

THE FREE TIME OF STUDENTS AND EDUCATION AS A BEHAVIORAL FACTOR

Agim Salmani & Afërdita Ilazi-Hoxha

ABSTRACT

With the development of the science of pedagogy leisure, student is given the utmost importance. Well organized free time greatly influences the development of students' personality right so that during these activities not only fun and relax but at the same time taking an active part to receive answers to many questions of interest, as well as highlight the ambitions and the provisions of the people for any activity.

The purpose of this topic is related to a more efficient organization and planning of leisure for children with development of all components of a personality: physical, intellectual, moral, social, aesthetic and technical force. These are some of the components that will determine the development of a modern individual with insights and knowledge of universal and socialized. According to pedagogical studies proved that well organized free time will affect the overall development of the student. School and family for the nature of the action and the organization cannot give to the child answers to all the questions to which the child is interested, every child is curious by nature so he selects and acquires knowledge about things that suit him the most.

Education serves as an arena for the preparation of the new generation in the skills and knowledge of the job. So it is not just intellectual exercise but a force that leads society forward. Putting on leisure education is based on the fact that represents the dynamics of development, complex values of behavior and education of the child through various childish games. Through organized leisure is easier to develop individual skills to a child. Child being along with its peers in organized groups located in a congenial environment of him so that in these moments child is located in "his field" where can unhesitatingly best highlights its capabilities from that found in an enclosure with other children who have an interest, features, same as he wishes, but at the same time they are different. In these practical relationships he formed positive social features (friendship, tolerance, cooperation ability, sincerity, sacrifice, ability to be common), on the other hand reduced egocentric features. Through fair cooperation between children they begin to identify with each other, acquire positive social characteristics that are valued and respected. But all this can be achieved if such groups cultivate positive values social-reading, sincerity, friendship, work, etc.

Therefore has huge importance the free time/leisure of a child to be organized in the right way because otherwise if children are engaged or if conditions are not created to use their free time in a positive way they will use their free time so irrational that can lead to risk and their deviations.

Keywords: *Student, education, family, teacher, activities.*

Introduction

According pedagogical studies proved that well organized free time will affect the overall development of students. In the development of intellectual through leisure activities child find answers and solutions for many problems that have been concerned, his areas of interest in order to expand and thereby gaining new knowledge about nature and society. School and family from the nature of action and organization cannot provide answers to all questions that child has interest, by the nature child is curious therefore he chooses and acquires knowledge of things that suit him the most. Education serves as an arena of preparing the new generation of knowledge skills and in work habits. So it is now just intellectual exercise but a force that leads society forward. Putting connection education with leisure is based on the fact that represents the dynamics of development, complex of behavioral values and the education of children through various children games. Education is the key category of self-education, which is realized continuously in human life, without plans and restraint, and without prior order.

Through organized leisure, to a child is easier developed the individual skills. A child being along with its peers in organized groups located in a congenial environment of him so that in these moments child is located in “his field” where can unhesitatingly best highlights its capabilities from that found in an enclosure with other children who have an interest, features, same as he wishes, but at the same time they are different. In these practical relationships he formed positive social features (friendship, tolerance, cooperation ability, sincerity, sacrifice, ability to be common), on the other hand reduced egocentric features. Through fair cooperation between children they begin to identify with each other, acquire positive social characteristics that are valued and respected. But all this can be achieved if such groups cultivate positive values social-reading, sincerity, friendship, work, etc.

Therefore has huge importance the free time of a child to be organized in the right way because otherwise if children are engaged or if conditions are not created to use their free time in a positive way they will use their free time so irrational that can lead to danger to benefit the activities that are negative for society.

With the development of science pedagogy to the free time students is given great importance. The free time of students organized better, greatly influences the development of right students’ personality so that during these activities not only to have fun and relaxing but at the same time taking an active part gets answer to many questions of interest, and highlights its ambitions and dispositions for any activity.

The free time of students

According to pedagogical studies it is proved that the free time well organized will affect the overall development of students. In terms of intellectual development through leisure activities a child find answers and solutions to many problems which have been concerned, his interested areas in this way expand and thereby gain new knowledge about nature and society. School and family from the nature of action and organization cannot provide answers to all the child’s

questions that he is interested in, every child by the nature is curious therefore he selects and acquires knowledge that suits him most.

