

## PARENTS' ATTITUDE TO EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH SPORTS SCHOOL

Mazin V.N.

Lugansk Taras Shevchenko National University

**Annotation.** *Purpose:* to determine the attitudes of parents of young athletes to the educational process in youth. Objectives: to identify the expectations of the respondents in relation to the objectives, factors, key actors of the educational process. Material: parents (n = 22) pupils youth (Zaporozhye). *Results:* the main objectives of the educational process, parents believe their children purchasing habits for a healthy lifestyle. Just acquisition of skills necessary for socialization. Important goals are the recovery teaching loads and providing meaningful leisure activities for children. Found that the majority of parents are not supported targets educational process to achieve a higher athletic performance. As a result of the factors influencing the educational process called parents of the young athlete communication with the coach and team. Just overcoming their child difficulties encountered in training and competitions. Revealed that parents do not consider the planned educational activities effective factor in the educational process. *Conclusions:* from the educational process in the Youth parents expect improved health and assist in the socialization of children. Achieving these goals is associated with effective educational work of coaches, sports team influence, through their own efforts of the young athlete.

**Key words:** parents, education, sport activity, children, teenagers.

### Introduction

To day improvement of effectiveness of children-junior sport schools' (CJSS) system is one of important governmental policy's directions in development of out of school education. Alongside with development of physical abilities in chosen kind of sports, ensuring of pupils' full fledged leisure, preparation of reserve of national combined teams, CUSS has one more important task – education of junior sportsman's personality, which envisages creation of conditions for perceiving of socially recognized values, formation of personality's qualities and standards of behavior.

At the same time education of children's and teenagers' socially important features in CJSS is complicated by the fact that organization of educational process in these establishments of additional education has rather formal character. There is absence of definite targets and tasks of education as well as connection between educational-training process and educational work. Little attention is paid to formation of favorable educational climate in academic groups. For educational work of CJSS coaches-instructors it is characteristic to apply very narrow range of educational methods and means.

Parents of junior sportsmen are important subjects of educational process in CJSS. Their expectations in respect to educational process can both coincide with ideas of coaches-instructors and contradict them. In latter case there are possible hidden or obvious conflicts between coaches and parents, facilitating child's too early leaving of sport.

Analysis of researches and publications, devoted to problems of educational process in CJSS and children's sport clubs [1-11; 13-17, 19], showed that their results do not answer the question about parents' attitude to educational methods, applied to their children in process of sport trainings. At the same time, research, fulfilled by D. Shields, B. Bridmayer, N. La Voy, F. Power on large sample of American sportsmen and their parents and coaches, permitted to reveal differences between attitude of sport functioning's subjects to ethic aspects of junior sportsmen's behavior at trainings and competitions [20]. Results of researches, fulfilled by M. Murrey, K. Body, L. Shownstead and K. Diffenbach, were determination of discordance between parents' ideas about proper coaches' behavior and their actual professional behavior [18]. These researches make basis for studying of problem but they are insufficient for exact characteristic of parents' attitude to educational process at CJSS.

The listed circumstances condition urgency of researching of junior sportsmen's parents to targets, key subjects and factors of educational process in children-junior sport schools.

The research has been carried out in the frames of scientific & research work "Scientific foundation of effective forms and methods of organization of functioning of children-junior sport schools' system" (state registration number 0112U005360), and in compliance with complex scientific project "Theoretical-methodological principles of formation of personality's physical culture of children and youth" (state registration number 0113U001205).

### **Purpose, tasks of the work, material and methods**

*The purpose of the research:* determination of junior sportsmen parents' attitude to educational process at CJSS.

*The tasks of the research:* determination of respondents' expectations in respect to targets, factors and key subjects of educational process. We used the following *methods of the research:* *empiric* – questioning of CJSS pupils' parents; *theoretical* – analysis of questioning results; *statistical* – ranging, determination of concordance coefficient of Candull. Questioning was fulfilled with sample of 22 respondents.

