

## **Abstract**

### **Methodological Foundations of the Diagnosis of Olympic Knowledge, Values and Principles**

Olympic education is influenced by many institutions (IOC, NOC, NOA etc.) which are connected with cooperation with educational and scientific institutions at the university level. One of the possibilities to spread the Olympic idea among population is Olympic education at schools.

The object of our research was to modify the Rychtecky's Czech version of the original survey „Olympic questionnaire“ by Telama et al. from 1998. At the same time we reduced the survey and created a shorter version more useful in school settings.

Another object of our research was to identify and specify similar tendencies between 12-year-old and 15-year-old adolescents. It was followed by the evaluation of possible change in perception of values of the targeted population.

Our sample consisted of 597 adolescents (12 and 15 years old) from 7 grammar schools from Southern Bohemia location.

The results of our research demonstrated significant extremity in girls' attitudes ( $p < 0,05$  -  $p < 0,001$ ) toward the fair play behaviour in sport. Younger respondents also perceived fair play models more positively than older respondents ( $p < 0,05$ ) which was confirmed by bigger tolerance to violence by the older respondents ( $p < 0,05$ ).

Older respondents had higher score in knowledge questions of the survey in both genders. The athletic respondents did not reach significantly higher score in knowledge questions (at least 8 out of 10) than the responders who do not perform any sport.

The Olympic ideals and principles were desired but not trusted in its influence. The respondents' desirability of Olympic ideals and principles decreased 59.6% from 1998.

The factor validity of „Olympic Ideals and Principles“ and “Acceptability of Fair play” increased by 0.22, 0.43 respectively, after we reduced the number of its indicators. The reduction (e.g. original 52 Olympic ideals and principles were reduced to only 36) and modification (alternating the questions) of the formal survey shortened the time needed to fill out the survey by 12 minutes in average (29.26%).

The new version of the survey we created could be used to collect information about Olympism from Czech population much easier and more effectively.

**Key words: Olympic ideals and principles; adolescence; survey modification and reduction**