

YOUNG RESEARCHERS Professional article

Goran Sokovic

Postgraduate student, The Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Pale

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THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN SCHOOL SPORTS

Summary:

Parents have the right and duty to care for the personality, rights and interests of their minor children. These rights, or rather the duty, called collectively parental rights belong to parents, father and mother both together. Empirical studies of parental influence on children's behavior in sport confirmed that the impact of significant and substantial. Parents are crucial in making the original decision on the initiation of sporting activities. In particular, this study sought to determine the main characteristics of socio-economic status of young athletes and their impact on participation in sport and expectations of sport.

Key words: parents, schools, sports, children

1. INTRODUCTION

Parents have the right and duty to care for the personality, rights and interests of their minor children. These rights, or rather the duty, called collectively parental rights belong to parents, father and mother both together. Parents carry out childcare or his duties by mutual agreement. Parental rights in our legal system is mostly a collection of the duties of parents to their children.

Parents are obliged to care for the personality, rights and interests of their minor children that parents are made in order to raise children in useful and conscious citizens of our country and for securing the family as the basic cell of society. Parents therefore have no power to their children, but have only duties for the benefit of children. Parents perform their duties under the supervision of the community, because marriage and family under the protection of the community, and minors are under the special protection of the community. Parental right is a personal right of parents. This means that the rights and duties towards children are the sole parents. Parents can not waive their parental responsibilities the same although they may be limited or expropriated.

In this context in the work we will focus on this in any way parents affecting children, the way children observe parents as role models and the extent to which parents influence

children's participation in school sports. On the way to motivate children to join school sports facilities aimed at the same as a physical education to the integral development of personality with specific content. In this case, the exercise and movement.

2. PARENTS AND SPORT

Empirical studies of parental influence on children's behavior in sport confirmed that the impact of significant and substantial. Parents are crucial in making the original decision on the initiation of sporting activities. For physically more vivid parents it is likely to have physically active children, which is part of the biological similarity in the interaction with social learning. Parental activity and beliefs about the sport were significantly associated with participation in the sport and to the attractiveness of the sport for their children. Parental full stereotypes can significantly affect the likelihood that they will be a child play sports. The influence of parents on the experience of their own competence in sport is not irrelevant even in old age.

In explaining parental influence on children playing sports Eccles and Harold are applied motivational process model. Process theories assume that by some activities come into function expectation that this activity is traced to a particular target, and as a function of the attractiveness of this goal.

As has been that parents transmit values and beliefs to their children, Eccles and Harold presumed that the values and beliefs related to the sport transmitted from parents to children, and that this is the main driver of children's sports activities. Parental reinforcement sporting activities will certainly maintain motivation, no role models and social learning under this theory is not necessary.

In this way it is possible to explain the positive parental influence and in cases where parents are talentless and unable to practice sports, but believe that sport is a good and useful and that it their children to be successful.

Parental beliefs related to sport are predominantly positive and mostly related to the positive impact of sport on health and abilities of their children, then the preferred socialization of children in sport and to experience the sport as safe activities in which children avoid violence, alcohol and drugs.

The ways in which parents are involved in their children's sports activities and Woolgar Power recognized the three basic forms. The first is parental support, which can manifest itself as emotional support (for example, a child under stress), information (for example, giving advice), or as concrete assistance (financial, transport and the like).

Other forms of participation of parents in sports as social learning and operant counseling. Reflected in modeling, where a parent by their behavior in sport provides a model child and the child's behavior a reinforcer. The third form of interaction are parental expectations of children's achievement in sport, harmless only when they are in accordance with the child's real possibilities, but detrimental to the motivation if they are too low or too high.

Parental in sports activities children sometimes produces negative effects. Parents can be a source of stress, often due to unrealistic expectations, or seeking success at any cost. Following their children in sporting situations, some parents are losing control over their own behavior, and even in children's sports registered violent incidents. Higher quality of parental involvement in children's sport is trying to achieve programs that involve parents in an organized and where trained to provide better support to your child. Bosnar (2003).

