

MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA
MINISTERUL TINERETULUI ȘI SPORTULUI AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA
UNIVERSITATEA DE STAT DE EDUCAȚIE FIZICĂ ȘI SPORT
ACADEMIA DE ȘTIINȚE A MOLDOVEI
ASOCIAȚIA INTERNAȚIONALĂ A UNIVERSITĂȚILOR DE CULTURĂ FIZICĂ ȘI SPORT
ACADEMIA INTERNAȚIONALĂ OLIMPICĂ
ACADEMIA OLIMPICA DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA



Sport. Olimpism. Sănătate

Congres Științific Internațional

Volumul I

*Consacrat aniversării a 65-a a organizării învățământului superior de cultură fizică
din Republica Moldova*

5-8 octombrie 2016

Chișinău: USEFS, Republica Moldova

Sovetsky sport, 2011. – 328 P. (In Russian)

4. Seyranov S.G. *Who and how is trained: reflections on state of system of training sports personnel / S.G.Seyranov // Teoriya i praktika fizicheskoy kultury. – 2012. – № 2. –P.96-99. (In Russian)*

PHILOSOPHY PROBLEMS OF OLYMPISM

*Stratiy Natalia,
The Kharkov State Medical University, Ukraine*

Резюме. В статье предоставлена информация о философии олимпизма. Развитие мирового олимпизма с момента его зарождения. Даны характеристики современного олимпизма. Проблемы, связанные с изменениями в спорте. Переосмыслении и сама концепция олимпизма, роль спорта в современном мире в целом. История зарождения и развитие олимпизма в Украине.

Ключевые слова: олимпизм, правила, олимпийские игры, олимпийское движение, философия олимпизма, олимпийское образование, олимпизм в Украине.

Olympism is a philosophy of life, which exalts and unites in harmonic unit the characters of body, will and mind. The point of olympism is to make sport serve the harmonic development of a human with a view to support setting of a peaceful society, which is interested in saving human's dignity.

Since Ancient Greece times olympic sport carries grate ideology, which is based on statement of “peace on whole world”: philosophy of equality and humanism; creating better society and training the “best” and perfect people. According to experts, modern olympic sport – it is not just a mass movement; not just a contest or entertainment; it is a religion, sense, and lifestyle.

Wherein, analysis of literature data lets us think, that the point of olympic movement is training the youth in spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, strengthening, this way, peace in the whole world, propagandizing principles of creating a good will between nations, connecting sportsmen from all continents and countries on international sport celebration. Olympic movement promotes development of physical and moral qualities, which are the base of sport.

The features of olympic movement are national and international forms of organizations, scientifically-methodical provision of national activity and international sport associations.

There is no count for myths about creating Olympic Games. Gods, kings, rulers and heroes are known as the most honorable stirpses of games. Every Olympic Games edition became celebration for folk, congress for philosophers and rulers, competition for poets and sculptors; Days of the Olympic games – days of overall peace. Olympiads exalted human, showed ideology, point of which were cults of perfection for body and soul, idealization of harmonically developed human. For long years olympic movement went through lots of barriers, oblivion and alienation.

There are problems of modern olympic movement. Position of searching the truth makes us critically evaluate situations in modern olympic movement. There are some difficult and important problems. Exclusiveness and power are given to olympic movement by philosophy, which is stimulating and is stimulated by it. Olympic charter, as a philosophic

base of olympic movement, shows humanistic conception of olympism, designed by Pierre de Coubertin, - philosophy of life, which “exalts and generalizes in balanced unite dignities of body, will and mind”.

Synthesis and generalization of gotten information let us pick out the main factors, which are contributing to debasement of olympism’s philosophy in modern world:

- commercialization of sport, sportsmen’s addiction for mass media, adverts, sponsors; using olympic motion in politic points;
- depreciation of principle of honest competition between participants of olympic movement, hard contention, enmity between sportsmen;
- discrimination;
- doping problem; intolerable behavior of sportsmen and other participants of olympic movement;
- lack of aspiration to sport and healthy lifestyle for the majority of youth;

According to grand changes, that happened as well in sport, as in the society, appears the question: will those changes affect somehow and how will they affect Olympic philosophy?

