

WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATION OF OLYMPIC FACULTY ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION FACULTIES

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ABSTRACT

The article reflects the role of Olympic education, and new Ideals and traditions in modern Olympic movement. The article shows the main tasks of people's activities developing knowledge, skills and abilities of humanism in the frame of Olympic movement

Keywords: Olympic movement, pedagogical activities, value, idea, tradition, physical activities, Olympic education system of science, Olympic games, tournament healthy lifestyle.

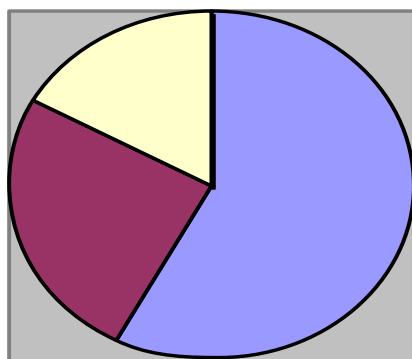
INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In the process of educating and training young people, the Olympic education is becoming increasingly important, with the goal of training young people to Olympic ideals and values. It is important to educate young people about Olympic ideals or intend towards sports and humanitarian moral and ethical values. (1,2)

The main obstacle to the Olympic movement in the modern the or yand practice of pedagogical activity is the separation of certain directions, sections, parts of this movement, and the interconnected, massevents.(3)

At present, there is a need for a reconsideration and practical implementation of this activity. In this system, it is possible to distinguish three components that for man Olympic education, which include: a) a certain system of knowledge; (b) a specific system of motivation for interests, needs, values, views, etc. c) the formation and development of a specific system of skills and abilities.

Directions of Olympic education:



- System of knowledges
- The system of solving problems
- The system of talent and experience

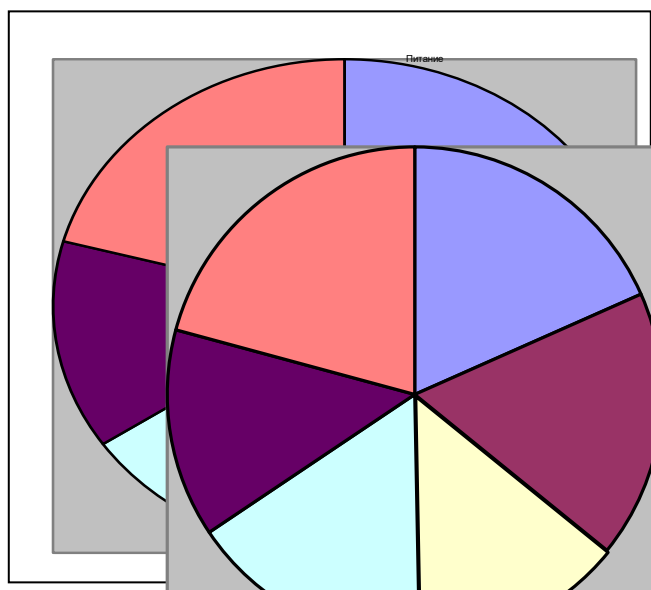
1-picture. The main contents of Olympic education

Taking into account the important role and importance of the Olympic education, as well as the fact that the modern Olympic movement is aimed at the realization of the humanitarian ideals and values of humanity, the aim of the pedagogical activity at the level of the Olympic movement is to promote humanity with the specific sports related should be included. This activity should be characterized by a "sport-humanitarian" nature, ie a knowledge that allows young people to acquire knowledge about the values and values of humanitarian ideals and values that can be achieved through sports and sports, and that enables them to achieve their goals, skills, and emotional responsibilities. (4)

Olympic movements are interrelated and interdependent in the sport of high achievement, ie, pedagogical activities within the framework of this movement should be aimed at shaping the following qualities in young people:

- interest in sports, the need to engage in sports, and the desire to show athletic results as high as possible;
- strive for a healthy lifestyle, displaying beauty, high morals, civilization, humane human relationships with each other and nature;
- The need to actively engage in sports to promote harmonic, comprehensive development, physical skills;
- interest in Olympic Games and Olympic Games;
- desire to participate in Olympic tournaments and demonstrate honest, good conduct (in accordance with the principle of "fairplay");
- aspiration to become an Olympic Movement, to explain and propagate Olympic ideas, promote their development,
- sensation of personal information for realization of values of humanitarian sentiments and emotions (sport and sport), the prevention of physical activity in sports, effective development of the Olympic movement; aesthetic feelings of sport beauty, a sense of intolerance towards behavioral disorders, and so on. (Picture 2)

The directions of pedagogical activity with in Olympics



Interest to sports
Healthy lifestyle
The demand for active activity
Olympic games
Attempt to be participant of Olympic Games
Adoring national identity

2-picture . The directions of pedagogical activity in Olympic games

The main objective of the Olympic movement is to educate and improve the knowledge, skills, and skills of young people in the youth.

Particularly, the ability to use sports in conjunction with other forms of healthy lifestyles to form a physical culture;

- achieving high results in sports competitions: - sports training does not harm the health of the person and does not lead to unilateral development;
- to be consistent in fair and honest struggle, the ability to show courage in sports, and to be convinced that this behavior is the only correct way in sports:
- to improve the ability to perceive, feel and understand the beauty of sports and other aesthetic values, to act according to the laws of beauty in sports and to reflect it in art;
- ability to communicate with other athletes, coaches, referees, journalists, spectators and others;
- To use the same attitude towards nature during sports training, to work in accordance with the requirements of high ecological culture;
- The ability to explain and propagate Olympic ideas.

The solution of these problems in the most vulnerable part of the pedagogical work with young people is now the main content of what is being done within the framework of the Olympic movement. The analysis of this problem and the practice of teaching children and young people to Olympic education have shown that most of these responsibilities are still outdated.

The Olympic education system for children and youth should be covered in a variety of forms and styles in this area. (Table 1)

Ways

1. Work on the promotion and promotion of Olympic movement ideas in schools, universities and other educational institutions (in training sessions directly related to physical culture and sports, as well as other sciences, especially humanities)
2. Special trainings. For example, "Olympic lessons", "Olympic clock" and others
3. Demonstrate film and video material for the work on explaining and promoting Olympic ideas.
 - lectures, seminars, discussions, conferences;
 - Discussion of interesting books and movies about Olympic subjects, sports and Olympic Games;
 - organization of competitions for the title "athlete" in the award-winning pupils;
 - Establishment of a board (books) for students who combine reading, sports and social activities;
 - Selection of pictures and posters;
 - Organization of theater performances on sports and Olympic;
 - Olympiad KVNI, Olympiad dates;
 - stands, painting, organization of an Olympic hall;
 - Preparation of Olympic badges;
 - showing films, slides, video materials;
 - Organization of an Olympic museum;

- correspondence with students, students interested in Olympic movement in other countries;
- Meetings with famous athletes, participants of the Olympic Games, coaches of national teams;
- veteran veterans, organization of paternity assistance to former Olympians;

It is regrettable that in the practice of pedagogical work within the framework of the Olympic movement, there are baseless expectations that in most cases only the slogans and motions can solve the problem of involving a growing generation in the Olympic ideas and values.

In summary, on the basis of the traditional model, young people face serious difficulties in shaping the high moral, ethical and aesthetic values of the Olympic movement. The abovementioned negative aspects of the traditional model encourage scientists and experts in this field to create and implement new forms and methods of explaining and promoting Olympic ideas, Olympic activities, and practical work with children and teenagers, which, in turn, goals and objectives, and ensure that the youth are guided to spiritual, ethical and aesthetic values.

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