3. FAMILY AND SCHOOL SPORT

Sport, sports items, sports games and gymnastics, are one of the most successful methods for maintaining and improving health and mental equilibrium adults, and especially children and younger. This discipline applied in order to:

- Undertake preventive measures to improve the physical and functional abilities, and thus the overall health of individuals.
- Undertake specific prophylactic measures for protection where there is a risk of the occurrence of diseases, physical deformity or disability.
- Undertake measures for complete rehabilitation and re-socialization of those in whom the disease has already caused damage, deformation or disability.

The term „move means to live“ suggests that, in addition to traditional methods of physical treatment, rehabilitation constitute the basis of modern methods of active pokreta. Movement is confirmed by the words of the great Russian physiologist Sechenov „that the whole of our activities ultimately comes down and realized through directed towards motor activity“.

Properly selected and expertly applied games and sports games have a significant therapeutic and preventive effect. Through them, it can act naotklanjanje milder forms of physical deformities, as well as restoring and repairing damaged functions. In addition, they realized a favorable psychological help dejstvo. One process of adaptation and social reintegration. Through the recognition and validation of their own values, one next to the emotional and entertainment components, and extremely creative component, as support the raising and training of the remaining capacity men. Game and sports games as a means of prevention, correction and rehabilitation should be seen in the context of their bio-medical, psychological, meenings. There biological and sociological-health value is reflected in the function of developing neuro-muscular mechanisms in healthy, undamaged parts of the body, so to compensate for the lost function of injury or damage.

Its influence on the locomotor apparatus they have great importance because they contribute to the improvement of strength, elasticity, coordination of movement, balance and general strengthening of the whole organism.

They abound in a variety of gestures that can engage primarily upper or lower extremities, and as such, can adabirati and apply depending on the capabilities and needs of specific engagement or limb segments. Games represent a significant therapeutic method that

increases achieved by general or special mobility of the body, using them to develop the skill and agility, in conditions that needed longer of non-use.

Given that sports game as the basic object used to manipulate the ball with which the participants, according to pre-arranged, the established rules in a particular area, in cooperation with other participants, it is necessary that all perform a certain speed in a certain rhythm, which all contribute to repair and sharpening remaining function. This is achieved and repair functions that are due to injury, deformity or disease reduced.

Games, with well-organized and controlled dosages, can contribute to a better acceptance of self-image, tzv. tjelesne scheme, which is the first prerequisite of the overall rehabilitation.

It is well known that sports game, because of its inventiveness, stimulates the activity of the spirit, determination, competitive spirit. Sports games with such psychological influences are important for people with certain physical retardation because with them just disturbed mental values.

Through sports game impaired health manifest and confirm their functions. In physical condition that she selected and adapted to the nature, extent and the current condition of the patient, it becomes a very useful tool psycho-physical adaptation and self-affirmation

In contact with other students, patients measured their skills in relation to the other, it has a certain effect on the expression of personal, emocionalne balance, development of will and desire for complete social integration.

Patient in sports games in contact with other participants expands social-the psychological feelings of rivalry, competence, personal and collective superiority over games encourage and expand the scale of human free. On their participation in sports and fighting game, in order to achieve better results, draws attention to the environment. Attention to the kind of guarantees that the environment taking care of him, to count on him and his remaining strength and ability, and that he was still a full member of the community and that it is not abandoned and forgotten.

Sports Games of which are commonly used basketball, volleyball, handball and football can be used as an excellent tool for the general strengthening of the body, or for making special effects on certain segments of the apparatus movement. There application must be sensitive to the gender, age, physical status, current physical and functional status of an individual, or to the aim to achieve. In sports games abound in a variety of developments, and each of them contains some specific movements with greater involvement of certain segments, which can be used for preventive and corrective work, correcting the negative consequences of non-use, raising physical and functional abilities.