Regarding in this question there are two aspects. The first one, it is supposed that in new situation we talk not about changing of the main ideals and values of Olympic philosophy. These ideals of brotherhood, friendship, mutual understanding and harmonic development of individual contribute in creating better and calmer world. The second one, is about the point of intensification of olympic education, the main point of which is explanation and propaganda of principal ideas of the olympic movement, ideals and values of olympism. Spreading of ethical, cultural and educational values of olympism must be intensified by all participants of the olympic movement. Nowadays, the work by the olympic education became more popular as in single countries, including Ukraine, as on the international level. Olympic education, especially for children and youth, is very important. Besides, the most important is not increasing level of Olympic knowledge and even not declaratively proclaimed orientation on ideals and values of olympism, the most important is to form the real behavior, lifestyle, which are matched with these ideals and values. Not by chance, in olympic charter, as an important point of olympism, which is uniting sport with the culture and education, is indicated the goal of creating lifestyle, which is based on joy of effort, on educational value of a good instance and on respect to general ethic principles.

It is wrong to say, that this problem can be solved by lections, conversations about “olympic lessons”, calls and slogans. Calls and slogans to follow principles of moral behavior in sport can’t change much in real situations, which exist nowadays in olympic sport, where dominates the principle of “success at any price”. In explanation work and propaganda of ideals are more clearly founded two difficult problems.

The first of them is uncertainty and ambiguity of handling olympism and its ideals. It is showed as in plenty of terms, with which they appear (“olympic idea”, “olympic spirit”, “olympic ideology”, “olympic philosophy” etc.), as in uncertain explanation of this terms.

The second is the conflict between real orientation of participants of the olympic movement to pragmatic values, and humanistic ideals and values, which are proclaimed by olympic philosophy. These ideals can be reduced to five points:

- conception of individual harmonic development;
- opportunity for self improvement on the way to the highest sport achievements;

- principle of amateurism as a manifestation of self-discipline and rejection of material gain;
- ethic codex of sport; formation of elite athletes.

In olympic sport these ideals are less and less implemented practically: self improvement has not already been regarded upward than victory in the Olympic Games; orientation to harmonic development is rare. In this situation lots pay attention to increasing need of updated olympic philosophy. In the new formulation of philosophic base of olympic movement is posed a question of necessity “new philosophy of olympism”. Conception of olympism and role of sport in modern world need rethinking. The question consists in what direction must occur this rethinking – to the side of increasing or diminution of humanistic directionality of olympism and sport. It is believed that new socio-cultural situation requires diminution of humanistic orientation of olympic philosophy, rejection of proclaimed values. Nowadays is impracticable “the requirement of universality”, which had been chained with expectation of embodiment of an ideal of full and harmonic developed human in every athlete and implementation of mental, physical and esthetic abilities of self-expression. There is no sense to require from sportsmen to follow outdated moral standards and principles. It is believed, that moral and ethical principle doesn't leads longer in the olympic movement, that on the first side come “realistic and pragmatic trends”, “pragmatic approach”, which will become dominant. Perception of sport will change. It will be perceived not as cultural phenomenon, but as simple service, as symbiosis of sport and business. The opposite approach is that modern social and cultural situation, problems, olympic movement facing with, require not to reduce, but to increase the humanistic directionality of the olympic philosophy. First of all, in this philosophy have been clearly marked humanistic priorities, goals and ways of the olympic movement. Changes can be made in the olympic charter.

It was repeatedly declared, that there is need in changes for the olympic slogan “Citius. Altius. Fortius”, because it forms in sportsmen and trainers a wish to win in any price. It had been made proposals to make a position of peacemaking mission of the olympic movement more distinct. Making such changes in olympic philosophy and appropriate formulations in the Olympic charter can't really change the situation. Moreover, it just exacerbates the contradiction, but only if in olympic movement won't be created conditions and incentives, which will bestir all of participants of this movement to orientate in their real behavior on humanistic ideals and values. On the way of solving this problem it is necessary to remember, that model that was used practically in organization the olympic competition orientates participants to win by any price (even with the price of health, violation of moral principles), in unilateral development, not supports, but impedes their orientation on ideals of olympism. According to this, the most important task of new olympic philosophy is to find new scientifically based model of sport (of sport competitions organization and preparations to them), which, according to ideals of olympism, will orientate sportsmen to the beauty of actions and deeds, to versatile and harmonious development.

