

Original research article

2013 – A YEAR OF SIGNIFICANT ANNIVERSARIES OF THE FACULTY OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF BELGRADE REGARDING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF

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SUMMARY

2013 marks a few important anniversaries of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education related to its long lasting activities of education of personnel in physical culture. The following important anniversaries should be properly marked by appropriate events:

- 75 years of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education (1938-2013).
- 65 years of 4-year studies(1948).
- 50 years from joining the University of Belgrade(1963).
- 45 years of adoption of the Law on the Faculty of Physical Education (1968).

Additionally, it is valuable to mention important jubilees regarding the beginning of education of professional personnel in the field:

- 140 years from publication of the textbook written by Petar Predragović “Short guidelines for lectures of gymnastics in elementary schools” – the first of the kind in the Kingdom of Serbia and the course held for the teachers about the gymnastic instructions (1873).
- 105 years from establishment and work of the School of Gymnastics in Belgrade (1908).
- 85 years from the completed „One-year course for gymnastic teachers“ in Belgrade (1928).

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INTRODUCTION

Development of education is of utmost importance for every country, so considerable attention has been paid to it ever since. Regarding this, its origins have often been sought, i.e. the emergence of the first institutions which performed this significant activity. For all of us who work in the field of physical education it is also important to know where the roots are and when the institutions which started the education of the staff for this purpose were founded.

We may find the roots and the origins of Belgrade University in Great school founded by Dositej Obradovic in 1808, which worked since 1813. It was re-established in November 1833, in Kragujevac, a former capital of Serbia, with 34 students and one teacher. A few years later, i.e. in 1838, the Lyceum was founded, and the Law on Organization of Great school of September 24th 1863 transformed the Lyceum into Great school. In early 1905, the Law on University was adopted and it granted the autonomy of the University.

METHOD

A historical method was applied in this study. .

DISCUSSION

Inspired by the University of Belgrade, which represented the centre of scientific, educational and cultural life in Belgrade, we could search and find the roots of our institutional education of the staff in the field of physical education.

I. The Roots

1. We may find them in *the first courses for primary school teachers* held in Kragujevac in **1872** and **1873**, where the teachers were trained to teach gymnastic classes (140 years ago).

According to the lectures held in these courses, Petar Predragovic wrote a manual titled „**A Brief Guide for Teaching Gymnastics in Primary Schools**“ whose publication was approved by the Ministry of Education in 1873. It was printed in 1.000 copies and it represented valuable professional assistance to the primary school teachers in the following decades (140 years ago).

The courses were organized after the Minister of Education, Dimitrije Matic had decided to introduce gymnastics as a compulsory subject in primary schools (1868).

2. The establishment and the operation of **The Gymnastic School** in Belgrade in 1908 is even more realistic fact of finding the roots of the institutional education of the gymnastic teachers in Serbia (105 years ago).

In January 1908 the Ministry of Education approved the Curriculum according to which the operation of the Gymnastic School was launched on **May 1st 1908** in Belgrade. The first course enrolled 20 attendants including two women. The lectures ended on October 29th and the exam was held from November 1st to November 5th 1908. Out of 20 candidates enrolled, 10 candidates finished the School, including those two women.

Unfortunately, the economic difficulties and the political situation in the Kingdom of Serbia prevented the opening of the second course of the Gymnastic School, i.e. its further continued work on creating its own qualified professional staff for this school subject. In addition, the Balkan Wars, the First World War, as well as numerous difficulties in the newly formed Kingdom of Yugoslavia prevented the further operation of this Gymnastic School.

3. The establishment of „**One-year course for gymnastics teachers**“ in the academic **1927/28** may also be considered the beginning of the systematic education of PE teachers, because the engagement of Sokol's representatives in secondary school PE teaching was not sufficient (85 years ago).

Therefore, in order to mitigate the lack of professional staff in teaching gymnastics „ **One-year course for gymnastics teachers**“ was organized in the academic 1927/28 in Belgrade which was attended by 33 participants, out of whom 9 were girls. It was a generation of teachers who graduated from the teachers' training school then. (85 years ago).

II. Origins and Development

However, undisputable historical fact is that **THE FACULTY OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF BELGRADE** is the first institution founded in the field of the education of PE teachers in Serbia, which has been continually operating for **75 years** (1938-2013).

Therefore, it is necessary to recall the establishment and the development of this renowned institution.

1.

It started as „*One-year preparation course for PE teachers in schools*“, whose opening ceremony was performed on September 15th 1938 in the small hall of Sokol House Belgrade in 27 Deligradska Street. The Curriculum was prescribed and it included 25 subjects (75 years ago).

