

ФОРУМ. НАУКОВІ ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ**Zhuravlev Y. V.****Kharkiv mayor Alexander Pogorelko**

Only a few specialists know today the name of a person who personified at the beginning of the century Kharkiv as a municipal unit, one way or another involved with all the major events experienced by the city in the one that is not so distant according to the standards of history, the epoch. 1900-1912, when Alexander Pogorelko held the position of the Kharkiv mayor, whose contemporaries were positively evaluated by his work as "the era of Pogorelko."

In the history of pre-revolutionary Kharkiv, only two: Lamakin and Pogorelko headed the city for 12 years in a row, with the first of them left the post in the far 1823.

The vowels of the Kharkiv City Duma four times elected his city head. During his stay on this post, Pogorelko, the city budget (his revenue part) grew from 1 871 822 rubles, in 1900 to 5 174 215 rubles. in 1912, 1 that is almost three times in the conditions of virtually absent inflation.

According to Pogorelko, Kharkiv, in terms of the number of population (238,278 people without suburbs in 1912), in Ukraine was second only to Odessa and Kiev. The tasks that faced Kharkiv city administration were similar to those that were solved by the "fathers of the city" in Moscow, Petersburg, Warsaw, or Riga. Under the leadership of Pogorelko, with his active participation or on his initiative, dozens of large and small affairs took place, some of them have their echoes in today's day. These are nameless, silent monuments to Pogorelko and dozens of his associates on urban self-government.

Let's list only some of them:

- a tram appeared in Kharkov All prerevolutionary tram routes were laid in the city under Pogorelko;
- the city received its own water supply, a sewage system was designed and the construction of its first line began;
- the indoor market in the Blagoveshchensky Bazaar was conceived and designed, its construction began;

- monuments to A. Pushkin and N. V. Gogol appeared in the city;

- new buildings of the city bank (the first-born of concrete construction in Kharkiv), pawnshop, art school and many others were built;

- in Kharkov, an art school was opened, the Nikolaev hospital, an eye clinic for them. L. L. Girshman, outpatient clinics, higher female courses, dozens of primary schools.

To master the skills of the city head, Pogorelko came under the difficult conditions of the first economic crisis that covered the Russian Empire at the beginning of this century. The production of industrial enterprises (primarily metallurgical and metalworking) did not find sales, the factories were closed, the number of unemployed increased, financial and credit institutions, closely linked with industry, collapsed.

Survived the collapse and the largest Kharkiv banks – Land and Trading. The city merchant bank, which was owned by the city public administration, resisted in the conditions of the rubble depreciation of securities. In 1900-1901, Pogorelko acquired a large hands-on experience in management of the city economy, and studied a large volume of contemporary foreign and domestic municipal literature.

For the development of the financial base of the city, Pogorelko envisaged the following main ways: active use of municipal loans, municipalization of the city economy, development of self-government activity of the city, expansion of municipal property.

All these views Kharkiv city mayor outlined in a number of theoretical works. For the first time in Kharkiv and one of the first in the Russian Empire, he looked at the activities of the city government, the development of the city as a complex system consisting of interdependent and mutually influential factors.

Pogorelko, one of the first practitioners, estimated all the benefits of a long-term municipal loan in conjunction with the creation and development of municipal enterprises.

With him in Kharkov was introduced into the law not to invest proceeds from loans to non-profit projects. In this regard, he Pogorelko did not set goals to avoid budget deficits at any cost. Social

expenditures (education, health care, public charity), although far from providing, due to objective reasons, satisfy the needs of the population, constantly and steadily increased.

In 1910-1912 gg. Kharkiv city administration, thanks to the rapid growth of the budget, could somewhat increase the appropriation for the education of the people and medicine. In 1913, the provision for primary education exceeded the level of 1909 almost 2 times and reached 268 534 rubles (4.5% of the annual budget of Kharkiv). The results of these efforts had already affected the First World War, when the number of refusals to admit to children's primary schools of children suitable for their age and living on the territory of Kharkiv sharply decreased. In the same year 1910, the tuition fees for urban primary schools were abolished.

Usova I.E.

Volleyball in the process of physical training of students of higher educational institutions

The accession of Ukraine to the Bologna process and the corresponding adaptation of the domestic educational system to European standards set new important tasks for the higher school to modernize the educational process in terms of expanding independent student preparation and free choice of subjects as part of a general course of study in a higher educational institution.

The Department of Physical Education and Sports of the Kharkiv National University named after V.N. Karazin, within the framework of the classes of the discipline "Physical Education", along with the traditional general physical training, offers students a number of specialized courses: playing sports, martial arts, athleticism, fitness, aerobics, athletics.

The definition of a sport that a student consciously performs is the beginning of a meaningful choice of forms of motor activity that satisfy individual physical and psychological needs. Such a system of free choice of specialization in physical education classes provides students with the opportunity to learn the skills of their chosen sport in the process of learning and continue to study it at the amateur level.