

particular importance is attached to the spatial accuracy of the movements, which is extremely necessary in the first and second passes of the ball, in the pitches, in the attacking hits.

Sports games are notable for the complexity and variety of actions of the players. To take part in the game, you must first examine them.

Each game involves the use of actions that have received the name of gaming techniques. The external form of each technique is determined by its technique or set of elements of motion, allowing to solve the motor problem. Mastering the skills of movement creates favorable conditions for the successful implementation of techniques with the ball.

Shilin V.V.

Concept of national state of M. Dragomanov

Probably the only notable opponent of the Populist school in Ukrainian political science at the time was Mikhail Drahomanov, an outstanding scientist, political and public figure. In many of his political and historical writings, letters, reviews, he sharply criticized the methodological principles of a populist school. The so-called idea of national rule and the interest of the working people were the main component of the historical assessment advocated by the representatives of the populist school. But Drahomanov considered such an approach too limited and even antiscientific. He himself tried to find a more realistic and objective scientific criterion. M. Drahomanov addresses the ideas of the then Western European science, in particular the idea of socio-cultural progress and dialectics, which then occupied a central place in the most widespread socio-philosophical theories.

M. Drahomanov translates into the Ukrainian historical and political idea the idea of progress and identifies it with the idea of moral, economic and political development of society. The basis of political views of M. Drahomanov was laid upon the Spenser theory of evolution as an equilateral differentiation and development of human society. But along with this, the scholar shared the Marxist ideas of socialism as a more progressive system that might arise in industrialized countries, and the

assertion of Karl Marx on politics and the state as a superstructure over the economic basis.

In turn M. Drahomanov in his scientific works, public and political activities synthesized a lot of advanced ideas, which were admired by many politicians, philosophers and writers of that time. Among the main ideological influences that influenced the formation of M. Drahomanov's worldview and his attitude to the question of statehood and sovereignty, we should call classical liberalism, in particular the views of Russian liberal theorists B. Chicherin on the state as a union of free people, state interference in the life of the individual, and K. Kavelina about zemstvos and self-government. It should also be noted liberalism, evolutionism and constitutionalism of the British type of J. Mill, the liberal European historiosophy F. Gizo, the idea of protecting the individual from the state and the democratization of state power through the increase of the weight of local self-government J. Proudhon, and the principle of national self-determination, justified by the Swiss J. Blunchley.

The concept of the state system of M. Drahomov was based on the scientific analysis of European constitutions, including the ideas of public freedoms and decentralization. Centralism, like what existed in his time in the Russian Empire, was considered by the scientist as the greatest evil on the path to a true constitutional system. According to M. Drahomanov, such a centralization could be achieved through the introduction of local self-government of communities, counties, counties and lands. In this case, the land self-governing body is higher in this hierarchy and has the greatest competence, and each self-government has its own internal independence and independence with respect to other bodies of self-government, whether of a higher or lower type. M. Drahomanov considers the central state power to be secondary, but little interested in its organization, paying particular attention to solving the problem of giving broad masses of opportunities for direct influence on legislative and executive power. Therefore, Drahomanov called on the center to be directly dependent on local self-government.

Thus, in comparison with many contemporary European concepts of national sovereignty, in the writings of M. Drahomanov, the notion of sovereignty ceased to be state-centered and filled with more democratic

content both in the internal (the protection of the rights of the people, not only rulers), and external (ensuring the equality of all states in sphere of international relations) plans.

Although the next generation of Ukrainian political scientists and state scientists established the opposite of the populist statehood in Ukrainian political thought, the scientific and ideological legacy of the Populists had a tremendous influence on all further development of both the national science of politics and the state and the practice of state and national construction.