Education serves as an arena of preparing the new generation in knowledge skills and work habits. So it is not just an intellectual exercise but also a force that leads society forwards. Putting in connection education with leisure is based on the fact that represents the dynamics of development, complex of behavioral values and the education of children through various children games. Education is the key category of self-education, which is realized continuously in human life, without plans and restraint, and without prior order. Through organized leisure, to a child is easier developed the individual skills. A child being along with its peers in organized groups located in a congenial environment of him so that in these moments child is located in "his field" where can unhesitatingly best highlights its capabilities from that found in an enclosure with other children who have an interest, features, same as he wishes, but at the same time they are different. In these practical relationships he formed positive social features (friendship, tolerance, cooperation ability, sincerity, sacrifice, ability to be common), on the other hand reduced egocentric features. Through fair cooperation between children they begin to identify with each other, acquire positive social characteristics that are valued and respected. But all this can be achieved if such groups cultivate positive values social-reading, sincerity, friendship, work, etc. Therefore has huge importance the free time of a child to be organized in the right way because otherwise if children are engaged or if conditions are not created to use their free time in a positive way they will use their free time so irrational that can lead to danger to benefit the activities that are negative for society.

With the development of science pedagogy to the free time students is given great importance. The free time of students organized better, greatly influences the development of right students' personality so that during these activities not only to have fun and relaxing but at the same time taking an active part gets answer to many questions of interest, and highlights its ambitions and dispositions for any activity.

The purpose of planning student's leisure has do to with the development of all components of a personality: physical, intellectual, moral, social, aesthetic and technical work. "These are components that will determine the development of a modern individual meanings and cognizance of overall well socialized."¹ (Muratbegoviq, M: Leisure activities "Experiences" Nr.9-10, Sarajevo, 1972.)

The physical components of students' personality during leisure activities will be contributed through:

- Organized sports in student's life in all her forms, planning sport life, recreational games and fun in space and time depending on conditions;
- Organized games recreation-entertainment;
- Directed towards the cultivation and preservation of health, to strengthen the body and immunity to various diseases.

Intellectual component will be developed best by:

¹ Muratbegoviq, M: Leisure activities "Experiences" Nr.9-10, Sarajevo, (1972)

- Reading books that are foreseen for reading materials and other texts corresponding to their age and physical and psychological abilities of students;
- Organization of competitions in knowledge;
- Visiting exhibits and lectures;
- Transmission of television and radio programs with educational content and cultural-entertainment'
- Involvement in Internet
- Organization of learning foreign languages;
- Taking part in activities organized in the vicinity (cleaning the school, neighborhood)
- Meeting people from different fields of life who have achieved enviable results in their scope;
- Recognition of students with socially moral society;
- Organization of round tables;
- Organizing quizzes;

Aesthetic component will come out mostly by:

- Organized meetings with various artistic profiles (writers, artists, painters, singers, etc.)
- Cultural activities within school and classroom
- Organization of exhibitions and shows
- Listening to chosen music, poetry reading, etc.
- Transmission of television and radio programs, as well as reading newspapers
- Aesthetic arrangement of the interior where are organized activities
- Organization of lectures on art, good behavior, etc.
- Organization of courses for students in order to enable them to manipulate musical instruments

Components technical-working can be developed best by:

- Organizing courses for students with technical manipulation
- Training students with school supplies for manipulation (microscope, stereopticon, television, video, computers, radio, etc).
- Collecting tools that will serve in the educational process
- Organization of technical exhibits
- Organizing visits to various manufacturing facilities worker sees
- Reading technical literature

When it is talking about activities and tools by which these activities will be carried out with the modernization of life, globalization of society and new technological discoveries appears necessity that among other activities to be given a priority to foreign language learning and teaching students to manipulate computer. "Although it is preferable and in reality these activities are included in the learning process, the need of time requires giving priority to these activities."²

² Ibidem , pg 86

“There are significant specific actions of education in free time.”³

Better recognizing students the easier will be working with them. Therefore, the acquisitions of the principles contain some boundaries and genuine pedagogical value.

