center - region - community, which does not direct and encourage community leaders to pay attention to sports", 09 "Low level of promotion of sports and education of the population in relation to the need to make their own efforts to maintain their health, as well as the responsible attitude of parents to raising children", 12 "Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to leaders and specialists of sports communities in improving the state of physical culture and sports", 05 "Inconsistency in the quality of health-improving physical culture and mass sports to the needs of the rural population, including people with disabilities", 07 "Insufficient number of highly qualified specialists in physical culture and sports in rural areas with a sufficient number of young specialists graduating from specialized educational institutions annually", 08 "Low level the Department of medical and biomedical support of people who are engaged in physical culture, as well as the provision of training for young athletes and high-class athletes". The consistency of opinions is weak (the indicator of the Kendal concordance coefficient is $W = 0.2$), which indicates large disagreements in the opinions of experts regarding these judgments and makes it possible to speak about the probable greater hypotheticals of the results of the study analysis than about their reliability.

According to the results of the analysis of question 4 (to highlight the factors that most objectively affect the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC in the future), the experts are focused primarily on the factors described by the categories (in order of importance) 08 "Low level of medical and biomedical support of individuals engaged in physical culture, as well as ensuring the training of young athletes and high-class athletes", 09 "Low level of promotion of sports and education of the population regarding the need to make their own efforts to maintain their health, as well as the responsible attitude of parents to raising children", 12 "Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to leaders and specialists of sports communities in

improving the state of physical culture and sports”, 01 “Lack of economic interest of economic entities in the implementation of sports activities in the countryside to reduce occupational morbidity and improve the health of workers”, 02 “The deterioration of the health of the rural population, which leads to a decrease in the number of people who can be involved in youth sports and sports of the highest achievements and are able to withstand significant physical exertion and achieve high sports results”, 03 “The lack of formation of permanent traditions and motivation of the population of villages regarding a healthy lifestyle and physical culture and sports rehabilitation by means of physical culture and sports, as important factors of physical and social well-being, improving health and extending life expectancy”, 05 “Inconsistency of the quality of health-improving physical culture and mass sports needs rural population, including people with disabilities”, 07 “Insufficient number of highly qualified specialists in physical culture and sports in rural areas with a sufficient number of young specialists graduating from specialized educational institutions annually”, 10 “Weak infrastructure a structure that is unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in physical activity in accordance with physiological needs, including people with disabilities”, 11 “Low level of financial, material, technical and personnel support for children and youth and reserve sports in the countryside”, 12 “Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to leaders and community sports specialists in improving the state of physical culture and sports”, 14 “Lack of organizational structures in the countryside (CYSS, their branches and sports clubs) necessary for the development of children's sports” The agreement of opinions is weak (the indicator of the Kendal concordance coefficient is $W = 0.27$), which indicates great disagreements in the opinions of experts regarding these judgments and makes it possible to speak about the probable greater hypotheticalness of the results of the study analysis than about their reliability.

According to the results of the analysis of question 5 (factors that objectively affect the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC and the state of which cannot be changed), the experts are focused on the factors described by the categories (in order of importance) 01 "Lack of economic interest of business entities in the implementation of sports activities in rural areas to reduce occupational diseases and improve the health of workers", 03 "Lack of established traditions and motivation of the population of villages to maintain a healthy lifestyle and physical culture and sports rehabilitation by means of physical culture and sports, as important factors of physical and physical social well-being, improving health and prolongation of life expectancy", 10 "Weak infrastructure, unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in physical activity in accordance with physiological needs, including people with disabilities", 02 "Deterioration of the health of the rural population, which leads to a decrease in the number of people who can be involved in youth and high achievement sports and are able to withstand significant physical activity and achieve high sports results", 07 "Insufficient number of highly qualified specialists in physical culture and sports in the countryside with a sufficient number of young specialists graduating from specialized educational institutions every year", 08 "Low level of medical and

biomedical support for people involved in physical culture, as well as ensuring the training of young athletes and high-class athletes, as well as the responsible attitude of parents to raising children", 12 "Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to leaders and specialists of sports communities in improving the state of physical culture and sports". Experts' opinions regarding these judgments make it possible to speak about the greater hypotheticals of the results of the analysis of the study than about their reliability.

Conclusions

Compared with the future and the past, now the most influential on the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC are the factors described by the judgments 01 "Lack of economic interest of economic entities in the implementation of sports activities in rural areas to reduce occupational diseases and improve health", 02 "The deteriorating health of the rural population, which leads to a decrease in the number of individuals who can be involved in children's and youth sports and sports of the highest achievements and are able to withstand significant physical exertion and achieve high sports results", 03 "Lack of well-established traditions and motivation of the population in the villages to lead a healthy lifestyle and physical culture and sports rehabilitation means, as important factors in physical and social well-being, improve health and extend life expectancy", 04 "Ineffective, unconnected, and uncomplimentary government activities in the center-region-community system that do not guide and encourage community leaders to pay attention to sports", 09 "The low level of sports propaganda and public awareness about the need to make their own efforts to maintain their health, as well as the responsible attitude of parents to raising children" and 12 "Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to community leaders and sports specialists in improving physical education and sports".

Some factors have, according to experts, the same influence on the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC in the past, future, and present (described by categories 08 "Low level of medical and biomedical support of people involved in physical culture, as well as ensuring the training of young athletes and athletes high class," 10 "Weak infrastructure, unable to meet the needs of the population of all ages in physical activity per physiological needs, including people with disabilities" and 14 "Lack of organizational structures in the village (children's and youth sports schools, their branches and sports clubs necessary for the development of children's sports").

Some factors have the same impact on the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC in the past and present (described by categories 03 "Lack of established traditions and motivation of the village population to lead a healthy lifestyle and physical culture and sports rehabilitation as important factors in physical and social well-being, improve health and prolong life expectancy," 12 "Lack of timely and effective methodological assistance to community sports managers and specialists in improving the state of physical education and sports").

Experts assess some factors as having the most negligible impact on the state of development of physical culture and sports in the UTC (described by categories 06 "Lack of budget funding for mass sports in the UTC, inability to raise funds from other sources, low investment," 11 "Low level of medical and biomedical provision for persons engaged in physical culture, as well as providing training for young athletes and high-class athletes," 13 "Weak modern sports infrastructure in rural areas, unable to encourage children and young people to engage in active sports").

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