## **Original Article**

# Features of formation the professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports

YEVHEN PRYSTUPA $^1$ , SVITLANA KRYSHTANOVYCH $^2$ , MYROSLAVA DANYLEVYCH $^3$ , IHOR LAPYCHAK $^4$ , MYROSLAV KRYSHTANOVYCH $^5$ , PETRO SIKORSKYI $^6$ , ZORYANA PODOLYAK $^7$ , VOLODYMYR BASARAB $^8$ 

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Lviv State University of Physical Culture named after Ivan Boberskij, Lviv, UKRAINE

Published online: February 29, 2020

(Accepted for publication: January 20, 2020)

DOI:10.7752/jpes.2020.s1064

#### Abstract.

Today, there are certain contradictions between the modern requirements of the labor market and the learning outcomes of future managers of physical culture and sports in Ukraine. The purpose of the study is to expand the pedagogical tools for teaching disciplines, which would contribute to the formation of professional competence of future managers and develop in them the desire for self-improvement, training, interest in innovations in the field of physical culture and sports. The theoretical (analysis, systematization and generalization, content analysis), empirical (questionnaire) and statistical (descriptive statistics) research methods were used.

A survey of the faculty of higher educational institutions of Ukraine was conducted, which are directly involved in the preparation of future managers of physical culture and sports and students studying at the second (master) level of higher education. A total of 93 teachers and 189 students of four higher educational institutions were surveyed. It was determined that 56% of students want to gain knowledge and practical experience through the use of innovative teaching methods and the creativity of teachers. Surveys of teaching staff showed a positive trend towards the active use of innovative teaching methods to form the professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports, in particular, teachers periodically use training lectures (70%), discussion lectures (81%), business and role-playing games (73%), case method (50%), facilitation (38%) and coaching (35%). The study showed that the opinions of two categories of respondents (96% of teachers and 90% of students) about the relevance of the profession of manager of physical culture and sports and the desirability of training such specialists in particular coincide.

Keywords: innovative methods, educational process, professional competence, manager, physical culture, sport.

## Introduction.

Having defined itself as a separate branch of the pedagogical sciences, namely the general theory of education, didactics of higher education is developing and has achievements by the educational process methods, which should form the basis in the formation of professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports. Updating and expanding educational production requires the creation of innovative technologies for the special training of these specialists aimed at improving their professional competence and competitiveness in the labor market.

The problem is reinforced by the fact that there are certain contradictions between the modern requirements of the labor market and the training results of future managers of physical culture and sports, which require the improvement of the training methods of these specialists, which will contribute to harmonious self-development and continuous self-improvement, critical self-analysis and fair self-esteem in their own way activities. Research on the modernization of education is gaining popularity among domestic and foreign scientists in various methodological areas, namely: theoretical and methodological problems of the integration of education (U. Protsenko and others, 2016; Yu. Kozlovskyi, 2018; I. Lapichak, F. Muzyka, 2014, N. Nichkalo, 2014, etc.) improving the teaching methods of sports and pedagogical disciplines in institutions of higher education of a sports orientation (M. Danylevych and others, 2019; M. Danilko 2011;S. Kryshtanovych, Y. Prystupa., 2019; N. Stepanchenko, 2016, A. Leshchenko, 2016 and others) new approaches to the cooperation of teachers and students (C. Blair, S. Lindt, 2017; M. Nguyen, 2013; T. Rothman, M. Henderson, 2011 and others).

Considering the scientific studies declared in pedagogical science in recent years, we can conclude that the methods of training future specialists are relevant and in the research field of scientific workers (M. Danylevych, O. Romanchuk and others., 2017). However, given the large amount of research in modern science on methods for training professional personnel, the problem of highlighting and substantiating modern teaching

441

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5,6</sup>,Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv, UKRAINE

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Ukrainian National Forestry University, Lviv, UKRAINE

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Bohorodchansk professional construction lyceum, Ivano-Frankivsk, UKRAINE

MIROSLAV KRISHIANOVICH, ILIKO SIKOKSKII, ZOKIANA TODOLIAK, VOLODIMIK BASAKAD

methods for future managers of physical culture and sports requires attention. These methods should be closely interconnected with the content of training, and also aimed at developing the cognitive abilities of students in their personal improvement. Given the outlined above, it is advisable to use four groups of methods (A. Pashchenko, 2016), namely: the organization and implementation of educational and cognitive activities of students aimed at obtaining theoretical and specialized knowledge; obtaining professional practical skills in the field of physical culture and sports; students 'motivation for learning, which will form high-quality knowledge and enhance students' cognitive activity, contribute to their differentiation of educational information; control and self-control of training, guaranteeing verification the level of assimilation of knowledge, formation of skills.