For sports and engagement of the child's parents, ie family, may affect different ways. These impacts Gregori is classified into 4 categories. The first step is that the child is verbal and / or nonverbal interest in the sport and it is turned on. Parents usually point out the positive role of sport, its undoubted contribution to healthy mental and physical development and make some concrete efforts to start a child on the activity. The next step would be the inclusion of parents in the very activity of children (family walks, ipoznavanje children with certain sports, join a game ball or help in that).

Significant influence is the shape in parental involvement and the ability to provide children access to facilities and equipment required for sports activities. And finally, but not less important factor, is the manifestation of confidence in their children and their abilities and thereby strengthen and encourage their self-esteem.

It should be noted that the form of the active life of the parents, a lifestyle in which sport has an important place, is a good example and model for the behavior of their children. However, studies have shown that the positive effects of the parents, as well as sports models, the preference of children to engage in sports are not automatic.

Some researchers have found that playing sports parent is not in itself a sufficient incentive for their children to get involved in sport. On the contrary the role of sport model for children is much more important parental support, as well as support and incentives of other members of their immediate and extended family. Similar conclusions There are other authors (Brustad, 1996; Kimiecik & Horn, 1998; Eccles & Harold, 1996 - by Daniel, 2005). They confirm that the positive attitude of parents towards sport and sporting success, and estimate that in this area, their child can be successful, it has a greater impact on the child and his involvement in the sport from the parental sports.

No less important than the role of encouraging sports participation is the role of parents in the process of training I takmičenja, and further continuous and successful sports. Considering the role of parents and coaches in the sport of children and youth and Quin Groupe point out that the role of parents belonging to the emotional, educational and financial support while coach belongs to the professional part of the preparation of the child.

It should not be forgotten that the coach, with the exception of education belongs to important educational role and, especially in the formation of moral character, sportsmanship, as well as the formation of other positive characteristics, attitudes, values and beliefs of young people. Research conducted on 120 Romanian athletes aged 8-10 years showed that 82% of encouragement for sports comes from the family, as well as support for their persistence in sport (74%).

Their data show that there are sports for which parents are interested (tennis, fencing) I in them, they are invested financially much more than the kids interested. Research shows that in this age of sports greatest support parents financially and morally, no matter what it is a society in which the financial moćporodice generally small. Inspired by these and similar studies by the fact that our society is in the process of transition and major changes in the country where less attention is paid to sport in general, and especially in the sport of young people, we wanted to determine the role of family influence in the determination of children in sport and providing emotional In support their pursuit of material selected sports activities.

In doing so, we are fully aware of the fact that the contemporary family in Serbia, as the only remotely reliable support every individual's, has undergone dramatic changes for the worse. Due to the recent wars, ruthless privatization, loss of fixed income and secure employment there has been a material and spiritual destruction of the family and its dramatic impoverishment. At the same time, freeing the cargo to its earlier commitments, of which one was I investing in sport in order to be accessible to all social categories, social communities of them switched to the family.

What is the role of the family in the modern sport of young people, whether it is still crucial in the provision of basic preconditions necessary for the children interested and involved in sport to recognize its positive impact and experience it as a crucial activity for forming their self-esteem, moral character, orientation and the achievement of personal affirmation?

In particular, this study sought to determine the main characteristics of socio-economic status of young athletes and their impact on participation in sport and expectations of sport.

What is the impact of the educational and professional status of their parents' attitude towards their children's sport, or the degree of financial and emotional support for their sports activities?

The question of the connection between the family and sports, the significance of family above all parents deciding for a certain sport, and in the process to continue to address the same and all in order to create favorable social climate in which its positive effects will be evaluated, recognized and encouraged.

4. CONCLUSION

From all the aforementioned, we can conclude that the role of parents is crucial and important in choosing a physical activity as well as the participation in school sports. Children in parents see the role models, and parents formed their personality. As our great enlightener Dositej Obradovic said: "The young soul is subject to a soft wax," and parents shape children's personality through the school sports as a means by which children are socialized, fantasize, and look forward to learn, they learn to respect the rules, others in life. The goals of school sports is impossible to achieve without the joint action of parents and teachers.

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