

WAYS TO IMPROVE OLYMPIC KNOWLEDGE IN STUDENTS

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The Olympic movement is a community development based on the principles of the Olympic ideals and ideology, which unites people and organizations regardless of their nationality, race and place of residence.

The goal of Olympic education is to familiarize children and youth with the ideals and values of Olympism, and it takes a strong place in the system of educating the young generation. In many countries of the world, Olympic education programs designed for schoolchildren, student youth, children and other groups of teenagers are being implemented today. In 1994, under the support of the President of the IOC, the Steering Committee of the global campaign "National Olympic Committees in Action: Raising the Value of the Olympic Ideals through Education" was established.

Acquainting young people with the ideals of Olympism, based on universal, humanistic moral and spiritual values related to sports, is especially important for our country today. Because the importance of inculcating such ideals increases even more in the conditions of the disappearance of old ideological views and nihilism, pragmatism and indifference to spiritual values, which covers part of the youth.

In the education of young people, the formation and improvement of knowledge within the framework of the Olympic movement should be considered:

- 1) about the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement, their history, goals, tasks, the main ideals and values of Olympism (including the principle of "Fair Play", the ideal of a well-developed Olympic athlete, etc.);
- 2) about sports, its types, methods and means of preparation that allow to achieve high results in sports;
- 3) humanitarian, social and cultural opportunities of sport, its role in a healthy lifestyle of a person, its place in the system of means of physical education of a

person, as well as opportunities that have a positive effect on the moral, aesthetic, communicative, ecological culture of a person hidden in it, his mental, creative and other abilities, about ways to realize these opportunities;

4) about the concept and basic ideals of humanity in general, its ideals and values related to human relations and human personality.

Within the framework of the Olympic education system, it is necessary to solve a group of issues that are inextricably linked with each other. These issues serve to form and develop the following qualities in young people:

- interest in sports, desire to regularly engage in sports, striving to show the highest possible sports results;

- interest in the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement;

- striving to become a participant of the Olympic movement, to explain and promote the ideas of Olympism, to support their development;

- use of sports in harmony with other means within the framework of a healthy lifestyle for the formation of physical culture;

- the ability to achieve high results in sports competitions, at the same time, to conduct his sports activities in an order that does not harm his health and does not cause one-sided development as a person;

- always fight honestly and conscientiously in sports, show will and strength, and believe that only such qualities are valued in sports;

- in the process of doing sports, to treat nature in a way that meets the requirements of high ecological culture;

The solution of these issues is the weakest link of the pedagogical activities carried out with the growing generation within the framework of Olympic education today.

The organization of the Olympic education system implies the involvement of not only physical education and sports specialists, but also teachers and pedagogues of other educational subjects. Famous athletes, including participants of the Olympic Games, representatives of science, culture and art, famous artists, writers, artists,

media workers can play an important role in introducing young people to the ideas and values of Olympism.

Olympic awards; medal and trophy. The orders consist of gold, silver and bronze, and are awarded to athletes with outstanding sports results, leading figures for outstanding contributions to the Olympic movement. It was approved in 1975. The Olympic Cup was established in 1906 and is awarded to teams that have achieved great success in Olympic sports.

As can be seen from the above, pedagogical activity within the framework of the Olympic movement should serve the issue of forming and developing the Olympic culture of a person.

References

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