

## THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FORMING VALUE ORIENTATION OF PUPILS BY MEANS OF SCHOOL SPORTS ABROAD

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**Annotation.** *Purpose:* to determine the theoretical basis for the formation of value orientations of pupils by means of school sports facilities abroad. *Material:* detailed analysis of 14 published sources. *Results:* found that in a foreign academic and journalistic literature dominates positive appreciation of cultural values of humanistic school sports in the formation of value orientations of pupils. Found that school sport abroad plays an important role not only as a means of forming the basic values – health, but also an important area of communication, the manifestations of social activity. As well as physical and mental form of organization and leisure facilities, excellent vehicle impacts on other values of human life: the authority and position in society, work, the structure of moral and volitional characteristics, aesthetic ideals and other value orientations. *Conclusions:* confirmed that the global experience of formation values pupil means school sports deserves attention and requires selective introduction into the domestic education system.

**Keywords:** *school, sports, abroad, meaning, objectives, value, pupil.*

### Introduction

In governmental program “Health – 2020: Ukrainian dimension” it is noted that health is a permanent value,; it is of great importance for life of every person; it is a key aspect of national security; it determines possibilities of achievement of individual and social welfare, prospects of steady progressing. In modern conditions significance of health is substantially re-understood, considering its understanding as integral right of a person, considering existing threats and challenges, increasing requirements to quality of health, technological, financial potentials for its ensuring. Solution of public health problem requires improving of its determinants, shortening of risk factors implementation of modern strategies of prophylaxis and formation of healthy life style [[http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/Pro\\_20120316\\_1.html](http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/Pro_20120316_1.html)].

Declaration of World summit on physical culture and WHPO (Berlin, November 3-5<sup>th</sup>) declare that physical culture itself is a key integrative mean of health strengthening and prophylaxis of diseases (including mental diseases), that it leads to significant shortening of negative phenomena among rising generation (stresses, hypo-dynamia, drug-taking and so on). It is a powerful factor and mechanism of personality’s socialization and, as it was underlined at 1<sup>st</sup> International conference of ministers and chief functionaries in physical culture and sports field (Paris, April 5-10<sup>th</sup>, 1976) it is general factor of balancing, it is a carrier of ethic values, facilitates moral conditioning, educating brevity, self-control, initiative, sense of solidarity, collectivism, friendship, respect to rules and nobleness in sports. It was also stated that purpose and task of children’s and teenagers’ physical education shall be directed on formation of social and personal values.

On the contrary, in concept of Governmental targeted social program of development of physical culture and sports for 2012-2016 it is noted that way of life of Ukrainian population and state of physical culture and sports create threat and are substantial challenge for Ukraine at modern stage of its development. One of main factors of existing situation is absence of traditions and motivations for physical education and mass sports as important factors of physical and social welfare, health strengthening, healthy life style and increasing of life span. The situation is worsened also by limited motion functioning, irrational or imbalanced eating, factors of asocial behavior [<http://www.kmu.gov.ua/sport/control/uk/publish/article> ].

However, realized domestic projects, devoted to increasing of physical education’s effectiveness have no prospects. Increasing of quantity of hours for physical culture lessons, providing of pupils with opportunity to choose kinds of physical activity by interests, daily “health hour”, independent extra-curriculum trainings and health related physical culture at place of residence often have purely declarative character. Most of pupils, even those, who need motion functioning, have little chances to enter children’s sport school, because this educational establishment is interested in sport talents, with it in talents in such kinds of sports, which are practiced on its departments. Not every child or teenager can admit expensive services of different shaping clubs, body building or fitness centers and so on.

Global character of these problems conditions demand in searching of new alternative forms of physical education, which would facilitate formation of main human value – health and facilitate creation of spiritual bench marks, values and moral principles.

Considering the above said, specialists face the task of more profound determination of values’ attractiveness, first of all of health; values, which are formed among pupils owing to physical culture and sports trainings. For example in philosophical- sociological works of domestic scientists (M.M. Sayinchuk, 2012; T.Yu. Krutsevych, 2011; M.M. Ibragimova, 2011; N.V. Moskalenko, 2010; O.Yu. Marchenko, 2010; S.O. Sychova, 2009; G.V. Bezverkhia, 2010, 2004; S.A., Zakopaylo, 2003 et al.); specialists of CIS (L.I. Lubysheva, 2012; V.I. Stoliarova, 2011; D.A. Salgakov, 2005; L.P. Matveyeva, 2008; V.K. Baltsevych, 2006; M.M. Vizitey, 2005; et al.) and foreign scientists (S. Karvonen 2012; A. Budreikaite, 2011; by Zhu, Xihe, 2009; J. Burdzicka-Wołowik, 2008; D. Šertvytienė, 2008; et al.) it was determined that targeted physical education and sports trainings ensure formation of personality, personality’s bio-

social principles, substantial characteristics of body and mental human nature with potentials for realization of person's demands, interests and ambitions.