In the «Methodological recommendations on the organization of the educational process in higher education» it is noted that for the formation of professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports, it is important to apply methods that include two main levels: educational and methodical (I. Shaposhnykova, 2015). In particular, the educational and methodological level reflects the technological component that combines methods, forms and means of training, as well as the totality of pedagogical conditions for the formation of professional competence in future managers of physical culture and sports. This helps to solve situational problems in practical exercises. Practicing in sports organizations contributes to the quality formation of managers of physical culture and sports relevant traditional pedagogical and educational methods of work

According to N. Belikova (2014), the methods of organizing and implementing educational and cognitive activities, methods of stimulating the educational activities of students, methods of control and self-control in learning are important. One of the most important priorities in realizing the tasks of forming professional competence of future specialists is creating conditions for introducing into the educational process a system of effective methods of pedagogical impact and relevant technologies training, namely: the enrichment of traditional forms and methods of teaching, the use of problematic, dialogical, debatable, design and other methods of active learning in the educational process; viewing and improving the content of professional subjects, organizing and ensuring the continuity of all types of practices; ensuring interaction between teachers and students and the like. The process of professional training for managers of the physical education and sports industry is characterized by a number of problems that need to be addressed, namely: inconsistency of traditional goals in training future managers of physical culture and sports according to modern concepts for the development of this industry in higher education; the objective need for the integrated implementation of the latest technologies for the implementation of educational processes for training future managers; modernization of the training process in accordance with modern trends in the reform of the educational system and the like.

The aim of the article is to expand the pedagogical tools for teaching disciplines, which would contribute to the formation of professional competence of future managers and develop the desire for self-improvement, training, interest in innovations in the field of physical culture and sports.

## Material & methods.

To achieve this goal, wehave used a set of theoretical (analysis, systematization and generalization, content analysis), empirical (questioning) and statistical (descriptive statistics) research methods.

Using the questionnaire, an analysis of the existing teaching methods in the field of physical culture and sports is carried out. The use of content analysis made it possible to establish the content of innovative methods for the formation of professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports. The application of the analysis method made it possible to establish modern teaching methods, which were formed on the basis of previous studies and summarizing the experience of training future managers of physical culture and sports in professional activities and highlight three stages of the educational process that contribute to the cognitive activity of students: information-oriented to determine the essence of professional readiness, the formation of understanding about management activities; reflective-evaluative for encouraging students in their own position of obtaining knowledge and skills, which predicts choice, reflection, professional experience; stage of selfrealization for forecasting, designing, self-improvement and self-realization in a practical plane. The work also used sociological (questionnaire) and statistical methods. We conducted a survey of students studying at the second (master's) level of higher education in the field of knowledge 01 education (pedagogy) in specialty 017 «Physical culture and sports» and interviewed 189 students from four universities in Ukraine, in particular: 51 respondents-«I. Bobersky Lviv State University of Physical Culture», 75 -«Kharkov State Academy of Physical Culture», 30 -«Kamianets-Podilsky Ivan Ohienko National University» and 33 -«Vinnytsia Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi State Pedagogical University». The questionnaire was also attended by 93 teachers, namely 27 people -«I. Bobersky Lviv State University of Physical Culture», «Kharkov State Academy of Physical Culture» - 23, «Kamianets-Podilsky Ivan Ohienko National University»- 25 and «Vinnytsia Mykhailo Kotsiubynskyi State Pedagogical University»- 18 teachers.

## Results.

Teaching methods are a multidimensional and multi-faceted phenomenon; therefore, the distribution by groups or classes can be diverse. An analysis of classifications reveals a certain pattern. In most of them, you can observe a positive change in the student's position, in particular from the learning object, that is, the recipient of

MYROSLAV KRYSHTANOVYCH, PETRO SIKORSKYI, ZORYANA PODOLYAK, VOLODYMYR BASARAB

the finished information, to the subject who independently finds the information, organizes and directs in the right direction. Of course, teachers / mentors who recommend a particular teaching method should help him in this choice, is a pointer to the path chosen by the student. They can correct or change the teaching methods used during the lesson and the like.

«The methodology of the formation of future managers of physical culture and sports of professional competence will be effective if it is built on the basis of the integration of innovative competence activity, modular and differentiated methodological approaches; the principles of fundamental unity and professional orientation of training, taking into account the individual characteristics of students in all forms and types of classes, namely during lectures, practical classes and individual work» (S. Kryshtanovych, 2019).

