функцій робить свій внесок в управління точністю рухами, але існують провідні функції, а супровідні доповнюють їх інформацію.

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Annotation. Being based on a system principle of management, it is possible to draw a conclusion, that the sensory mechanism of guiding of precised movements of sportsmen will consist in interaction of sensory systems and their separate functions in maintenance of final necessary result. Achievement of necessary result in sports occurs due to accuracy of impellent acts.

Key words: sensory systems, intertouch interrelations, kinesthetic sensitivity, intersensoric correlation, precised movements.

ENGAGEMENT OF RURAL YOUTH INTO FARM WORK – ITS ADVANTAGES AND DANGERS

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The peculiarity of rural family is participation of all its members in farm production. Although nowadays a rural child is not considered to be a potential farm-hand numerous researches still indicate that the part of children and youth from rural families in farm work is considerable (Lachowski et al 1998, Miszczak 1999). Teenager's work is a fact that occur not only as a result of traditions but because of parents' need to help (low family incomes, lack of man power), also because of natural interests of a child in work of adults and it's will to participate in it.

The aim of the presented research was to define the farm work burden level of youth from rural families in Southern Podlasie – the region in Southern part of Poland which borders with Belarus.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

The research was done during February-May in the year 1999 in randomly chosen rural schools on the territory of Southern Podlasie. Altogether there were examined

780 rural teenagers, therein 361 (46, 3%) boys and 419 (53, 7%) girls that were 11, 13, 15 and 15 years of age. The examined youth came from families of various numbers of children. Families with three and more children constituted the most numerous group (65%). Families with two children made 26% of all and with one child – 9%.

The method of diagnostic poll was used in the research along with anonymous questionnaire "Work of children on farm and house", which contained the following issues: 1.Work time (was to be defined on the basis of hours spent at work on the hardest and easiest day); 2.Wegular duties on the farm; 3. Reasons to undertake work on farm; 4. Objective consequences of work (accidents and intoxication); 5. Subjective consequences of work (feeling of overwork and missing classes).

RESULTS AND COMMENTS

Work time of the surveyed youth. Among the many factors that significantly influence the time of work on farm there are child's age, days of week, seasons and particular features of the farm. Arithmetical means of the time spent by a teenager working on farm was 1.98 hours. Younger children (11- 13 years of age) were less engaged in work than their seniors (15-17 years of age); statistically significant differences $p<0,001$.

Regular farm duties. The other factor that defines engagement scale of teenagers in far work is charging them with routine farm duties. A teenager simultaneously learns to be responsible and to care about family inventory stock. More than a half of the surveyed youth didn't have regular duties i.e. duties that are fulfilled daily or almost daily on the farm. The highest percentage of the surveyed was charged with responsibilities connected care about animals (27%) and general farm work e.g. fetching of water, coal, wood, cleaning, cutting wood, field work etc.(17%).

Reasons to undertake farm work. The strongest work motive with the surveyed youth which worked on farm was fulfillment of the duty (Tab. 1). Almost 70% of the surveyed teenagers claimed that they liked to work, 60% of the surveyed claimed that they wanted to help their parents. Boys more often then girls claimed the will to work, accordingly 77% and 54%. However higher percentage of girls considered that their work resulted from their will to help their parents. In the age of 17yr, irrespective of sex, the most important motive of helping parents was the feeling the duty to help the family, what is particularly seen in the group of girls.

Accidents during farm work. There are negative consequences of helping parents with farm work – accidents and wound of teenagers that happen during the work. Those

Table 1.

Motives for undertaking farm work (%).

Teenager's opinion	Boys					Girls				
	total	11	13	15	17	total	11	13	15	17
I like to work	77,3	76,5	57,1	78,3	85,7	53,7	73,3	77,8	33,3	44,4
I consider work to be my duty	70,5	76,4	64,3	69,6	71,4	79,6	66,7	88,9	81,0	88,9
Parents pay me	14,7	17,7	21,4	8,6	14,3	7,5	13,4	11,1	4,8	0,0
Parents ask me for help	55,7	76,5	78,6	30,4	42,9	63,0	63,4	33,3	80,9	66,7
Parents require help	11,5	17,7	0,0	17,3	0,0	14,8	20,0	0,0	19,1	11,1
Parents make me work	1,6	5,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0
I want to help my parents	63,9	29,4	78,5	82,6	57,2	76,0	73,3	77,8	76,2	77,8

Table 2.

Injuries of the surveyed youth during farm work.