Adolf Pihler, PhD was appointed the administrator of this One-year course. The entrance exam was organized from September 11th to September 14th 1938 and on the basis of the results achieved, 51 participants were enrolled. The school worked for two semesters, and the final exams were carried out from June 25th to July 17th 1939, and after that most of the 49 participants who completed this One-year course became PE teachers in secondary schools and teachers' training schools.

2.

It continued its work as the School for Physical Education (SPE), because during the first year of *One-year course*, the Minister of people's physical education realizing the necessity to enlarge the program of professional training of teachers prescribed „*The Regulation on School for physical education*“ on March 24th 1939, pursuant to the Decision of the Ministerial Council, which established the School for Physical education, seated in Belgrade.

This newly established school was advanced vocational school at the same level with the Teachers' training College whose task was to prepare PE teachers for all kinds of schools as well as the experts in specific branches of physical education.

The curriculum predicted 30 subjects. Milivoje Vuk Aracic was appointed rector.

In the academic 1939/40 33 male and 25 female students were enrolled and in the academic 1940/41 there were 35 male and 21 female students.

However, the beginning of the Second World War (1939) and the immediate war danger that threatened the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, forced the Minister of people's physical education to make the decision on dismissal of the School for physical education on March 31st, 1941. The April war in 1941 against the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and consequently its occupation, interrupted the regular instruction for the students of physical education, but not the work of the School, which continued to exist administratively.

3.

The School for physical education continued its work pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Education of the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia of July 18th 1945 on the establishment of One-year Advanced Course which was submitted to the School's rector. The reduction of the duration of the course to one year resulted from the great and urgent necessity for rapid creation of necessary professionals in the field of physical culture. On July 19th already the calls for enrolment of the participants in this Course were submitted.

During August and September the entrance exam was carried out and classes began in the academic 1945/46 with a definite curriculum adopted in October, as well as „ The guidelines for internal operations“ and the Decision on admission of 61 candidates as full-time students of the School for physical education, with the number of students in November being 75.

Most of the teachers in this academic year were the teachers in 1938 and 1939 (B. Polic, V. Smolaka, V. Kavcic, M. Nisavic, M. Sepa, S. Radovanovic, V. Stevanovic, D. Stevanovic), but some new teachers were also appointed (Olga Skovran, Radmilo Anastasijevic, PhD, Zivojin Jovanovic, Zoran Zujovic, Stevan Englbrecht, Kosta Popovic, Anton Luksic).

4.

Recognizing the need for more professional staff in the field of physical education (physical culture) the Government of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia adopted „the Decree on the State Institute for Physical Culture (DIF)“ on **July 16th** pursuant to which the School for physical education was dismissed and **the State Institute for Physical Culture (DIF)** was established.

Pursuant to this Decree the State Institute for Physical Culture was established as a high vocational school of general public importance, whose task was to prepare highly qualified PE managers and teachers. It was determined that the studies were to last three years, and two years later (**1948**) the studies were prolonged to **four** years, which made this school equal in rank with other higher education organizations (65 years ago).

Starting from the academic 1951/1952 the name of the State Institute for Physical Culture was changed into **the Institute for Physical culture**, in accordance with the existing socio-political and administrative changes, in the initiated process of withering away of the state. Except for the name change, all the obligations, tasks, organization and function of the School remained the same.

5.

“The Law on **Advanced School for Physical Education**” emanated by the National Assembly of the People’s Republic of Serbia on **October 12th 1956** made

equal the position of students of this School with the status of the students of other faculties with the provision that follows: "The Diplomas issued by the Advanced School have the same value as the Diplomas issued by the Faculties of the University"

The Advanced School for Physical education **became a member of the University of Belgrade on January 6th 1963**, which was a credit to this institution for overall contributions made in education and scientific work. That way it was admitted that it reached the level and range of other faculties of the University of Belgrade (50 years ago).

In September **1968**, after 30 years of work in the building of the former Sokol House, of the Sokol society of Belgrade in 27 Deligradska street, the School moved to a new building at Kosutnjak (45 years ago).

6.

The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia emanated the Law on **Faculty of Physical Education on December 11th 1968** which said that "The Advanced School for Physical Education in Belgrade shall continue its work as the Faculty for Physical Education".

That way the ceaseless efforts and tentative of the teachers, students and employees of this School to reach the level of the faculty – the highest university educational-scientific institution, were rewarded.

