

PROBLEMS OF STUDENT SPORTS IN MOLDOVA

Vasile TRIBOI

State University of physical education and sport of the Republic of Moldova

Abstract

This article provides an analysis of the state, identifies the most burning issues of student sports in Moldova, the ways to resolve them are established.

Key words: *student sports, legislation, financing, management.*

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Political and social-economic reforms occurring in the last decade in Republic of Moldova naturally led to a rethinking of the role and functions of student sports as a system, favoring the maintaining and promoting health, building personal potential of student youth.

In the current market relations when possible state support for sport is essentially limited and its commercialization and professionalization is observed, higher school is forced to optimize the training of future professionals tending actively to fulfill themselves in sports during student years.

Unfortunately, the Moldovan society was not ready to recognize the value of physical culture and sports for the education of harmoniously developed personality and health of students. Controversial reforms, including normative legal, unreasonably delayed, resulting in a negative change of social status of physical culture and sports, the effectiveness of the control system of student sport was significantly reduced.

At the same time, scientists in the country and especially the representatives of sports science did not make a substantive analysis of the problems inherent in student sports, the way out of the situation is not justified, the work of countries with similar socio-economic systems - E.G.Veselkova(1995), A.L.Vlasova (1994), V.I.Joldaka (1994), P.A.Rojkova, P.A.Vinogradova, V.P.Mocenova (2004) (Russian Federation), NV. Jmareva (1989), (Ukraine), V.N.Uvarova (1985) (Republic of Kazakhstan), and others. - require a serious rethink and adaptation to the development of student sports in the Republic of Moldova.

THE AIM OF THE WORK is to identify the most actual problems of the development of student sport sports in the Republic of Moldova and the ways to resolve them.

RESEARCH METHODS

During the study process were used methods of studying legislation and other normative legal acts, documentary sources, and comparison and confrontation method, the method of system analysis.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In many other developed countries student sport is the core of Olympic sport and it is in the state spotlight. Up to 60% of members of national Olympic teams are university students. Social, legal, economic and organizational basis for activities in the field of student sports in many countries are regulated by federal, state and local laws and normative acts. [4]

In Western countries is practiced multilevel building within university sport and recreation programs resulting from the use of competitive elements and gaming activities. A steady trend is revealed towards increased interest of U.S., Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Japanstudents and other, in activities of various wellness programs in their free time instead of mandatory academic studies [4].

For this purpose, on a competitive basis are developed various health and sports programs within universities, which involve not only students and teachers, but also their families. For the development of mass sports and high performance sport and student-athletes opportunities in order to continue studies in the chosen sport in universities were created sports clubs. State support of student sports in different countries differ in their approaches : targeted budget is provided funding for the training of qualified athletes, including university students , with funding at the regional level (state budgets, counties, lands) in accordance with the priorities of the development of sport and existing agreements with clubs; financial support at the local level through local government (usually for the construction of sports facilities, sport competitions and organizing leisure activities); direct financing from the institution of higher education (including programs for extracurricular work) and providing student-athletes with various benefits, and mixedfinancing (a combination of the above approaches , as well as financing from different funds) (4) .

On the background of the developed countries the problems of student sports in the Republic of Moldova become obvious. Statistical data of the Department of Statistics of Moldova show that the number of students in universities and colleges increases every year. Currently, in republic colleges

and universities are enrolled 127,166 students. If we consider that the population of the republic is 4228.9 thousand people, the young students of the republic - constitutes 3%, See Table 1.

This places a special responsibility on the government for the state of student sports affairs. However, the facts suggest that even urgent issues of development of student sport in the country are not solved by the state.

Table 1. Higher education institutions and colleges of the Republic of Moldova

	Number of universities			Number of students		
	Total	Universities	Colleges	Total	Universities	Colleges
2000-2001	91	31	60	101955	79082	22873
2001-2002	98	31	67	101955	79082	22873
2002-2003	91	28	63	118875	95039	23836
2003-2004	83	23	60	127166	104029	23137

First of all, an appropriate legal framework is not set up. Analyzing the basic documents at the national level – the Law of the Republic of Moldova "on education" № 547-XIII of 21.07.95; the Law of the Republic of Moldova "on Physical Culture and Sport" № 330-HIU of 25.03.99; the Law of the Republic of Moldova "on Public Associations" № 837 of 17.05. 1996 and the Law on Charity and Sponsorship №1420-XV of 31.10.2002 [1], we conclude that sports and physical culture and mass work in the universities of the republic does not have enough general legal provisions.

The educational process within universities of Moldova is regulated and provided by the basic documents of the national level (the Law of the Republic of Moldova on Education № 547-XIII of 21.07.95; the Law of the Republic of Moldova on Physical Culture and Sport № 330 - XIV of 25.03.99). [1]

Unfortunately, these laws do not adequately regulate the development of physical education of young students. Moreover, article 12 p. 2 of the Law on Physical Culture and Sports says: "Institutions independently determine the form and methods of physical culture and sports through public education programs and standards of physical training of students." The training part of the university is so provided, with an ample opportunity to disparage the subject "Physical Culture." In the same article of the Law is stipulated that physical education in higher education should be conducted three times a week during the entire study period.

The Physical Education Curriculum for students in higher education institutions, [1] is approved by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova, provides physical education classes: with a 4-year training period, for 1 to 3 courses of studies and a 5-year period of training - 1-4 courses . In practice today in all higher education institutions of the republic Physical Education classes are held only

on 1 and 2 training courses. And in some private universities physical education classes are not provided for a teaching institution.