Specification	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Had no accidents**	524	88,5	236	83,1	288	92,3
Had an accident herein	72	12,1	48	16,9	24	7,7
1 time	44	7,4	29	10,2	15	4,8
2 times	10	1,7	7	2,5	3	1,0
3 times	9	1,5	5	1,8	4	1,3
4 times and more	9	1,5	7	2,5	2	0,6

** Difference between boys and girls $p<0,01$

accidents are very often the reason of absence at school, long rehabilitation, lameness or even death. Every tenth pupil surveyed (12%) claimed that he had had an accident during his or her farm work (Tab. 2). The pupils that claimed to have had one injury during farm work composed the most numerous group (16% of all the surveyed); every fifth teenager had had an injury in his/her life. Boys (28%) more often than girls (14%) had injuries ($p<0,01$).

Intoxication. A rural teenager, even if doesn't work on farm, very often spends much time in work conditions because on farms living conditions are very closely connected with work conditions. More than 4% of the surveyed youth at least once had been intoxicated by chemical agents during work on farm (Tab. 3). From the group surveyed the majority claimed to have been intoxicated once (68%), every forth had been intoxicated twice, few- trice (4%). The most often mentioned poison was chemical agent used for protection and nourishment of plants.

The feeling of overwork and work exhaustion. The majority (68 %) of the surveyed youth 11-17 years of age had never, or very seldom, felt exhaustion from work. The rest of the surveyed claimed to have felt exhaustion often. Boys felt exhaustion insignificantly more often than girls, likewise senior youth more often than junior one (Tab. 3).

Table 3.

Chemical intoxication of the surveyed youth (%).

Intoxication number	Total	Boys	Girls
Had not been intoxicated	95,8	95,8	95,8
Had been intoxicated	4,2	4,2	4,2
1 time	2,8	3,1	2,5
2 times	1,2	0,7	1,6
3 times	0,2	0,3	0,0

Missing lessons at school. According to the report of E. Polus-Szeniawska (1995) a day in which a teenager is over tasked with various duties, without the appropriate rest during the day and enough hours of sleep at night, eating meals occasionally do not promote the felling of comfort and achieving good results in studying. Very often children that spend much time working have bad or even the worst results in studying. Every fifth teenager had missed lessons at school with various frequencies because of the need to help parents with the farm work (Tab. 4). Boy more often than girls were absent from school; likewise senior youth (15-17 years of age) more often than junior youth (11-13 years of age).

Table 4.

Consequences of engaging surveyed youth into farm work (%).

Specification	Boys					Girls				
	total	11	13	15	17	total	11	13	15	17
Frequency of exhaustion										
Almost everyday	2,8	4,8	1,4	1,9	4,2	2,2	4,0	0,0	1,8	2,5
At least once a week	12,0	13,1	15,7	7,6	16,7	14,4	6,7	8,5	20,7	16,5
Once a month	8,8	6,0	14,3	8,6	4,2	5,4	5,3	4,3	6,3	5,1
Several times a year	9,5	4,8	8,6	11,4	20,8	8,3	5,3	2,1	12,6	8,9
Very seldom[1]	30,0	25,0	27,1	38,1	20,8	33,7	24,0	51,1	34,2	31,6
Never	36,7	46,4	32,9	32,4	33,3	35,9	54,7	34,0	24,3	35,4
Frequency of absence from school										
Once a week	6,2	11,7	4,9	3,6	4,0	1,9	5,6	0,0	1,8	0,0
Once a month	7,6	3,9	6,6	9,8	12,0	3,2	5,6	2,1	4,5	0,0
Less than once a month	10,5	9,1	13,1	8,9	16,0	10,3	2,8	6,3	9,9	19,8
Never missed	75,6	75,3	75,4	77,7	68	84,6	85,9	91,7	83,8	80,2

[1]only after certain work

CONCLUSIONS

Participation of teenagers in farm work should be treated taking into the consideration many aspects. Farm work, if it is safe, is an important part of educational process and family socialization can positively influence the state of health and can be financially beneficial. Incompetent engaging of teenagers into farm work, especially to that which is dangerous, can negatively influence their development. Those negative consequences usually deal not only with physical health (poor physical development because of overtaxed backbone, muscles or joints; accidents (sometimes even lethal ones), traumas, intoxication and allergies) but also mental health (work connected with animals butchering or delivery) or social (children are made to perform work which is unwanted or not liked).

SUMMARY

The aim of the presented research was to define the farm work burden level of youth from rural families in Southern Podlasie – the region in Southern part of Poland. There were surveyed 780 rural teenagers 11-17 yr. After analyzing the research results we can assume that the above described engagement in work hadn't taken much time. Over a half of the youth surveyed had never had regular duties on farm and the majority of them had never or very seldom felt exhaustion because of work.