One of the important aspects of olympic education that goes side by side with sportive subculture is the aspect of general education. It seems the most important because it is broad in quantity of participants (all educational institutions of country and schools) and full of meaning in cultural way. There are defining intentions of modern olympic education: history of olympism, ideals and values of olympic movement, principles of olympic charter, cultural content of olympism, sport and the environment (environmental protection as an area of

olympic movement, cooperation with ecologic organizations), sport in social context (sport and politics, sport and economy). All this sets the broad context of olympic education. Particularly, olympic knowledge, after appropriate transformation, can be easily translated to general education. These additions are more common in sportive educational institutions. In general school there is an effective composition of olympic education – contextual and immediate. Contextual direction is realized in the process of teaching on base of interdisciplinary communications of a big group of school subjects. Olympic knowledge is transformed; it has no natural cut of teaching: antique olympism (subjects: history, world's culture, history of religion, math, geography, literature, physical culture), also modern olympic movement (subjects: human and world, contemporary history, ethic, esthetic, physical culture). Direct olympic education is possible and actively realized as a system of lessons of olympic knowledge.

For many centuries olympic movement overcame lots of obstacles, oblivion and alienation. Besides, Olympic Games are still alive. Nowadays, Olympiads are one of the biggest events in world. The Games are equipped by the last word of technique – computers and cameras are watching for results, time is determined to within thousandths of a second; sportsmen and their results largely depend on the technical equipment.

History of the olympic movement in Ukraine started in 1952 year, when Ukrainian sportsmen, as part of the Soviet Union team, firstly took part in Games XV Olympiad in Helsinki. From 1952 to 1990 years olympic movement in Ukraine was developing and strengthening its position in life of a country. Ukrainian athletes amounted no less than 25% from every olympic team of USSR.

22 December 1990 the first General Assembly of founders made a decision to create National olympic committee of Ukraine, this date is an official date of its creation. In September 1993 year NOC of Ukraine was officially recognized by International olympic committee.

NOC of Ukraine operates according to provisions of Olympic charter, the Constitution of Ukraine and current legislature of Ukraine and its Charter.

The main tasks of NOC of Ukraine are organization of preparation and participation of athletes in Olympic Games, expansion of international cooperation, popularization of mass sport and healthy lifestyle, physical and spiritual enrichment of people. For this task NOC of Ukraine cooperates with state, public and other organizations. On the basis of independent and good will National olympic committee of Ukraine unites over than 50 federations for different kinds of sport. It also has 24 departments in all regions. The Collective members of Ukraine NOC are more than 80 organizations.

The first president of NOC from Ukraine was olympic champion Valery Borzov. In 1994 Ukraine firstly took part in Olympic Games as an independent country. Since that moment Ukrainian sportsmen takes part in all summer and winter Olympic Games.

The first woman-champion from independent Ukraine was figure skater Oksana Bajul, the first champion of summer Games was bruiser in Greco-Roman style – Vyacheslav Oleynik.

Generally, the golden medals for Ukraine were won by 36 people; 17 men and 19 women (including one in winter Games). During its existence, Ukrainian team won 115 medals on summer Games and 7 on winter Olympic Games and that list is constantly updated.

Sergey Bubka leads Ukraine National olympic committee in 2005 year and since that

time he is a non-replaceable president.

Conclusions: Synthesis and generalization of gotten information let us pick out main ways of solving the problem of depreciation of olympism's philosophy:

- introduction of olympic education must begin from general schools and end with higher education institutions. It's ideas, philosophy must be widely considered, promoted and have practical use;
- promotion by public persons of principles of olympism, native values and reminding of tolerance and respect to each other;
- information about Olympic Games must be accessible and understandable for a simple man in the street, must be interesting, desired;
- more frequent conduction of sport days and other events on charitable base;
- attraction of volunteers, illumination of humanitarian projects and ability of free participation; participation in Games must be honorable not only for sportsmen, but also for viewers, sponsors, volunteers.