Financing problems of student sports are not less indicative. Financing extracurricular activities until 1991 in educational establishments was carried from two sources. First - the budget funds allocated to educational institutions on the sectional work on sports type. The department of physical education carried the management and organization of these activities. The second sources were trade unions.

With these funds, was held sports and mass work that was organized by universities sports clubs. Sports clubs were primary parts of the VSS "Burevestnik".

Budget financing of sectional work at the moment is not available due to lack of funds. In search of other sources of funding sports clubs considered the transfer to them of budget funds, allocated to the university extracurricular sports activities. However, according the legislation (Law of the Republic of Moldova on the State Budget for 2004 N 474-XV of 27.11.2003) [1] budgetary funds cannot be sent in a public organization. Due to the prevailing situation, in all institutions of the Republic the student sports clubs ceased to exist.

Many problems occur, and with the involvement of sponsors. Sponsorship - one of the key elements of marketing policy in sport in many countries. Income derived from the sponsorship contracts, the most often play a crucial role in ensuring the activities of sports organizations and clubs. [2]

Sponsorship of the Republic of Moldova carried out according to the Law on Charity and Sponsorship (№ 1420 - XV of 31.10.2002). This law establishes the framework for the legal regulation of charitable and sponsorship activities, the shape of its support of the central and local public authorities.

The economic agents in sponsoring should be guided by Article 21 of this law:" A person who carries out charitable or sponsorship activities,

confirmed by documents, enjoys tax benefits provided by current tax laws. " Unfortunately, the tax law does not provide interest of the economic agent to carry out sponsorship. See

Table 2. Sports federations recently very rarely find any "good uncle", who allocates a small financial subsidy or financial assistance.

Legislative acts governing the work of public organizations (sports federations and clubs)	Contradictions, limiting the activities of sports federations and clubs
<p>REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA LAW ON PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS (N837 from \ 07/05/96) Article 11; Relations between the State and Public Association. State support any public associations (1) The State may provide to the public associations support, as target funding for their individual applications of social, scientific and cultural programs in the form of concluding contracts for providing works and services, as well as a social order for the implementation of various government programs unlimited circle of Public Associations on a competitive basis. (3) To the children's and youth Public Associations, state provides material and financial support, to children's organizations grants the right to use the premises of schools, high schools, colleges, school institutions, clubs, palaces and houses of culture, of sporting facilities free of charge or on favorable terms.</p>	<p>LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA on the State Budget for 2004 N 474 of 27.11.2003 Article 23. - (1) It isn't allowed to use any budgetary and extra-budgetary funds, as well as internal and external borrowings to provide loans to legal entities and individuals ... Article 24. - (2) The budget and extra-budgetary funds, including in the form of inventories items, used by institutions financed from the budgets of all levels, in violation of the provisions of the normative acts for the issuance of loans or financial assistance to the legal entities and individuals are completely recovered from the last and credited to the appropriate budget without recovery subsequently on the accounts of the creditors ...</p>
<p>Because of these laws contradictions the administration of universities and colleges cannot make the payment of membership dues to the Federation of University Sports.</p>	
<p>REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA LAW ON CHARITY AND SPONSORSHIP No. 1420-XV of 31.10.2002 Article 3. Objectives of the sponsorship activities (1) Sponsorship activities are carried out in order to: (a) financing programs and activities in the field of science, culture, religion, education, literature, arts, sports, health care and guardianship, social protection and social welfare of the population; Article 19. Support for charity and sponsorship activities by the central and local public authorities. (1) Protection of the rights and lawful interests of individuals and legal entities of participants in charity and sponsorship activities is guaranteed and provided by the State; Article 21. Tax exemptions (1) Persons engaged in charity or sponsorship activities, confirmed by documents, benefit from tax exemptions provided by applicable law on tax.</p>	<p>THE TAX CODE THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, No.1163-X111 from 24.04.97 Article 36. (1) A resident taxpayer is entitled of a deduction of any of charitable donations and sponsorship support made by him during the tax year, but not more than 10 per cent of taxable income. For these purposes, the taxable income of the taxpayer is determined by excluding the nominated exemptions provided in this chapter.</p>
<p>Tax legislation does not provide interest the economic agent to perform sponsorship activities.</p>	

CONCLUSIONS

Listed circumstances put forward before the Moldovan society many complex tasks that should radically change the situation in university sport. One of the most urgent and important task is the formation of legal and regulatory framework of activities of subjects of university sports in the country. Currently the institutions of higher education of Moldova, the management bodies' of the recreation and sports movement of the countries

do not have well-defined regulatory - legal guidelines of its activities on the development of student sport. They are forced to rely on long outdated legal rules and subordinate legislation that do not meet the needs of students and do not reflect the realities of today.

As a result of radical changes of the political and socio-economic situation in Moldova there is an urgent need to develop a new curriculum for higher education on the subject" Physical Culture and

Sports ", in which must include the section mass-sports work.

Considering the fact that the Chair of Physical Education is designed to deal only with the educational process in the university, it must be provided a legal basis the activities of sports clubs, which will continue to be the basic structure for organizing and conducting the mass sports work with the students.

In order to create in colleges and in institutes of the Republic a modern and effective management structure of physical culture and sports, it needs to develop the Law of student sports.

Given the importance and significance of sports activities of the Student Federation to integrate the entire mass-physical culture, sportive and health improvement work in the country, to develop legal aspects that should be included in the Tax Code and the Law on the Budget.

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