

## CLASSIFICATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF ADOLESCENT BY SUBJECTS OF PEDAGOGICAL INFLUENCE

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**Annotation.** The classification of adolescent's physical education by subjects of primary pedagogical influence is considered. The study involved 648 adolescents aged 11-15 years. Found that in today's society there was a system of organizing leisure activities adolescents with primary pedagogical influence of subjects. States that schools should promote the introduction of new forms of physical activity, innovative and interactive technologies. Emphasizes the need for a strong self-organization capabilities, self-organization of active leisure for teenagers. Select the form of motor activity with the independent power of teenagers decisions, motives and interests. Shown the form of decision-making under the influence of adolescent parents and people around them. Recommended the formation of accounting for physical education in the education system include documentation of all forms of physical activity.

**Keywords:** adolescents, leisure, physical education, classification.

### Introduction

Pedagogical theory regards children-youth's leisure as special field of social education of rising generation, which permits to use not only the possibilities of pedagogical system, i.e. education system, but also culture, sports, youth organizations, mass media, show business and etc. [4, 9]. As per determination, given by S. Shmakov, leisure is space and time, containing creative interests and engagements of children, which are out of the frames of their classes' activity [10-12]. Leisure gives to a child additional vital space for social self-affirmation in a collective, in which he gets evaluation and recognition of the results of his activity and feels social significance of his personality [5, 8].

In the process of activity teenager understands real significance of friendship, fidelity; here possibilities for playing many future roles, for mastering required skills and abilities open. The main purpose of leisure is ensuring of rest, satisfaction of personal demands and interests, entertainment [1-3].

Leisure activity of children is also regarded from the point of view of motion activity ensuring. For example, S. Ivanchenko regards pupils' leisure as complex pedagogical form of organization of free from compulsory academic classes time, which is used for games, walks, sports, physical culture and health improving trainings, arts, technique and other useful kinds of activity occupation by pupils' own choice and bents [4]. In the theory of physical culture this space is called recreation, which is characterized by active rest, renewal of physical, psychic and mental strength, by entertaining and development of creative abilities and interests [6, 7].

In general, analysis of special literature witnesses that children's leisure is classified into organized and not organized. Organized leisure means that leisure activity is controlled by a pedagogue; not organized leisure means that it appears occasionally, by independent choice of a pupil, out of school [4, 7]. Both, in the first and in the second cases the personality of a teenager is affected by one social mechanism – environment. However, in spite of sufficient level of knowledge on the question, connected with organizational forms of teenagers' leisure, the mentioned forms have not been classified yet concerning the subjects of prevailing pedagogical influence. This conditioned the choice of the subject of this research.

The work has been fulfilled as per plan of scientific & research works of Physical and sports Institution of Lugansk national university, named after Taras Shevchenko and physical education faculty of Kharkov humanitarian-pedagogical academy.

### Purpose, tasks, materials and methods of research

*The purpose of the research* is to classify the forms of physical education of teenagers concerning the subjects of pedagogical influence.

*The methodology of the research.* On the first stage special questioning of 648 11-15 years old teenagers was carried out. These teenagers are the pupils of comprehensive schools of Kharkov region concerning their participation in different forms of physical education, particularly during leisure time (the results of this stage will be published in electronic scientific-methodological journal "People's education", No.1, 2013).

On the second stage, in order to find out the subjects of physical education, in the process of the research cluster analysis was carried out: multivariate statistical procedure, the essence of which is to combine objects in comparatively homogeneous groups on the base sample data.

As the main criteria of analysis we took quantity of teenagers, engaged in different forms of motion activity; regularity of attending one or another form; quantity of weekly motion activity of every leisure form. Materials were processed with the help of software STATISTICA.

### Results of the research

During processing of sociological questioning results, tree-like classification was determined with the help of finding of not weighted pair mean Euclidean distances for the variants of teenagers' motion activity. (see fig.1).