Analysis of scientific works of recent decade witnesses that axiological problems in physical culture-sports field has been noticeably activated, however, as a rule, researches touch only stating of axio-sphere and are connected with students, while formation of value orientations of school children in sports are not paid sufficient attention to and till now has not been a subject of special studying.

At the same time, in opinion of many specialists, just sports [5, 6, 8, 14 et al.], including school physical culture, is a powerful mean of formation of pupil's values. Because it has great opportunities of positive influence not only on health and physical condition but also on mental levels, on culture of a person and, at last, on person's positive world-vision. Pupil, being included in sport society, masters skills of communication; he feels sense of belonging to common activity, responsibility for sport result, for honor of school collective. Important function of school sports is also that it permits for personality to work out correct answers to problems of modern life, orients on creative solution of urgent problems, gives correct understanding of social development's prospects.

Recent years in Ukraine comparative researches have been becoming especially important. Strategic document – National doctrine of development of education (2002) declares importance of scientific provisioning of modernization processes in domestic education from position of compliance with modern world transformations; it accentuates demand in joining with foreign achievements in educational field. Besides, the task of priority of educational system is training of person's proper attitude to own health and health of surrounding people and formation of other individual and social values.

The subject of our research is a part of plan of scientific-research works of general pedagogic and pre-school education department of Drohobyt'sk state pedagogic university, named after Ivan Franko as a component of complex scientific problem "Ukrainian education in context of transformational social processes" (state registration number 01084007644).

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

*The purpose of the research* is to determine theoretical principles of value orientations' formation of pupils by means of school sports in foreign countries, on the base of analysis of literature sources.

The following *methods of the research* were used in the course of our work: theoretical, retrospective analysis, comparative methods and generalization of scientific-methodic literature and official documents' data.

#### **Results of the research**

Importance of sports in formation of human values was numerously underlined at many specially organized topical meetings. In our opinion the most important of them was organized in 1988 by Institute of international sports and was called international symposium "Peace and consensus through sports" as well as international conference under patronage of UNESCO "Education and sports for world culture" (Paris, June 5-7<sup>th</sup>, 1999). At conference they regarded problem of development and propaganda of conceptions of world culture; they elucidated contribution of sports in realization of this culture's values. Personality's values in process of trainings were discussed in Lisbon at conference of sports ministers (1995) where European manifest "Young people and sports" was adopted [<http://www.sportvia.ru/76-evropejskij-manifest-molodye-lyudi-i-sport.html>]. This manifest declares that opportunities, provided by society for sports trainings shall result not only in constructive using of free time but also in solution of such social problems as intolerance, aggressiveness, alcoholism and in solution of other social diseases. It was underlined that strive for new partner relationships for involving of young people in self perfection and self expressing though sports shall be encouraged.

Also importance of school sports in social life is witnessed by the fact that European Council and European parliament declared 2004 European year of education through sports (EYES 2004). Its purpose was facilitating of educational values of travelling and school exchanges, especially in inter-cultural environment with the help of different sport and cultural measures, exchange of positive experience in place and organization of school sports in national educational systems for determination of optimal proportions between mental and physical lessons [13].

It should be noted that problem of humanistic sport's development was a part of programs of different international scientific and Olympic congresses: 10<sup>th</sup> Olympic congress (Varna, 1973), 11<sup>th</sup> Olympic congress (Baden-Baden, 1981) and 12<sup>th</sup> Olympic congress (Paris, 1994); Olympic and scientific congresses in Oregon (USA, 1984) and Seoul (South Korea, 1988); scientific congress "Sports in modern world" (Munich, 1972); scientific symposiums in Munich (1977, 1979, 1980) and Baden-Baden (1981); World scientific congresses "Sports in modern society" (Moscow, 1974; Tbilisi, 1980), International scientific congress "Sports and international consensus" (Helsinki, 1982); a number of sessions of International Olympic academy and other.

Association of physical education of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1992 marked out main reasons, which, in their opinion, condition importance of school sports: 1) it facilitates strengthening of pupil's health; 2) school sports has great educational importance for development of not only body but mind as well, as far as mastering of any level of physical condition and motion skills requires significant will efforts and self-discipline; 3) sport interests, which appeared at schools, can develop after leaving school at sport clubs or other sport centers; 4) sports facilitate strengthening of unity of school collective; 5) though the first task of school sports is provisioning of opportunity for all children to train sports independent of their sport talents, school sports is considered also to be first step on way to important sport achievements; that is why high level of its organization is a basis for future successes in sports both on national and international levels [1].