1. Analysis of published data shows: today we have some works, in which was explored humanistic potential of sport and olympic education, were shown pedagogical aspects of modern olympic movement; philosophers had substantiated nature of values, its socio-cultural mission. Wherein, depreciation of olympism's philosophy is byway scientific problem/

2. Studies let us say, that significance of olympism for modern society is that olympism is the spiritual base of world sports movement, that propagandizes harmonious connection of body, will and mind. Olympism unites millions of people by overall dreams, missions, and lifestyle. Olympic ideals represents a huge base for youth breeding.

3. Systematization of published data lets us highlight the key factors, which determine debasement of olympism's philosophy in modern sport; the main pertain: commercialization of sport, relation of sportsmen with mass media, adverts and sponsors. As a result, expands hard competition, feud between sportsmen and depreciation of principles of honest competition between participants of olympic movement. Discrimination, dope problems, political and advertising scandals. Intolerable behavior of sportsmen and other participants of olympic movement, which lead to lack of desire to sport and healthy lifestyle at the majority of youth.

4. The conducted researches let us find ways of solving the problem of depreciation of olympism's philosophy: introduction of olympic education must be started from general schools and ended with higher educational institutions. Its ideas, philosophy must be widely publicized, promoted and have practical use, also must take place propaganda of principles of olympism by public persons. IOC must pay enough attention to this problem, invest popularization of these ideas in mass media. Conducting charitable sport events, attracting sponsors, volunteers, illumination of humanitarian projects and possibility of free participation in them for every stratum of the population.

Prospects for further studies. Further studies will be dedicated to rationalization the ways of introduction in practice of proposed recommendations.

References:

1. Визитей Н. Н. Социология спорта. Курс лекций. Киев: Олимпийская литература, 2005. 248 с.
2. Международные спортивные федерации на современном этапе. МСОД, 1993, Вып. 3, с 3.
3. Олимпийский бюллетень. М., 1994, N 1.- 66 с

4. Олимпийский глобус: Зарубежный спорт: Факты и комментарии. М., 1984-1991.
5. Олімпійська філософія: проблеми та періоджерела. Харків, 1994. 40 с.
6. Олімпійці з України. - К., 1972.- 80 с.
7. Олимпия: Альбом: Пер. с польск.- Варшава, 1980.- 214 с
8. Олимпийский бюллетень. - М., 1994, N 1.- 66 с
9. Олимпийский глобус: Зарубежный спорт: Факты и комментарии,- М., 1984-1991.
10. Олімпійська філософія: проблеми та періоджерела.- Харків, 1994.- 40 с.
11. Олімпійці з України.- К., 1972.- 80 с.
12. Олимпия: Альбом: Пер. с польск.- Варшава, 1980.- 214 с
13. Пономарев Н.А. Общеоретические аспекты олимпийского движения: Новое мышление и олимпизм // ОД и соц. процессы,- Смоленск, 1991.- с.6-13. Пономарев Н.А.
14. Современный олимпизм как тип духовности. //Совр. олимп. спорт. - К., 1993.- с 64-65.
15. Платонов В.Н. Олимпийский спорт: учебник для ин-тов физ. культуры / В.Н.
16. Платонов, С.И. Гуськов. – Киев, 1994. – 493 с.
17. Ярошевич В.Г. Олимпийское движение и соревновательная деятельность участников олимпиад : метод. рекомендации / В. Г. Ярошевич ; БГУИ им. А.С. Пушкина. – Брест: БрГУ, 2010. – 74 с. – Библиогр.: с. 74.
18. Олимпийская Хартия [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <http://noc-ukr.org/about/officialdocuments/olimpic-charter/>
19. International Olympic Committee [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <http://www.olympic.org>

CUPRINS

Secțiunea 1. Olimpismul și mișcarea olimpică. Aspecte filosofice, socioeconomice, juridice și manageriale ale culturii fizice

