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EXPRESSION OF PARENTING STYLE AND VALUES OF YOUNG SWIMMERS' PARENTS

Аннотация: статья посвящена вопросам воспитания младшего поколения в современном обществе. Многие ценности ребенок приобретает в семье. Теоретически, ценностные ориентации связаны с конкретными решениями и поведением, которые имеют значение для индивида, следовательно, исследование ценностных систем и социальных компетенций подростков позволит лучше понимать мотивы их поведения. Многие исследования подтвердили важность одного и того же списка значений для субъектов, так как использование разных показателей усложняет интерпретацию результатов. Вопрос о том, имеют ли ценностные ориентации влияние на фактическое поведение человека, остается актуальным., так как это одна из важнейших составляющих мотивационной сферы социальных действий, определяющей адекватную социальную адаптацию подростков в обществе.

Ключевые слова: стиль воспитания, ценности, детско-родительские отношения.

Abstract: the article reveals the education of the younger generation in modern society. Many values the child acquires in the family. In theory, value orientations are associated with particular decisions and behaviors that are relevant to them, therefore, research on adolescent value systems and social competence can help to better understand the motives behind their social behavior. Quite a few studies were done that confirmed the importance of the list of exploratory values, as the results are difficult to compare when different researchers study different values. Whether the value orientations are relevant to the actual behavior of the person remains an important question,

because it is one of the most important components of the motivational sphere of social action, which determines the proper social adaptation of adolescents in society.

Keywords: *parenting style, values, parent-child relationship.*

Parents are the main social partners of their children; they are the bearers of culture and the values of their child. Parents tend to interact with their children in ways that uphold their own values and develop behaviors that they believe are important to the success of their cultural group. Parents themselves are also culturally influenced, their conceptions of life contribute to the cultivation of parent and child values, and are evident in the daily interaction between parents and children. It can be asserted that adult's values and their expression are also reflected in their parenting style.

Schwartz (2014) argues that power, achievement, hedonism, stimulation, and self-direction are intended to serve personal interests; while benevolence, tradition and conformism are intended for collective interests and versatility and safety are meant for personal and for collective interests.

Parents are one of the key factors in shaping children's behavior through their parenting style and the values they convey. Parenting can have a decisive impact on children's personality development (Mihret, Dilgasa & Mamo, 2019). According to Baumrind (1991), parenting style consists of aspects of parenting style that consist of the perceived role of parents, their beliefs (values), engagement and behavior.

Piaget proposed two stages of moral development: the heteronomous stage and the autonomous stage. Although Piaget's insights were very important to moral development, his method was methodically criticized. This led Kohlberg to develop a new theory based on three levels and six stages. Kohlberg extended Piaget's theory by stating that moral development is a continuous process that takes place throughout the whole life (Cam et al., 2012).

*Methodology**The size of the study*

The study is planned to be carried out in the swimming pools of Kaunas city – Dainava, Vilija and Šilainiai. Preliminary study starts in July 2019 and ends in November. Subjects will be provided with a questionnaire, an explanation of the filling procedure, and an explanation that the instructions are also included in the questionnaire. Subjects will be informed about anonymity and confidentiality. It is not planned to limit the time taken to complete the questionnaires in order to increase the reliability of the data. The participants of the study are parents of children aged 10–11 who attend swimming pools. The method of sampling is convenience sampling.

Research methods

The survey consists of two questionnaires:

- Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire – Short Version (PSDQ) (Robinson et al., 2001);
- Parental Valuation Tool – Rokeach Values Survey (RVS) (Rokeach, 1973). Parenting Style and Dimension Questionnaire – Short Version (PSDQ). The questionnaire has 3 scales – authoritarian, authoritative and forgiving.

Results

The results of the research revealed that the mean values of the authoritative style evaluation of parents of young swimmers differed statistically significantly ($p < 0.05$). It can be argued that women (mothers) in the study are more likely to follow an authoritative parenting style than men (fathers) in the study. It was also found that the average of the respondents' male (fathers) authoritarian style rating was higher than that of females (mothers), comparing these results found statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$). These results suggest that the studied men are more likely to follow an authoritarian parenting style than their mothers (women) in the study. Analyzing the values of fathers of young swimmers according to the Rokeach value scale, it was found that values of honesty, creativity, independence, intellectuality and love for mothers are statistically significantly more important than for fathers ($p < 0.05$). Analyzing the respondents' terminal values in terms of gender, it was found that values of life comfort,

equality, salvation and happiness for parents are statistically significantly more important than those of young swimmer mothers ($p < 0.05$). The results revealed that the value of true friendship is statistically significantly more important for parents of children aged 4–6 years than for parents of children aged 1–3 years ($p < 0.05$).

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