Among the training methods for future managers of physical culture and sports, the regulatory and procedural ones play an important role, namely: the development of training programs on a competence basis; description of competency for each level of education; correlation of the stages of formation of professional competencies and training cycles; development of intersubjective technological maps; improvement of the variable part of the content of education; creation of specific subject models for applying the competency-based approach, models for the formation of individual competencies.

Information and communication methods help in the creation of training materials and a virtual teaching and learning portal. The second group of teaching methods include organizational: individual training in conditions of limited legal support; asynchronous learning; mobile groups interest-free courses; reduction in the number of streaming lectures; an increase in hours devoted to practical training; intensification of independent work. The third group consists of educational and technological teaching methods that contribute to the optimal combination of various forms of educational activity of students, methods of organizing educational work of students and teaching aids; general managerial monitoring of strategic, tactical and operational goals of the educational process; knowledge - completeness.

There are many new interactive teaching methods that need to be actively implemented in the educational process and widely used by teachers during the training of future managers of physical culture and sports. In particular, scientists (M. Kolyada, 2014) distinguish the following educational methods as: lecture (lecture-training, lecture-analysis of a specific situation, lecture-conversation, lecture using feedback technique, lecture with pre-planned mistakes, lecture-press conference, lecture-consultation, etc.); gaming (business game, staging method) non-gaming (brainstorming, analysis of a specific situation, round table) non-traditional seminar (seminar-peer education, seminar-discussion, seminar-conference, etc.); socratic conversation; intellectual workout and the like.

Using a student survey, we found out that it is necessary to carry out the training of managers of physical culture and sports in institutions of higher education. An analysis of the results showed that 90% of the respondents gave a positive answer, that is, this profession is popular and in demand.

To the question, what do you see the difficulty / problem of training managers of physical cultureand sports, namely the lack of practical skills in managerial activities in sports organizations; lack of cooperation with teachers; lack of a creative approach to the educational process; lack of logistics; lack of the latest training technologies; lack of educational and methodological support, the answers were different, which is reflected in Figure 1.

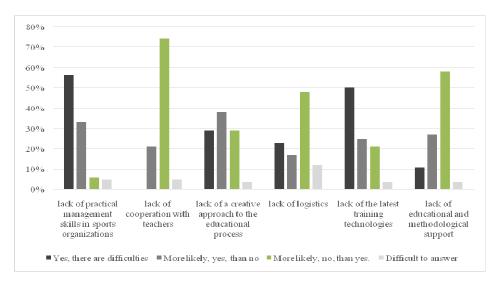


Fig. 1. What is the difficulty / problem in training managers of physical culture and sports (answers of students,%)

www.efsupit.ro

JPES ®

WITKOSLAV KRISHTANOVICH, PETRO SIKORSKII, ZORTANA PODOLITAK, VOLODIWITK BASARAD

After analyzing the results of the survey of respondents, we can state that there are no problems in the cooperation of teachers with students, 74% of the masters answered more likely no, 21% more likely there are 5% found it difficult to answer. When asked about the lack of practical management skills in sports organizations, a significant number of respondents consider such skills to be absent (89%). According to the analysis of respondents, 67% of respondents indicated that the lack of creativity of teachers can reduce interest in theoretical and practical material and the general level of training of future managers of physical culture and sports. Regarding the lack of material and technical support in higher education institutions, the respondents were divided into two equal parts in this question, 48% believed that there was no such problem, and 40% saw the problem in this question, 12% refrained from answering. Most of the respondents are convinced that the lack of the latest training technologies is a problem in the training of managers in the field of physical culture and sports (75%). According to the educational and methodological support, the majority of the masters surveyed (58%) do not see this as a problem.

An important issue of our study was, teachers use innovative teaching methods in their training of future managers of physical culture and sports (Figure 2).

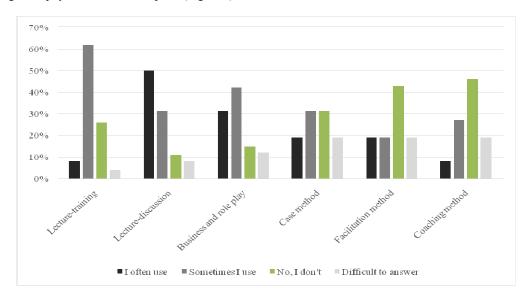


Fig. 2.In their professional activities, teachers use innovative teaching methods for masters of physical culture and sports,%

The analysis of the questionnaire showed that at present innovative methods are used by the majority of respondents. So, a form of organization such as a lecture-training is sometimes carried out by 62% of the teacher and often 8%, which together makes 70% of the respondents. A discussion lecture is more popular among scientific and pedagogical workers and makes up - 50% of respondents who often conduct, and 31% - sometimes conduct. Business and role-playing games are often used in class - 31% of teachers and 42% - sometimes. According to the case method, the answers were divided in half, 50% of respondents use this method, 19% of them often and 31% sometimes, while 31% do not use and 19% found it difficult to answer. The results of the survey showed that the facilitation method is still not popular among scientific and pedagogical workers, because a much smaller proportion of respondents use it in their practice: 19% often, 19% - sometimes, 43% - do not use, and 19% do not have this method information. The coaching method is currently little known to respondents 46% do not use it, only 8% use it often and 27% sometimes.

