

Conclusions

For many years the issue of leisure has been of interest to professionals in many fields. However, the results of research conducted on this basis still have too little influence on the practice of teaching, especially implemented in primary groups. The studies allow us to identify two strategic reasons for this. In many cases, deficits or abnormalities of parental involvement in teenagers' recreation are the result of insufficient knowledge about the developmental characteristics and the associated needs and opportunities, as well as underestimating the values of free time in human development (biological, social, cultural, intellectual, moral). But it turns out that an equally important role is played by good will and competence of parents in overcoming various, real or imaginary, obstacles to joint use of leisure time. Certainly, we should attract special attention and efforts to improving the pedagogical knowledge, promoting the value of family recreation and create objective opportunities towards this, because it is the type of investment that benefits both the contemporary (family cohesion, the atmosphere of family life, prevention of negative behaviors, the experience of subjectivity) and future generations (reproduction of specific models of family life).

References

- Biedroń M., *Funkcja opiekuńcza rodziny wielkomiejskiej*, Kraków 2006
- Czas wolny. Uwarunkowania społeczno-ekonomiczne i przyrodnicze*, red. K. Ciżkowicz, M. Sobczak, Bydgoszcz 2007.
- Pięta J., *Pedagogika czasu wolnego*, Warszawa 2004.
- Opieka i wychowanie w rodzinie, szkole i środowisku*, red. B. Matyjas, R. Stojęcka-Zuber, Kielce 2007.