The Faculty for Physical Education changed its name into **the Faculty for Physical Culture in 1987**.

The change of the name into the *Faculty of physical culture (FFK)* was made in **1990**, and in **2000** the name was changed into ***THE FACULTY OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION***.

CONCLUSION

Analysing the entire period under consideration, from the emergence and the beginning of the first educational institutions in the field of physical culture, it may be noticed that in 2013 there is a number of significant anniversaries in this regard, especially of the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education in Belgrade, in its many years of work on qualifying its staff for the needs of physical culture.

These significant anniversaries should be properly marked by appropriate manifestations, celebrations, exhibitions, and in particular:

1. 140 years

from *the publication of Petar Predragovic's manual „A Brief Guide for Teaching Gymnastics in primary schools“* – the first one in the Principality of Serbia and *the course for teachers on teaching gymnastics classes* held in Kragujevac (1873-2013).

2. 105 years

from the establishment and the operation of the *Gymnastic school* in Belgrade (1908).

3. 85 years

from *„One-year course for gymnastics teachers“* held in Belgrade (1928-2013).

4. 75 years

of the work of the *Faculty of Sport and Physical Education* (1938-2013), which started as *„One-year preparation course for PE teachers in schools “*, on **September 15th 1938** in the building of Sokol House Belgrade in 27 Deligradska Street.

5. 65 years

from the State Institute for Physical Culture becoming a **four-year study** program (1948-2013).

6. 50 years

from *admission* of High school for Physical education into *the University of Belgrade* on **January 6th 1963** (1963-2013).

7. 45 years

from the School moving into *a new building at Kosutnjak* (1968-2013)

8. 45 years

from adoption of the Law on the *Faculty for Physical Education* on **December 12th 1968** (1968-2013).

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2013. ГОДИНА - ГОДИНА ЗНАЧАЈНИХ ЈУБИЛЕЈА ФАКУЛТЕТА СПОРТА И ФИЗИЧКОГ ВАСПИТАЊА ИЗ БЕОГРАДА У ОБРАЗОВАЊУ СТРУЧНИХ КАДРОВА

САЖЕТАК

У 2013. години се стекло више значајних јубилеја Факултета спорта и физичког васпитања у његовом дугогодишњем раду на образовању кадрова за потребе физичке културе. Ове важне годишњице потребно је достојно обележити пригодним манифестацијама, а то су:

- 75 година рада Факултета спорта и физичког васпитања (1938–2013).
- 65 година од преласка на четворогодишње студије (1948).
- 50 година од пријема Факултета у Београдски универзитет (1963).
- 45 година од доношења Закона о Факултету за физичко васпитање (1968).

Осим тога, вредно је обележити и значајне јубилеје почетака образовања стручних кадрова у овој области и то:

- 140 година од штампања приручника Петра Предраговића „Кратка упутства за предавање наставе гимнастике у основним школама“- првог у Кнежевини Србији, и одржаног курса за учитеље о предавању наставе гимнастике (1873).
- 105 година од оснивања и рада Гимнастичке школе у Београду (1908).
- 85 година од завршеног „Једногодишњег курса за наставнике гимнастике“ у Београду (1928).

Кључне речи: Факултет спорта и физичког васпитања Београд, образовање, јубилеј, физичка култура

2013. - ГОДОВЩИНА ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЮБИЛЕЕВ БЕЛГРАДСКОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТА СПОРТА И ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ

РЕЗЮМЕ

2013. год знаменуется несколькими важными юбилеями Факультета спорта и физического воспитания, связанными с его деятельностью по формированию кадров в области физической культуры. Эти важные юбилеи должны быть отмечены соответствующими событиями:

- 75 лет труда факультета спорта и физического воспитания (1938-2013).
 - 65 лет от перехода к четырехлетнему обучению (1948).
 - 50 лет присоединения Белградскому университету (1963).
 - 45 лет от принятия Закона о Факультете физического воспитания (1968)
- Кроме того, было бы полезно упомянуть важные юбилеи относительно начала образования профессиональных кадров в области:
- 140 лет после публикации учебника, написанного Петром Предраговичем "Краткое руководство по преподаванию гимнастики в начальной школе" - первый такого рода в Княжестве Сербии и проведенного курса для учителей о преподавании гимнастики (1873).
 - 105 лет от создания и работы Школы гимнастики в Белграде (1908).
 - 85 лет окончания "Годового курса учителей по гимнастике" в Белграде (1928).

Ключевые слова: факультет спорта и физического воспитания Белград, образование, юбилей, физическая культура