In fact the structure of principles is determined by student liberty, orientation and self-action. On this basis we have the following principles:

1. The principle of efficient use of time
2. The principle of free determination and individual voluntary
3. The principle of diversity of content
4. The principle of individualization
5. The principle of socialization
6. The principle of self-organization and self-action
7. The principle of creativity
8. The principle of suitability by age

“Being necessary⁶ to the whole process of formation of the individual, principles enter to each other in various reports and thus form the basis of integral action in the organization of leisure”.⁴ Disregarding them or becoming absolute of any of them as witness pedagogical practice creates operational problems. As one of the most important educational work, teacher is markedly different to the role and function that performs the realization of leisure from other quad, well “the personality of the teacher is ultimately decisive factor in the educational process”.⁵ In the general plan of the teacher conducts educational reflection on all aspects of action. However, its role and function in the organization and realization of leisure differs substantially from other holders of educational work carried out by the cultural, artistic, social, sporting, technical institutions, and alike. Organizational dimension of leisure in fact represent an important element in the implementation and planning of leisure and refraining in its activities. Characteristic of the teacher's activity in leisure time and leisure activities of the school is to increase and expand its pedagogical action. Pedagogical dimensions are related to teacher as it is known also with the organization of leisure of students. The role of the teacher in school, among other things, is training students for using the free time, particularly training in rates for leisure use, for organizing the free time, dividing the roles of free time and alike. Therefore “leisure activities are realized together, where the emphasis of the teacher's work is not in indisputable authority, the imposition, but is in the reformulation of functions and adjustments to new demands.”⁶

“This shift of the teacher's role is expressed by several elements:

- Adjustment of planned and controlled contacts, reports.
- Selection of desires, opportunities and inclinations for engaging.
- Determination of free activities has always selective character.”⁷

³ Xheladin, M: Pedagogy of leisure, Skopje 2005 pg.99

⁴ Ibidem, pg 100

⁵ Group of authors; Pedagogy II, Zagreb, 1986, pg. 490-491

⁶ Xheladin, M:V.P. pg 90

⁷ Ibidem

Depending on the mode of implementation of leisure teacher's role here is not dominant, it doesn't have dominance, and no solid rate. Before the teacher stands duty to uphold, promote, encourage and stimulate students to approach the capabilities and interests in promoting initials in creative independence and the creation of working conditions. Leisure is implemented according of proactive role and is a self-education and self-breeding system. This means that each for himself is a pupil, student, teacher, and organizer, at the same time is a boundary of having fun, reading, dancing, creates, does exercises and to whom directs the free activity is almost invisible.

Free activities

The action in free activities presents several advantages in the realization of leisure, as opposed to learning. They are primarily a link between working time (learning) and leisure. Leisure activities are targeted forms of students self-breeding and social democratic breeding, active participation of students in the organization of life, also have multiple educational importance, in psychological -recreational and breeding.

Involvement in free activities creates opportunities that every student that will attend the event to succeed in his trials.

“Leisure activities of students at school should have humane and social character.”⁸ They create a wider space for expression of students' interest and their inclinations; have “greater importance for their socialization, enhancement of interpersonal intercollegiate students' relations”.⁹

At the same time free activities enable concentration of students in different forms of interaction between them. The role of students in choosing and planning activities is great. To students should be given freedom to determine its own activities which will dominate during leisure time as well as with friends to whom they will carry out these activities. It is understood that these activities will be coordinated by the teacher and should have certain goals in order to realize the plan previously developed for recreational learning.

The manner of preparation and planning of these activities will also depend on the age of the students, so that in general students of classes I, II, III, is given the opportunity on their own too choose between several specific activities but under the leadership of teacher or component person for the implementation of these activities but after choosing certain activities they should be encouraged and motivated to attend this event being constantly supported by the teacher. On the other hand students of higher classes V-VIII is given the opportunity to choose for them. But there is meant to be a comprehensive measure of how far they can go with their requirements they also should organize this activity to be meaningful and constructive. “The selection of content and compiling programs that will be realized during the free time depends also on the material factor, spatial and expertise”.¹⁰ Importance also have the so-called free activities that are realized within the school which in addition to recreational character also have breeding character.