The results of the questionnaire on the use of multimedia accompaniment in lectures and seminars / workshops showed that 89% of teachers use this accompaniment, which improves the learning of students with visualization. Studies have shown that only 30% of respondents invite managers for the physical culture and sports business environment in open classes in order to motivate the masters of physical culture and sports to succeed.

## Discussions.

From the results of our study it follows that the formation of professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports will be more effective if all pedagogical conditions are taken into account in the implementation of the methods. It can be argued that there are many methods that help reform the process of training future managers of physical culture and sports from the usual way of giving lectures and interviewing at a seminar into an interesting action whichis close to the practical plane, during which future specialists will be able to learn practical skills. We agree with the opinion of L. Bondareva (2006), who

444 ------

MIROSLAV KRISHTANOVICH, ILIKO SIKOKSKII, ZOKTANA TODOLITAK, VOLODI WIK BASAKAD

believes that training is an active learning activity of students, during which they solve exercises designed in accordance with their future professional activities, under the guidance of a teacher, as a moderator, using specially prepared instructively teaching materials that meet modern requirements of professional activity. The decisive role of the training is precisely in the construction of organizational training structures, models of business incubators and training companies, the provision of consulting services in planning and organizing entrepreneurial activities and business, which will contribute to the formation of professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports.

Our study confirms the statement of scientists (Zh. Yavorska, 2005; M. Kademia 2013, S. Keyner, L. Lindy, K. Toldyand others, 2014; M. Downey, 2008), on the effectiveness of business game methods, case method, facilitation, coaching. The use of these methods in the educational process makes it possible to form the professional competence of future managers of physical culture and sports, in particular, integrated problem solving, abstract thinking, critical thinking, self-development, communication, responsiveness, creativity, flexibility in decision making, determination, responsibility and the like.

It should be noted that the most promising forms of organizing training for future managers of physical culture and sports are blended learning innovations that allow to move to a new level of training for physical education and sports personnel, are fluent in professional activities and are well-versed in related fields, ready for cooperation and active interaction in the modern labor market and the requirements of society.

Forms of interactive learning is one of the most flexible technologies for incorporating each student into work, provides them with the experience of transition from simple to complex tasks, teaches future managers of physical culture and sports to use theoretical knowledge, and get it from their own experience, and this develops thinking how both creative and dialectical M. Kademia 2013; Yu. Kozlovskyi, 2018; S. Kryshtanovych, 2019. Innovative approaches to the organization of modern forms of training make the educational process of future managers of physical culture and sports interesting, diverse and effective, and the most valuable thing in such training is that they begin to like specialized discipline and contribute to their formation necessary professional competence.

#### Conclusions.

Cognitive activity of future managers of physical culture and sports can occur qualitatively only when the training methods are fully consistent with the implementation of the tasks. In order to perfectly master the necessary knowledge and skills, they must use them with a certain interval of repetitions in various professional situations. Only such teaching methods will be effective and is the basis of the situational concept of the educational process, which direct future managers to situational thinking, which will take into account the objective conditions of the existing labor market.

So, a survey of masters of physical culture and sports show their desire to obtain new knowledge, skills and practical experience. Most respondents wish to receive such knowledge and practical experience through innovative teaching methods and through the creativity of teachers, including 56% of masters want to acquire practical skills, and this is possible with the help of innovative teaching methods. Then, as with the survey of teaching staff we observe a positive tendency to actively attract innovative teaching methods in order to develop professional competencies of future managers of physical culture and sports, in particular, teachers use or sometimes use such methods as lecture-training (70%), lecture - discussion (81%), business and role-playing games (73%), case method (50%), facilitation (38%), 35% - coaching method. The thoughts of the two categories of respondents agreed on a vision of the relevance of the profession of manager of physical cultureand sports, namely, the advisability of training future managers of physical culture and sports coincide with the answers of students, accounting for 96% of teachers and 90% of masters. In modern conditions, a healthy lifestyle, physical culture and sports events are gaining popularity among the population, so the need for professional managers in the field of physical cultureand sports is growing.