<i>Antoșciuc I.</i>	<i>Educația fizică și sportul, mijloace de influențare și formare a caracterului uman</i>	3
<i>Budevici-Puiu L.</i>	<i>Competența tribunalelor pentru arbitraj sportiv la nivel național (RM) și internațional</i>	6
<i>Cacian D.</i>	<i>Sportul pentru toți și Mișcarea Olimpică</i>	12
<i>Cireș V. Budevici-Puiu A.</i>	<i>Analiza și modelul planificării posturilor funcționale din cadrul organizației sportive</i>	17
<i>Cojocari L. Tătaru A. Țigănaș O. Gîrlea N.</i>	<i>Particularitățile unor indici funcționali și motori ai copiilor în raport cu modul de viață</i>	24
<i>Dorgan V. Carp I. Dorgan V.</i>	<i>Aspecte ale incluziunii socioeducaționale la nivel internațional</i>	30
<i>Eșanu M.</i>	<i>Importanța formării unor competențe manageriale la viitorii specialiști din turism</i>	35
<i>Ferenț R. Budevici-Puiu A. Cebotaru V.</i>	<i>Sporirea eficienței activităților sportive prin motivație</i>	40
<i>Franț A.</i>	<i>Activitatea de promovare pentru atragerea consumatorilor de sport în școlile de lupte din or. Chișinău</i>	46
<i>Frunză-Danail G.</i>	<i>Aspecte pragmatice ale comunicării în activitatea sportivă</i>	51
<i>Ghena C.-N.</i>	<i>Studiu privind preferințele consumatorilor de informație sportivă din Republica Moldova</i>	55
<i>Gîdei M. Budevici-Puiu A.</i>	<i>Particularități ale comunicării eficiente în activitățile sportive</i>	65
<i>Grosu M.</i>	<i>Socializarea adolescenților în tabăra cu corturi</i>	71
<i>Jura C.</i>	<i>Tribunalul de Arbitraj Sportiv</i>	76
<i>Leșco V.</i>	<i>Manifestarea stilului de comunicare în dependență de gen la adolescenți: repere metodologice și experimentale</i>	81
<i>Neofit A. Ion Ene M.</i>	<i>Socializare prin judo</i>	85

Pîrlîi I.	<i>Necesitatea dobândirii competenței transversale de utilizare a legislației în sport de către specialistul din domeniu</i>	89
Putin N. Branîște G.	<i>Măsurile de redimensionare a învățământului superior de educație fizică și sport prin calitate</i>	94
Stan M.	<i>Considerații generale privind bazele funcționării legale a federațiilor sportive în Republica Moldova</i>	98
Triboi V.	<i>Problematica sportului ca activitate socială ce implică un management eficient</i>	105
Urichianu-Toma S. Urichianu A. I. Enache C. M.	<i>Olimpismul și rolul sportului în educația morală și socială</i>	109
Vicol D.	<i>Combaterea rasismului în Republica Moldova</i>	113
Vicol D.	<i>Combaterea discursului de ură în Republica Moldova</i>	118
Андрюцишин И. Орехов Л. Караваева Е.	<i>Изучение поведения людей в британской психологической школе и проблемы математической статистики в спорте</i>	126
Ахметов С. Чернышенко Ю.	<i>Организация филиалов спортивно-педагогических кафедр вузов физической культуры в спортивных организациях</i>	132
Балацкая Л. Гакман А. Наконечный И. Васкан И.	<i>Социально-экономическое развитие страны как средство влияния на олимпийское движение и физическую культуру</i>	137
Бегидов М. Бегидова Т.	<i>Правовое регулирование управления адаптивной физической культурой и спортом</i>	141
Борисова О., Мичуда Ю.	<i>Формирование кадрового потенциала тенниса в условиях современного рынка</i>	148
Бугаев Г.В. Савинкова О. Н.	<i>Продвижение здорового образа жизни в Воронежской Области</i>	153
Бутенко Ю.	<i>Клиентский опыт как составляющая экономического предложения физкультурно-спортивных организаций</i>	158
Быргэу М.	<i>Правовые аспекты обеспечения безопасности общественных массовых мероприятий</i>	163
Вареник О.	<i>Пути совершенствования организационного взаимодействия между субъектами детско-юношеского спорта на муниципальном уровне в Украине</i>	168

