



Sports volunteering: abstract and analytical review

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Dr. Hab., Professor **S.G. Seiranov**¹
 Dr. Hab., Professor **S.N. Myagkova**¹
 PhD **B.Yu. Aleksandrov**¹
E.E. Barienikova¹

¹Russian University of Sport "SCOLIPE", Moscow

Corresponding author: mixor@mail.ru

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Abstract

Objective of the study was to identify the main directions of the formation and development of the theoretical and methodological basis of research on the issues of sports volunteering.

Methods and structure of the study. An array of scientific papers on the subject of sports volunteering has been systematized.

Results and conclusions. The topic of the sports volunteer movement in Russia is of academic interest from the scientific community: teachers, sociologists, economists, historians and managers.

In their research, scientists and practitioners agree that in order to effectively organize their work, sports volunteers must have systemic knowledge about sports and the specifics of sports competitions. The scope of the work of a sports volunteer is quite wide and varied: from performing elementary control or warning functions to solving issues that require serious preparation.

Thus, a modern mass, international sports event cannot take place without the involvement of sports volunteers, the organization and training of which remains a very urgent task for the industry to this day.

Keywords: *volunteering, sports volunteering, charitable activities, youth policy.*

Introduction. The modern geopolitical reality requires from the bodies implementing the youth policy in the Russian Federation, special attention to the development in our country of both volunteering in general and sports volunteering in particular. It should be noted that the fulfillment of the tasks established in the Strategy for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 requires the organization of large-scale work to train high-class sports volunteers and methodological support for this process.

Objective of the study was to identify the main directions of the formation and development of the theoretical and methodological basis of research on the issues of sports volunteering.

Results of the study and their discussion. Sports volunteering can be attributed to one of the popular areas of volunteering in Russia, which, within the framework of the Concept for the Development of Volunteer-

ing (Volunteering) in the Russian Federation until 2025, is ranked as one of the main areas of volunteering. The concept defines sports volunteering through the prism of the main directions of its development in the field of physical culture and sports: participation in the organization and (or) holding of sports and sports events; participation in the organization and activities of sports facilities; participation in the organization and holding of sports events among persons with disabilities and the disabled; participation in the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, physical culture and sports; involvement in voluntary (volunteer) activities of famous athletes, professional workers in the field of physical culture and sports.

The problems of sports volunteering in their scientific works are revealed by researchers from various scientific fields.

In the economic sphere, studies were carried out in the following areas: assessment of the labor potential of volunteering (S.V. Esina, L.A. Kudrinskaya, L.I.



Ivanova-Shvets), volunteering as a form of employment (R.P. Kolosova, I.A. Sergievskaya, O.V. Zabelina, A.V. Trokhina) and others.

So, in his works A.V. Trokhina offers her own methodology for assessing the labor potential and the economic effect of volunteering and considers volunteering as a special form of activity [11, p. 523]. O.V. considers volunteering as a new form of employment. Zabelina. The author notes that "the typology of volunteering significantly coincides with the classifications of forms of employment (seasonal, periodic, formal, informal volunteering)" [5, p. 783]. L.N. Ivanova-Shvets in her work characterizes volunteering as an effective "investment of a person in personal formation and professional development and the economic well-being of the country" [7, p. 36].

Among the pedagogical research works in the following areas can be noted: features of the formation of volunteering (Ya.S. Tikhonovskaya, N.I. Gorlova, V.D. Ivanov), issues of promoting volunteering among the youth (N.U. Yarychev, R.A. Gabdrakhmanova), volunteer management (M.K. Sanina, I.F. Faizullin, A.G. Vasiliadi), etc.

In his study, M.K. Sanina notes that when preparing significant mass sports events in Russia, it is necessary to use international experience in organizing sports volunteer work (determining the scope of a volunteer's activities, determining the necessary competencies of a volunteer, connecting a volunteer with a customer, describing a volunteer's job responsibilities) [9, p. 320].

