Relationship between parental upbringing style and children’s use of electronic media and their participation in kinesiology activities / Povezanost roditeljskoga odgoja s korištenjem elektro

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of electronic media use by primary school children and the intensity of their participation in certain physical activities, as well as to investigate the relationship between parental prohibition of electronic media use and encouraging children to participate in various leisure activities, and finally, to determine which activities children prefer in their leisure time. The research included 509 parents of primary school children in four primary schools in Zagreb County and the City of Zagreb. The research instrument was an anonymous questionnaire with a five-point Likert type scale. The data were processed by descriptive and inferential statistics, which was used to determine possible differences and a correlation and discriminant analysis. The results revealed statistically significant differences between parents who restrict their children’s access to electronic media and those who do not. What distinguishes these two categories of parents is that parents who restrict their children's access to electronic media significantly more encourage children to read and learn than the other group of parents. A statistically significant difference was not established between these same two categories of parents in relation to the activities that children prefer to do in their free time. The conclusion is that parental control over the use of electronic media has positive effects because it is associated with encouraging children to participate in activities useful for their growth and development.

Key words

children's leisure time, mass media, restricting access to electronic media, primary education, parental influence

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Sažetak

Cilj je ovoga istraživanja bio utvrditi učestalost korištenja elektroničkih medija učenika u primarnom obrazovanju, intenzitet bavljenja određenim fizičkim aktivnostima te istražiti vezu između roditeljske zabrane korištenja elektroničkih medija i poticanja djece na različite aktivnosti u slobodno vrijeme te utvrditi koje aktivnosti djeca najradije čine tijekom slobodnoga vremena. Istraživanje je provedeno na 509 roditelja učenika u primarnom obrazovanju u četiri osnovne škole Zagrebačke županije i Grada Zagreba. U istraživanju je korišten instrument anonimnoga anketnog upitnika s Likertovom skalom od pet stupnjeva. Podatci su obrađeni deskriptivnom i inferencijalnom statistikom, kojom je utvrđeno postojanje razlika te je napravljena korelacijska i diskriminacijska analiza. Rezultati su pokazali statistički značajne razlike između roditelja koji ograničavaju djeci pristup elektroničkim medijima i onih koji to ne čine. Ono što razlikuje ove dvije kategorije roditelja jest da roditelji koji ograničavaju pristup djeci elektroničkim medijima, djecu znatno više potiču na čitanje i učenje u odnosu na drugu kategoriju roditelja. U istraživanju se također nije pokazala statistički značajna razlika između ove iste dvije kategorije roditelja u odnosu na aktivnosti kojima se djeca najradije bave u svoje slobodno vrijeme. Zaključak iznosi kako roditeljski nadzor korištenja elektroničkih medija ima pozitivne učinke jer je povezan s poticanjem djece na aktivnosti korisnim za njihov rast i razvoj.

Ključne riječi

dječje slobodno vrijeme; masovni mediji; ograničavanje pristupa elektroničkim medijima; primarno obrazovanje; roditeljski utjecaj

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