Воронова В., Ковальчук В.	<i>Детерминанты профессионального выгорания тренеров в спорте</i>	174
Галан Я. Гнесь Н. Лясота Т. Молдован А.	<i>Мотивационные приоритеты школьников к занятиям по физической культуре в школе</i>	180
Гончаренко Е. Махно И.	<i>Маркетинг спортивных соревнований в пляжном волейболе</i>	185
Заколотная Е.	<i>Косвенные средства духовно-нравственного образования студентов-спортсменов как основа их физического и психического здоровья</i>	189
Зуев В. Смирнов П.	<i>Конверсия протестных акций в олимпийское движение, на примере проекта «Сочи – 2014»</i>	194
Иванов В. Назмутдинова В. Куценко Я. Куценко Г.	<i>Изучение числа дельт у татар Среднего поволжья и Тюменской области, не занимающихся спортом</i>	199
Калита Л. Смирнова В.	<i>Использование брендинга в спортивном менеджменте</i>	205
Кобринский М. Протасевич И.	<i>Социальные аспекты профессиональной деятельности тренеров</i>	211
Коханская С. Борисейко В. Радченко Л.	<i>Юношеские олимпийские игры: предназначение, программа и отбор участников</i>	218
Кропивницкая Т.	<i>Неолимпийский спорт как объект научного анализа</i>	223
Кропивницкая Т., Краснянский К., Девятаева О.	<i>Особенности формирования программы всемирных игр единоборств SPORTACCORD</i>	229
Круцевич Т., Марченко О.	<i>Проблемы гендерного подхода в физическом воспитании</i>	233
Кушнерёв А.	<i>Рациональная мотивация потребителя – залог успеха деятельности детской физкультурно-спортивной организации</i>	240
Лубышева Л.	<i>Спорт в системе ценностных ориентации студентов-спортсменов</i>	244
Лях-Породько А.	<i>Особенности развития и деятельности Сокольского спортивного общества «Шевардени» в Грузии в 20-х гг. XX столетия</i>	249
Мазур А. Матвеев С.	<i>Проблемы формирования морального здоровья: особенности и перспективы</i>	254
Мельникова Н. Леонтьева Н.	<i>Развитие международного олимпийского движения: социально-педагогические факторы</i>	259

Никифорова А.
Леонтьева Л.

Мельникова Н. Трескин А. Никифорова А.	Эволюция олимпийских игр	262
Мичуда Ю., Приймак М.	Проблемы управления персоналом центров физического здоровья населения "Спорт для всех"	265
Павлова Ю. Пристуна Е.	Значение здоровья в формировании надлежащего качества жизни украинского населения	272
Петровская Т.	Личностные детерминанты адаптации спортивных педагогов в условиях выгорания	277
Петровская Т.	Имидж спортивного тренера как феномен межличностного взаимодействия	283
Платонов В.	Допинг в олимпийском спорте: кризисные явления и пути их преодоления	287
Радченко Л.	Стратегия планирования культурно-образовательного компонента при подготовке к проведению олимпийских игр	298
Степанова И.	Общекультурные интересы и ценностные ориентации людей пожилого возраста, занимающихся оздоровительной физической культурой	303
Степанян А.	Анализ развития личностных особенностей спортсменов	309
Тымо Е.	Развитие фехтовальных школ и их преобразование в систему частных спортивных клубов	313
Хрипко И.	Приоритетные факторы формирования здорового образа жизни учащейся молодежи	319
Ярмолюк Е. Билько Б. Бойко Д.	Устойчивое развитие и Олимпизм	323
Boyko I.	Olympic education for sports volunteers as a scientific problem	329
Seyranov S.	Organization of sports reserve training system in Russia: socio-cultural and organizational aspects of the problem	334
Stratiy N.	Philosophy problems of Olympism	338
Tymoshenko Y.	Organizational principles of physical culture in the Soviet Ukraine during 1930-s	343