Known modern Holland specialists in field of physical culture and sports B. Crum thinks [9], that if pupils accept main principles of sports and understand them, they will be in state:

- Quick adaptation of actions to variable situations;
- Ability to organize and evaluate trainings oriented on improvement of physical condition and health;
- Ability to work out own creative approach to sports trainings and critical attitude to different kinds of sport information, received from mass media.

Slavonic scientist Petrovic K. [12], thinks that youth's sport is an important component of sports in general and it is necessary in the most responsible period of young life as world cultural phenomenon of all known civilizations. Because young people want to have such adult and personal image, which can be formed only with the help of sports.

Russian scientists S. Guskov and A. Zotov, on the base of analysis of aims and tasks of physical education and sports in different countries of world, render main reasons, which, in their opinion, condition importance of trainings: [1]: sports and physical education facilitate strengthening of pupil's health and form demand in physical functioning; sports is exclusively important for development of not only body but mind as well, for formation of young person's character; achievement of certain level of physical fitness and mastering of any motion skills require significant will efforts and self discipline; participation in outdoor games implies ability for cooperation and collective actions, manifestation of competition spirit; sports facilitate strengthening of unity, make school collective stronger; sport interests, which appear at school, can progress in local sport clubs or other sport centers. Though first task of school sports is provision of opportunity for all children independent on their talents, school sport is also first step on way to future sport achievements. That is why high level of organization of school sports is the basis for future successes in sports both on national and international levels.

In opinion of A.P. Zotov [2] children physical culture-sport movement, which partially can be associated with school sports, acquires more expressive, democratic, humanistic character. It is more oriented on the following principles:

- volunteer character of participation in the movement;
- priority of common human, spiritual-moral values, prohibition of any race, religious or political discrimination;
- active cooperation of children and adults in sports, their mutual functioning, considering priority of children's interests;
- combination (on organizational-methodic, standard and social-psychological levels), pedagogic control and children's self-control, creation of conditions for self education and self-realization of personality;
- pluralism of different approaches, which naturally supplement each other in one movement.

American scientists Eitzen S. and Sage G also have interesting ideas concerning role and significance of school sports in formation of values of pupil's personality [10]. It should be noted that just in USA it is of most priority in pupils' educational process, comparing with other countries of the world. Scientists first of all underline its positive influence on school in general; in their opinion any organization, including school, requires unity and self-devotion of members. Pupils-members of certain team associate themselves with school and defend its interests. Sport competitions cause enthusiasm and unite school collective for struggle with adversary. Besides, school sports fulfill function of social control. It engages free time, distracts from unnecessary thoughts and doubts. Permission for participation in competitions is received only by those pupils, who have sufficient level of academic progress. That is why, as usual, pupils-sportsmen are disciplined and are example for other. In opinion of Eitzen S. and Sage G. important role of sports lies in the fact that it as if neutralizes severe competition forms between cities, districts and schools. Besides, school sports render positive influence on surrounding people. Scientists note that sport combines independent on profession, education, race or religion of different inhabitants of one district by their wish to support school team of the district. Thus, sport is a certain unifying link between different generations. School sports practicing positively influences also on separate individuality – facilitates development of both physical and mental condition of a pupil.

Nevertheless it is necessary to note that there are opposite ideas about school sports practicing. One of the most known is position of known Russian scientist Lesgaft [3, 4]. In his opinion sport, as competition of both sides, always facilitates progressing of sense of superiority; school children shall not be offered games, facilitating wish to be winner; sport as competition, shall not be included in educational process. In his works Lesgaft often underlined thesis that during organization of games for school children it is necessary to define rules, not permitting any contest.

Similar opinion can be met in works by F. Fielding: "I reject application in schools of the following: competitions as social ideas is disgusting; they are inadmissible in moral aspect" [7].

### **Conclusions:**

It has been determined that in foreign scientific and social literature positive, high evaluation of humanistic, cultural importance of school sports in formation of pupil's value orientation dominates. Analysis of literature sources resulted in understanding that school sports in foreign countries takes important place not only as mean of formation of health as the main value, but also as important sphere of communication and demonstration of social position, reasonable form of person's organization and leisure, mean of influence on other values of human life: authority and position in society, labor functioning, on structure of moral-will characteristics, aesthetic ideals and other value orientations. We have proved that world experience of values' formation of a pupil by means of school sports should be paid attention to and, probably, will require implementation in domestic system of education.

The prospects of further researches imply studying of school sports' organization in foreign countries, determination of positive features, which can be implemented in educational process of Ukrainian schools.

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