

отметить, что личностно ориентированная воспитательная работа по нравственному воспитанию студентов в учебных заведениях физкультурного профиля на учебных занятиях с соблюдением этих педагогических условий дает стабильный положительный результат.

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CENTERED EDUCATION STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

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THE APPROACH TO THE QUESTION OF STUDENTS' TOURISM

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Such kind of physical activities as going in for different types of tourism is becoming more and more attractive for modern students who did not show a propensity to sporting activities. Tourism is considered to be a journey. There are more than two hundred definitions of the word "tourism". In the modern international practice a tourist is a person who temporarily and voluntarily changed his location for more than 24 hours for any purpose, except the activities paid in the temporary location. (Fedotov U.N., 2001). In the theory of physical culture tourism belongs to its back-

ground forms, particularly to recreational physical culture presented in advanced recreation presented in the expanded recreation mode. (Seluyanov V.N., Fedyakin A.A. 2000)

In conditions of the higher school tourism is not only the kind of having an active holiday for youth, but a way to realize effectively the specific functions of physical culture such as education, application, sports, recreational and health-rehabilitation functions. Pedagogical researches, observations and following analysis show that in conditions of pedagogical high school the students, who go in for this activity, pass several stages in the processing chain developing a real tourist.

The first stage is tourism as a leisure activity. Such forms of tourist activities as the hike for the whole weekend and two or three days tourist rally are used there. From 10 to 15% of the total amount of students are involved in this kind of tourism. The duration of this stage is 1-1,5 years.

At the first stage leisure activities sport promotes the decision of the following tasks:

- employment of students in extracurricular time
- cultural-cognitive tasks
- communicative tasks

At the second stage a demand in taking part in tourist competitions is formed. The duration of this stage is 1,5 - 2 years. From 8 to 8% of the student youth turn to this kind of activities.

At the second stage the following tasks are added to the ones mentioned above:

- recovery
- formation of the motivation for going in for tourism as a way to develop physical qualities
- formation of tourist skills and abilities

At the third stage 5-6% of students continue going in for all-round sports tourist travel, skiing, hiking, boating, mountain hiking taking part in the hikes the first and second category of complexity.

At this stage following problems are solved:

- use of tourist facilities for physical improvement
- achievement of sports results, implementation of standards and requirements
- use tourism as the travel with some elements of cognition of the world. In general, during the period of study in high school 25-30% of students went through all three stages of activities

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