⁸ N. Tranavac-J.Djordjevic: Pedagogy, Belgrade 1995 fq.100-101

⁹ Daly, E.: Fundamentals of Methodology of educational work, Pristina 1998 p. 183

¹⁰ Ibidem, pgg 183

Family as a key factor

The family is known, first and foremost, with the special role it plays in the growth and development of a child. "It is a fact that family as a factor and as a form of breeding is and will remain as one of the most important in various stages of a child and as a self breeding factor especially in the age of his youngest."¹¹ There it is realized a constructive beginning, its builder in organizing the child' life, family merit as a breeding factor and as an organizational factor of free time is not in disregard of the child's requirements, but rather in its efforts to harmonize the natural life of the child with his vital interests. Without stopping in the role of the family in organizing the free time we would conclude that "is already accumulated a rich positive experience in the use of a greater variety of forms, tools and methods, avoiding boredom and general education about the organization of leisure."¹²

However, in our evaluation of the implementation of leisure in the family, we came to the conclusion that in most cases, lacks conditions, lacks culture and the approach of this problem with interest and great importance to the new generation.

"However, we should take into consideration the objective conditions"¹³(pedagogical preparation of the parents, their interest in organizing leisure, their acceptance in the family, etc).

These and other problems such as those of social psychological nature, working professional necessarily impose that children their free time to execute in other institutions.

Conclusion and recommendations

After all what is stated above, we arrive in a general conclusion that organization of leisure of students represents an immanent need and has paramount importance. Also we reach the conclusion that education is the key category of self-education that is realized in human life,

¹¹ Council for the care and training of the leisure time of Macedonian children, Skopje

¹² Xheladin, M: V.P. pg. 122

¹³ Ibidem, pg 122

without plan and content and without prior order. If we try to answer the question of what is the main tendency of education of students in our society the answer would be that we want an individual working with high qualities, intellectual, moral, physical and aesthetic.

Routes to achieving a modern individual with high moral characteristics, aesthetic, working and intellectual ranging from family behavioral to the bio of school (education).

It is in fact that family presents a form and an important factor of behavior, and in some periods it is also as an only behavioral factor, especially in pre-school ages. School on the other side has also a great importance in the breeding of young individual. But the young man's life is not limited in school breeding and family life. Family life begins to narrow him, so he needs to be accompanied by his friends. This is a normal and tendency process where the child requires seeks opportunities for bringing their individuality in such conditions and with such factors that suit him the most. The free time that is left presents the need of such organization that serves the realization of the overall educational process of students.

Finally we came in the conclusion that the need of the organization and planning of students' leisure where they will have the dominant role is indispensable from pedagogical aspect, psychological as well as social. Also at the end we can conclude that education and family as an breeding factor is natural co soldiers of everyday life of youth in development!

REFERENCES

1. Emërllahu, D. "Basics Methods of Educational work ", Pristina, 1998
2. Gruica, S. Leisure comprehensive development of personality, Education, No. 1, Belgrade, 1983
3. Kacavenda, R.N. (1989). Leisure of Education: Department of ucbenike of teaching resources. Belgrade.
4. Butcher, GJ. The youth leisure, rev. "Prosvetno Delo", no. 1-2, 2002, Skopje
5. Mandic, A. & Vilotijevic, S. (1976). Programming school. Sarajevo.
6. Marco, S. - Zivoslav, I. : recreational classes, Belgrade 1980 fq.74.
7. Mitic, M: "The role and organization of the free day in primary school", Belgrade, 1965
8. Muratbegoviq, M: Leisure time "experience" No.9-10, Sarajevo, 1972.
9. Murad, J.: "Pedagogy of leisure", Skopje, 2005
10. Murad, J.: "Teaching", Tetovo, 2002
11. Murad, J.: "Communication and communicational techniques", Tetovo 2004

12. Murad, J.: "Pedagogy", Skopje 1998.
13. Stevanovic, M. & Zivoslav, I.: "Recreational classes", Belgrade, 1980
14. Za ovo vospitanje grizhi of us decata na Makedonija, Slobodno decata us Vreme, Skopje 1965
15. Veseli, A. "Preschool Education", Pristina, 1999
16. Educational function: school trips, Belgrade, 1977