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USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF CHILDHOOD GYMNASTICS ON MOTOR DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

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Received: 19.04.2024 Revised: 20.04.2024 Accepted: 21.04.2024 В данной статье представлена информация о широком применении цифровых технологий в обучении и развитии для определения влияния цифровых технологий на моторное развитие в детской гимнастике.

KEYWORDS:

Gymnastics training, gymnastics exercises, digital technology, mathematics, tools, skills, special physical training, general physical training, technique, tactics, physical qualities.

Childhood gymnastics is a popular activity around the world, known for its potential to improve motor skills, coordination and overall fitness in young people. However, assessing the precise effects of gymnastics on motor development has traditionally been difficult due to limitations in measurement techniques. In recent years, the advent of digital technologies has revolutionized our ability to track and analyze movements with unprecedented precision and depth. This article explores how these digital tools are changing our understanding of the relationship between childhood gymnastics participation and motor development.

The role of gymnastics as a tool in the development of motor skills in children:

Gymnastics involves a variety of movements including balance, coordination, strength, flexibility and agility. These movements involve several muscle groups at the same time and require precise control of body movements. Thus, it is believed that gymnastics during childhood significantly contributes to the development of basic motor skills necessary for various physical activities and sports throughout life.

Digital technologies have revolutionized our ability to assess the effects of childhood gymnastics on motor development, offering clear, objective, and data-driven insights into movement patterns and skill acquisition. By using motion capture systems, wearable sensors, and advanced analytics, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how gymnastics affects young individuals' gross motor skills. This knowledge not only informs

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coaching practices and curricula, but also contributes to the broader fields of sport science and developmental psychology, resulting in healthy and physically active childhoods.

Difficulties in assessing motor development:

Traditional methods of assessing motor development, such as standardized tests and observational methods, often lack precision and struggle to capture the nuances of movement patterns. Furthermore, these methods can be time-consuming, subjective, and prone to human error. Consequently, precise measurement of the effects of childhood gymnastics on motor development has been hindered by these limitations.

The emergence of digital technologies:

Advances in digital technologies, including motion capture systems, wearable sensors, and computer vision algorithms, have opened up new possibilities for analyzing human movement with unprecedented accuracy and detail. These tools can accurately track and quantify various aspects of movement, including joint angles, velocity, acceleration, and timing, providing valuable insights into motor development.

Using Motion Capture for Analysis:

Motion imaging systems, which use cameras and special software to record and analyze motion, have become indispensable in studying the biomechanics of gymnastics and other physical activities. Researchers can use motion capture to accurately measure key parameters such as body positioning, balance, and coordination during gymnastics. By comparing the movements of gymnasts with those of non-gymnasts or individuals of different skill levels, researchers can determine the specific effects of gymnastics training on motor development.

Wearable sensors and mobile applications:

In addition to laboratory-based motion capture systems, wearable sensors and mobile applications offer portable and convenient solutions for assessing motor development in real-world settings. Accelerometers, gyroscopes, and other sensors embedded in wearable devices provide continuous monitoring of movement patterns during exercise or daily activities. Equipped with movement analysis algorithms, mobile apps can then process this data to provide feedback to coaches, parents, and the gymnasts themselves, helping to continuously improve skill development and optimize performance.

Data Analytics and Machine Learning:

The vast amount of data generated by digital motion capture systems and wearable sensors offers great opportunities to apply data analytics and machine learning techniques to further understand the relationship between gymnastics participation and motor development. By analyzing large data sets of movement patterns collected over time, researchers can identify correlates, trends, and predictors of motor skill acquisition and improvement. This data-driven approach holds promise for optimizing training protocols, identifying individual training needs, and developing targeted interventions to support motor development in young gymnasts.

Motor development and digital technologies:

Early childhood gymnastics is critical for children's physical and intellectual development, and is essential for learning and developing their motor and cognitive functions. Digital technologies, such as games, virtual reality, and international online platforms, open up new possibilities in reviewing and teaching these activities.

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Digital technologies and their implications for learning:

- 1. Games and learning: Children develop interest in learning and self-development through games. For example, games provide extensive learning practice and help develop their motor coordination.
- 2. Virtual reality (VR) activities: With the help of virtual reality platforms, children can see and participate in the virtual world. This is used to develop their coordination, concentration and registration skills.
- 3. International online platforms: Special online platforms for children, such as learning games, interactive educational tools, and other tips, give them opportunities to connect with other children around the world. This helps them learn social relations and develop communication skills.

Concepts learned without technology:

- 1. Activities and sensory technologies: Sensory technologies, such as cameras and sensors, help children to understand themselves and learn about their level.
- 2. Learning Settings: Children can be better informed about their learning level and achievement through learning settings.
- 3. Children's Settings and Focused Learning: Digitally structured activities can be tailored to engage with others, provide insight, and focus on problem solving and problem solving.

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