I.F. Fayzullin in his work notes that in the process of volunteering at major sporting events, students of higher educational institutions of physical culture can form the following general cultural competencies: "self-improvement, reflection, proactivity, organization, stress resistance, social creativity, teamwork, foreign language communicative competence, citizenship, sociability and tolerance" [12, p. 7].

In his scientific study, A.G. Vasiliadi claims that the system of formation of professionally applied personal physical culture of students of physical culture institutes by means of volunteer activity is open, well-structured, variable, with well-developed implementation mechanisms [3, p. 8].

N.I. Gorlova notes that over the past decade, a fundamental legal basis has been created for further work in the direction of regulating volunteer activities. An important tool for popularizing volunteering, according to the author, "is the introduction of the "Standards for supporting volunteerism (volunteering) in the regions of the

Russian Federation", developed by the ANO "Agency for Strategic Initiatives for the Development of New Projects" [2, p. 226]. In particular, these standards regulate such concepts as "volunteer center", "volunteer resource center", "tasks of the volunteer center", etc.

Of academic interest are the studies of sociologists, which can be divided into the following areas: volunteering as a form of social activity of the population (N.V. Gubina, M.V. Pevnaya, V.V. Ovsiy), volunteering as an element of civil society (T.P. Belova, G.E. Zborovsky, A.M. Evlagina), socialization of youth (L.E. Sikorskaya), etc.

In his study, V.V. Ovsiy considers volunteering through the prism of an institutional approach, which, in his opinion, is an important institution of civil society. Through the development of sports volunteering, the state reduces the costs of implementing its policy in the field of physical culture and sports, which, in turn, accelerates the process of institutionalization of volunteering itself [8, p. 204]. The institutional approach contributes to the increase of consistency in the research of sports volunteering, as it contributes to a comprehensive, systematic analysis of the activities of the entire volunteer organization, and not of its individual member.

Research by M.V. Pevnaya prove that the terms "volunteering" and "volunteering" are synonymous, since these concepts are based on similar activities that bear "signs of institutional consolidation" [3, p. 345].

N.V. Gubina, as part of her research, systematized the values of volunteers, among which she singled out the following: health, the possibility of self-development and self-realization, a sense of solidarity and belonging, an active active life, knowledge, development, love, freedom, happiness of others and creativity. The data obtained by the author indicate that the most common motives for volunteering are the desire to be useful, to contribute to society, faith and kindness [3, p. 347].

In the candidate's dissertation of A.M. Evlegina gives the author's definition of "motivation for participation in volunteering: it is a stable interest that arises in the subject and leads to action and a way to satisfy external and internal needs" [4, p. 16]. The author identifies three dominant factors influencing participation in volunteer activities: "the social factor, the factor of knowledge and the factor of achievement" [4, p. 17].

In a very relevant at the moment dissertation for the degree of candidate of sociological sciences "Management of sports volunteering: institutional aspects",



its author, D.F. Telepaeva proves that "the specifics of sports volunteering as a social community and as a type of activity is primarily determined by the characteristics of three institutional subsystems: elite sports, professional sports; physical culture, mass and amateur sports; the sphere of a healthy lifestyle and adaptive sports" [10, p. 9]. It can be argued that these subsystems contain separate structures that differ in type and organizational principle. They attract a diverse group of sports volunteers and activists.

Conclusions. Having conducted an abstract and analytical review on the development of the sports volunteer movement in Russia, we can state that the scientific community is particularly interested in this issue. This issue is included in the range of scientific interests of teachers, sociologists, economists, historians and managers.

In their research, scientists and practitioners agree that in order to effectively organize their work, sports volunteers must have systemic knowledge about sports and the specifics of sports competitions. The scope of the work of a sports volunteer is quite wide and varied: from performing elementary control or warning functions to solving issues that require serious preparation.

Thus, a modern mass, international sports event cannot take place without the involvement of sports volunteers, whose organization and training for the industry to this day remains a very urgent task.

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