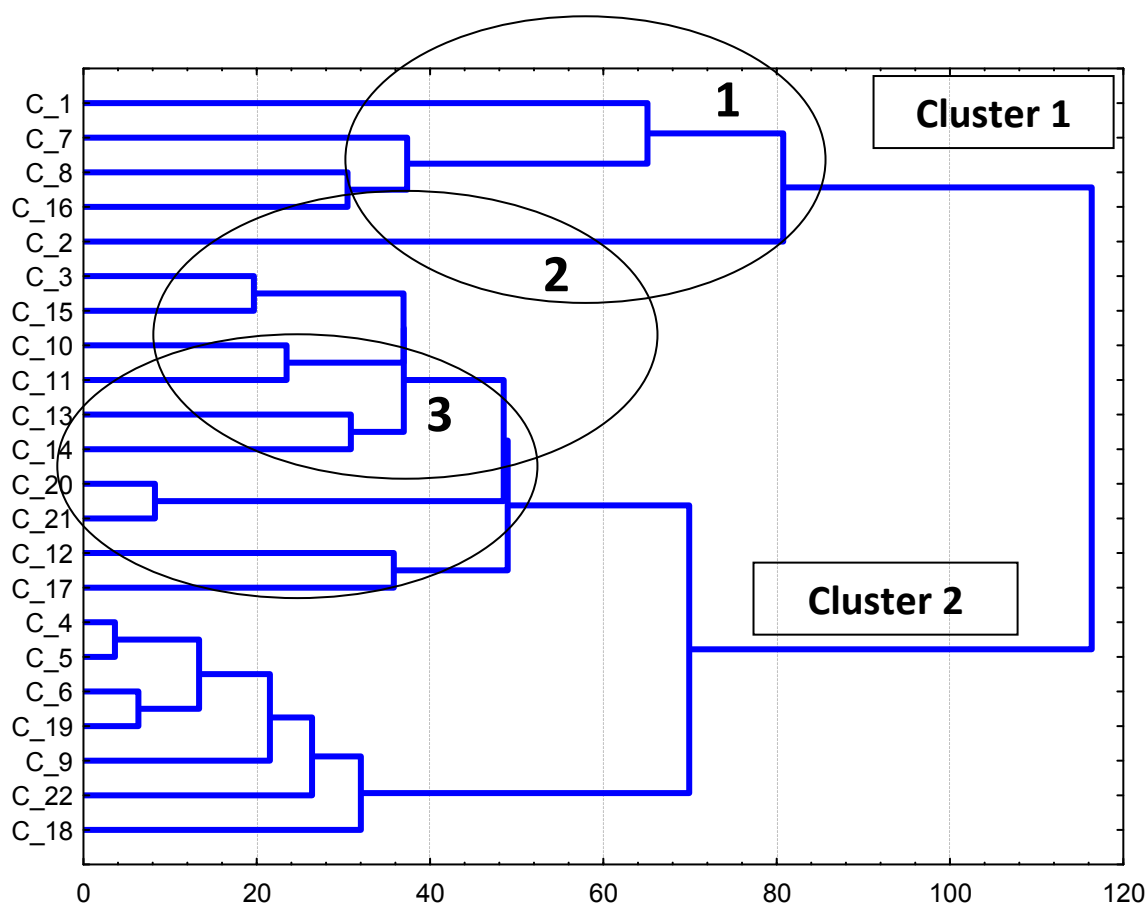


Fig.1 Not weighted pair mean Euclidean distances for variants of teenagers' motion activity

- 1 – sphere of prevailing school pedagogues' influence;
- 2 – sphere of prevailing parents' influence and teenagers' self-management;
- 3 – sphere of prevailing out of school pedagogues' influence.

Analysis of fig.1 showed that with the help of cluster analysis the forms of motion activity distributed into two big clusters. The first cluster contains physical culture classes (C1), school (C7) and country (C8) children health improving and rest establishments (CHIE), variants of morning exercises (C16) and school competitions (C2). With it, close connection between forms C7, C8 and C16 is observed, that is explained by steady regularity of compulsory elements at CHIE: morning exercises and mass sports activity. The mentioned group of motion activity form enters in close interaction with physical culture classes, which influence on school competitions. Coming from this, the mentioned forms of motion activity are ensured mainly by teachers (in country CHIE by teachers and students of pedagogical higher educational institutions, i.e. by specialists in pedagogic); the formed group of forms will be conventionally called “sphere of prevailing school pedagogues' influence”.

Cluster 2 included other forms of teenagers' motion activity. These forms also distributed into two big sub-groups (marked in fig.1 as circles 2 and 3). So, sub-group 3, let us call it “sphere of prevailing out of school pedagogues' influence”, contains children-youth sports schools (CYSS) (C4), clubs of children-youth creation (CCYC) (dances), (C5), CCYC (tourism) (C6), voluntary sports societies (VSS) (or CYSS as part of them) (C19), fitness clubs and swimming pools (C9), military-sports or national-sports public organizations (C18), independent engagement with extreme kinds of sports (C22).

With it, in the mentioned group Euclidian distance is very little (i.e. is nearly identical by criteria of the tested teenagers and regularity of physical loads) and such forms as occupation in CYSS, engagement with dances or tourism in CCYC and trainings at VSS exist. The mentioned group actively interacts with other forms of motion activity of “sub-group 3” – C9, C18, C22. Consequently, it points that pedagogical approaches and means of physical education in the sphere of prevailing out of school pedagogues' influence are nearly identical. This determines directions of future specialists' training and advanced training of acting specialists in the field of physical culture, in particular, of their ability to work with teenagers, who prefer extreme kinds of sports. Besides, we conclude that when preparing reports about the state of physical education in school system it is purposeful to include all enumerated forms of motion activity.

The next sub-group of teenagers' active leisure (sub-group 2, see fig.1) contains such forms of motion activity as school circles (particularly circles of innovative kinds of sports) (C3), walks (C15), skating rinks in trade parks

(C10), paintball and bowling clubs (C11), beaches (C13), aqua-parks (C14), independent doing sports (C20) and outdoor games (21), theme parks and rope-training sites (C12), physical training with parents (C17).

It should be noted that the above mentioned forms of motion activity are realized under the influence of teenagers' independent decisions, motives, interests, parents and surrounding people. Basing on this we suggest to call it "sphere of prevailing parents' influence and teenagers' self-management".

### Summary

1. In the modern society the teenagers' active leisure organization has been established and one of its characteristics is prevailing pedagogical influence of subjects: pedagogues, comprehensive schools, pedagogues of out-of-school educational establishments and self-organized collectives (family, friends, peers, medium and etc.)

2. Coming from the invariance of physical education in teenagers' life and owing to the fact that comprehensive educational establishments are basic for its realization, just schools shall coordinate physical activity and maximally facilitate introduction of new forms of motion activity, innovative and interactive technologies and so on; they shall actively use all opportunities for population's self organization and mechanisms of self management with organization of teenagers' active leisure.

*The prospects of further researches* implicate the development of appropriate management model and organizational-pedagogical technologies, which will permit to realize the opportunities of population's self management within the frames of comprehensive educational establishments.

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