For determination of CJSS disciples parents' attitude to education of their children in process of sport functioning, we carried out questioning of parents of a number of CJSS in Zaporozhye. The questioning was conducted by students of faculty of physical culture and sport management of Zaporozhye national technical university, in the course of scientific-research work at academic practice, under guidance of author of this article, in 2013-2014. Questionnaire was the tool of research in compliance with traditions of sociological researches.

The questionnaire contained questions of closed type as well as items, stipulating ranging of several judgments in compliance with respondent's opinion. Questions in the questionnaire were distributed in two blocks. The first block combined questions, concerning social and professional data about parents. The second block integrated items, touching parents' attitude to targets and key factors of educational process at CJSS. Processing of questioning results was carried out with the help of program Statistica 6.

### **Results of the research**

Questioning covered 22 parents (7 men and 15 women). Among them 13.64% pointed that they were workers; 22.73% - office workers; 43.45% - entrepreneurs. 18.18% pointed "other business". 50% of respondents practiced sports in young age. Among them 3 had junior sport degrees, 5 - had adult sport degrees, 2 - were CMS and 1 - MS. 45.45% of respondent had higher education, 54.55% - secondary education. Distribution of respondents by age was as follows: from 25 to 35 years old - 36.4% of respondents; 35-45 years old - 50%, 45-55 year old - 13.6% of respondents.

Children of 36.36% of respondents practices kinds of sports with high coordination; of 31.82% - martial arts; of 31.82% - cyclic kinds of sports (short and middle distance run). With it, children of 4.55% of respondents attended CJSS less than one years; of 40.91% - from one to two years; of 22.73% - 2-3 years; of 31.82% - 3-4 years.

In general we think that that characteristics of sample witness that respondents, selected for questioning, were typical representatives of parents' contingent of CJSS disciples.

Generalization of answers to question "What is your opinion about prospects of your child in elite sports?" permitted to state that only 4.55% of respondents relate to their children's prospects as professional sportsmen "undoubtedly positively"; 22.73% - "positively under certain conditions"; 72.73% - "negatively". Such results of questioning proved thesis that great majority of parents have rather cautious attitude to the fact that their child can become a sportsman-professional. With it, parents, probably base on their own experience in sport practicing at CJSS or comprehensive school and on existing in social consciousness prejudices. The received results showed also that parents support their children's practicing sports not for their professionalization but basing on other motives.

On the base of generalization of respondents' answers to question "How sport practice influence on formatting of personality?" we found 9.09% of positive answers; 81.82% of "positive, but under certain conditions", and 9.09% - of negative answers.

The obtained results were interpreted by us in the following way: in general parents support children's trainings at CJSS, marking their high educational potential. They recognize significance of sport practices as favorable medium for formation the most important social values and main ways and means, which lead to achievement of these values. [Encyclopedia-dictionary on psychology and pedagogic, 2013. - [http://psychology\\_pedagogy.academic.ru/20195/%D0%A6%D0%95%D0%9D%D0%9D%D0%9E%D0%A1%D0%A2%D0%98\\_%D0%A1%D0%9E%D0%A6%D0%98%D0%90%D0%9B%D0%AC%D0%9D%D0%AB%D0%95](http://psychology_pedagogy.academic.ru/20195/%D0%A6%D0%95%D0%9D%D0%9D%D0%9E%D0%A1%D0%A2%D0%98_%D0%A1%D0%9E%D0%A6%D0%98%D0%90%D0%9B%D0%AC%D0%9D%D0%AB%D0%95)]. However, with it, they think that such educational medium in CJSS shall not be considered as existing a priori but depends on purposefully created pedagogic conditions.

The question "Shall coach instructor fulfill functions of pedagogue?" 95.45% of parents answered positively and 4.55% - negatively. As we see from the received answers parents of CJSS disciples think that sport pedagogues shall be responsible for cultivating of socially important values in their children (in particular values, connected with sport activity).