**Conflict of interests.** The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

### **References:**

Belikova, N.A. (2014). Based on the experience of using interactive teaching methods in the training of future specialists in physical education and sports. *Modern information technologies and innovative teaching methods in training specialists: methodology, theory, experience, problems. Vol. 37*.S. 348-353.

Bondareva, L.I. (2006). Educational training as a means of professional training for future managers of organizations in economic universities. (Author. Cand. Ped. Science). *Kiev.* 21

Danilko, M. (2011). The introduction of pedagogical technologies of physical culture and sports according to the methodological foundations of the readiness of the future teacher of physical culture. *Physical education, sport and health culture in modern society.No. 2* (14). S. 26-31.

Danylevych, M., Matviyas, O., Romanchuk, A., Kemin, V. (2019). Monitoring the Effectiveness of Professional Training System Designed for Students in Physical Education and Sports. *Slavonic Pedagogical Studies Journal. Vol. 8, Is. 1.* P. 51-81. doi: 10.18355/PG.2019.8.1.5.

Downey, M. (2008). Effective coaching. Lessons coach. Moscow: A Good Book, 288 p.

- Kademia, M.Yu. (2013). Using interactive learning technologies. Theory and practice of managing social
- systems. No. 3.P.125-129.
- Keyner, S., Lindy, L., Toldy, K., Fisk, S., Berger, D. (2014). Facilitator's Guide. How to lead a group to a joint decision. Moscow: Dmitry Lazarev Publishing House, 344p.
- Kolyada, M.G. (2014). The choice of optimal forms, methods and means of organizing the educational process according to an individually oriented educational system. Pedagogy and psychology of vocational education. No. 2.P. 30-40.
- Kozlovskyi, Yu.M. (2018). Integration processes in vocational education: methodology, theory, methods [monograph]. Lviv: Publishing house of the Lviv Polytechnic, 420 p.
- Kryshtanovych S.U. (2019). Innovative teaching methods as the basis for the formation of cognitive activity of future managers of physical culture and sports. Innovative pedagogy. Vip. 11. T.2, S. 87-93.
- Kryshtanovych, S., Prystupa, Y., Slobozhaninov, P. (2019). The integration of the content of training future managers of physical culture and sport in formation of professional competence. The scientific heritage.No 39.P.2, 43-46.
- Lapichak, I., Musica, F. (2014). Aspects of the integration of professional knowledge and skills in the preparation of physical culture specialists in higher educational institutions. Physical culture, sport and health of the nation, collection of scientific papers. Vinnitsa LLC Glider, Issue. 18. S.163-170.
- Leshchenko, O. (2016). Profile training in physical education as a pedagogical problem. The origins of pedagogical excellence. Vol. 17.P. 102-108.
- Lindt, S., Blair, C. (2017). Making a difference with at-risk students: the benefits of a mentoring program in middle school. Electronic https://www.amle.org/BrowsebyTopic/WhatsNew/WNDet/TabId/270/ArtMID/888/ArticleID/763/The-Benefits-of-a-Mentoring-Program-in-Middle-School.aspx
- Nguyen, M. (2013) Peer tutoring as a Strategy to Promote Academic Success Introduction. Electronic resource:https://childandfamilypolicy.duke.edu/pdfs/schoolresearch/2012 PolicyBriefs/Nguyen Policy Br ief.pdf
- Nichkalo, N.G. (2014). The development of vocational education in the context of globalization and integration processes: [monograph]. Kiev: Publishing House of NPU named after M.P. Drahomanova, 125 p.
- Pashchenko, A.V. (2016). Definition of learning outcomes as the main factor in the formation of professional competence of a specialist. Kiev, 44 p.
- Protsenko, U., Pantiuk, T., Romanchuk, O., Danylevych, M. (2016). Improvement features of the Ukrainian physical education system. Journal of physical culture and sport (JPES), Vol. 16 (1), Art 19. P. 113 - 117. doi: 10.7752 / jpes.2016.01019.
- Rothman, T., Henderson, M. (2011). Do school-based tutoring programs significantly improve student performance on standardized tests?, Vol. 34. №6.P.1-10.
- Shaposhnykova I.V. (2015). Guidelines for the organization of the educational process in higher education (types of studies): [textbook. allowance]. Kherson: Helvetica, 63 p.
- Stepanchenko N.I. (2016). The system of vocational training of teachers of physical culture in higher educational institutions [monograph]. Lviv: Pyramid, 2016.S. 546-617.
- Yavorska J. (2005). Business games and their role in the training of modern specialists. Bulletin of the Lviv University.No. 19. P. 315-320.