Understanding of purposes of educational process in CJSS by parents was reflected in ranged row, the highest items of which were:

- Acquiring of healthy life style skills (middle rank -2.0);
- Creation of conditions for socialization of junior sportsman after finishing of his sport career (middle rank - 2.18);
- Facilitating recreation of children and teenagers after academic and other loads (middle rank - 2.27);
- Creating of conditions for ensuring of substantial leisure (middle rank - 3.95).

Analyzing the received data we can see that purposes of educational process in CJSS are understood by parents as strengthening of their children's health and as solution of different problems, connected with socially important functioning. With it, purposes of educational process, which are associated with achievement of higher sport results are not supported by parents (we should note that concordance coefficient of Candull (0.86) pointed at high degree of concordance of respondents' opinions).

As main factors, which ensure educational process in CJSS, parents called the following:

- Individual communication of coach with disciples in training and competition functioning (middle rank - 1.77);
- Communication of children with each other (middle rank - 2.23);
- Independent overcoming of difficulties by sportsman during competitions (middle rank - 2.55);
- Independent overcoming of difficulties by sportsman in training process (middle rank - 3.45).

We should note such factor as practicing of different educative measures, which took the last item with middle rank of 8.41 in this rating. With it concordance coefficient of Candull (0.92) pointed at high level of respondents' concordance.

The received ranged row permitted to state that main factors of educational process are, in parents' opinion, communication of children with coaches-instructors and team-mates as well as self education of junior sportsman in process of overcoming of physical and psychic difficulties.

Generalization of data, received in the course of our research, permits to say the following:

- Most of parents support their children's studying at CJSS, marking high educational potential of these schools. In other words the recognize significance of sport practices in aspect of perceiving of the most important social values by their children;

- Great majority of parents have cautious attitude to the fact that their children can become sportsmen-professionals;

- Purposes of educational process in CJSS are understood by parents as strengthening of their children's health and formatting of personality's values and qualities, important for successful socialization. With it, purposes of educational process, which are associated with achievement of higher sport results are neglected by parents;

- Parents of CJSS disciples think that communication with coaches-instructors and team-mates as well as self-education of junior sportsman in process of overcoming of physical and psychic difficulties are key factors of educative process;

- Parents do not consider planned measures to be effective factor of educational process.

#### **Conclusions:**

Thus, parents expect health improvement and facilitating socialization of their children from educational process in CJSS. Achievement of these aims is connected with effective educational work of coach-instructor, influence of collective and own forces of junior sportsman.

The promising direction of the research we consider conducting of analogous research with greater sample. Also we think that it is necessary to generalize data and reveal contradictions between opinions of coaches, parents and CJSS disciples in aspect of organization of educational process.

#### **References:**

1. Bepalov P. V., Komarova E. P. *Global'nyj nauchnyj potencial* [Global scientific resources], 2011, vol.8, pp. 16-20.
2. Vilenskij M. Ia., Kazancev V. N. *Fizicheskaia kul'tura: vospitanie, obrazovanie, trenirovka* [Physical culture: upbringing, education, training], 1997, vol.1, pp. 34-37.
3. Kozyreva O. V. *Sportivnoe vospitanie detej doshkol'nogo vozrasta v sisteme ikh gumanisticheskogo vospitaniia* [Athletic training preschool children in the system of humanistic education], Dokt. Diss., Moscow, 2002, 403 p.
4. Korobejnikova Iu. V. *Vestnik BFU im. I. Kanta* [Herald BFU. Kant], 2012, vol.11, pp. 150-156.
5. Levadnia S. *Moloda sportivna nauka Ukraini* [Young sport science of Ukraine], 2010, vol.4, pp. 109-115.
6. Lisiak V. M. *Pedagogika, psihologia ta mediko-biologicni problemi fizicnogo viovanna i sportu* [Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports], 2006, vol.1, pp. 59-63.
7. Lubysheva L. I. *Teoriia i praktika fizicheskoi kul'tury* [Theory and practice of physical culture], 1997, vol.6, pp. 10-15.
8. Mazin V. *Professional'naia podgotovka, sportivnaia podgotovka, fizkul'tura, reabilitaciia, otdykh* [Training, sports training, physical education, rehabilitation, recreation], 2013, vol.14/2, pp. 54-62.
9. Porozov D. L. *Pedagogicheskie usloviia formirovaniia samosoznaniia u podrozkov v processe sportivnoi deiatel'nosti* [Pedagogical conditions of formation of identity among adolescents in the course of sports activities], Cand. Diss., Cheboksary, 2010, 157 p.
10. Sidorov A. A., Ivaniuzhenkov B. V., Karelin A. A., Neliubin B. V. *Pedagogika sporta* [Sports pedagogy], Moscow, Bustard, 2000, 320 p.
11. Stoliarov V. I., Firsin S. A., Barinov S. Iu. *Soderzhanie i struktura fizkul'turno-sportivnogo vospitaniia detej i molodezhi* [The content and structure of physical education and sports training for children and youth], Saratov, Science, 2012, 269 p.
12. Tolstova Iu. N. *Izmerenie v sociologii* [Measurement in sociology], Moscow, KDU, 2007, 288 p.
13. Shaboltas A. V. *Motivy zaniatiia sportom vysshikh dostizhenij v iunosheskom vozraste* [Motives sports the highest achievements in adolescence], Cand. Diss., Sankt Petersburg, 1998, 184 p.
14. Balish S.M., McLaren C., Rainham D., Blanchard C. Correlates of youth sport attrition: A review and future directions. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*. 2014, vol.15(4), pp. 429-439. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2014.04.003.
15. Erickson K., Côté J., Hollenstein T., Deakin J. Examining coach-athlete interactions using state space grids: An observational analysis in competitive youth sport. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*. 2011, vol.12(6), pp. 645-654. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2011.06.006.
16. Fenton S.A.M., Duda J.L., Quested E., Barrett T. Coach autonomy support predicts autonomous motivation and daily moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and sedentary time in youth sport participants. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*. 2014, vol.15(5), pp. 453-463. doi:10.1016/j.psychsport.2014.04.005.

17. Mazin V.N. Characteristics of scientific approaches to the education of children and adolescents in youth sports schools. *Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports*, 2013, vol.6, pp. 30-35. doi:10.6084/m9.figshare.714937
18. Murray Melissa A., Bodey Kimberly J., Schoenstedt Linda J., Dieffenbach Kristen. Parental Responses to Professional Behaviors in Coaching and Teaching. *Sport Science Review*, vol XXI, no. 5-6, 2012, p. 69 – 96. DOI: 10.2478/v10237-012-0019-1.
19. Noble J., Vermillion M. Youth sport administrators' perceptions and knowledge of organizational policies on child maltreatment. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2014, vol.38, pp. 52-57. doi:10.1016/j.chilyouth.2014.01.011.
20. Shields D. L., Bredemeier B. L., LaVoi N. M., Power F. C. The sport behavior of youth, parents, and coaches: The good, the bad, and the ugly. *Journal of Research in Character Education*, 2005, №3 (1), p. 43 – 59.

---

**Information about the author:**

**Mazin V.N.:** ORCID: 0000-0001-5247-1507; nivis73@gmail.com;  
Lugansk Taras Shevchenko National University; Oboronna str., 2,  
Luhansk, 91011, Ukraine.

---

**Cite this article as:** Mazin V.N. Parents' attitude to education of children in Children's and Youth Sports School. *Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports*, 2014, vol.10, pp. 9-17. doi:10.5281/zenodo.10484

The electronic version of this article is the complete one and can be found online at: <http://www.sportpedagogy.org.ua/html/arhive-e.html>

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en>).

---

Received: 25.04.2014

Published: 05.05.2014