Youth Sports

Student’s Name

Institution

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Engaging in sporting activities has long been regarded as one of the engaging activities in which people not only develop social bonds, but they also get to engage in healthy exercises. Consequently, in addition to promoting engagement in sports as a way of encouraging healthy living, the modern society views the activities as being effective in getting parents involved in the activities of their children. According to statistical analysis, more than 75% of American families with children eligible to attend school have at least one of the children actively participating in organized sports (Merkel, 2013). The statistical evidence proves the extent to which the American households encourage and pay Attention to their children’s sporting activities. The involvement in sports among children not only affects their childhood but also determines the relationships and activities in which they engage as adults.

Irrespective of the attention paid to sports in the contemporary society, there have been assertions of lack of an ideal focus in the use of sports to improve the welfare of the participants. In essence, too much focus on winning reduces the chances of the participants enjoying the sport fully and gaining much more than the ultimate results of the score at the end of the sporting period (Merkel, 2013). To some extent, the culture has been a result of a reward culture in which the winner takes it all at the end of the game and the losing children end up feeling less successful in the game in question. Consequently, such raises the question of whether youth sports improve the qualities of the children in their adult activities, or they result in a competitive culture that adversely affects the children’s welfare. The research herein intends to gather information on the impact of youth sports on the various stakeholders, taking a closer analysis of some of the impacts of the sports on individual adults.

According to Pan et al. (2017), engaging in sports activities is essential for both the physical and cognitive strength of the children involved. Consequently, the worldview with respect to sports is that sports should be an integral part of child activities, which makes it an important part of the student curriculum. Parents always make an effort to exert their influence in schools during parent meetings, highlighting the importance of physical activities for the welfare of their children. However, their lack of involvement and limited knowledge on the approach to organizing child sports leaves it up to the teachers to use the little time available in organizing competitive sports for the children. Parents are always satisfied with the thought that the child took some time outside the classroom engaging in physical activities in the form of sports.

As is intended in this research study, the findings will help expound on the best approach in using sports to improve the welfare of children. The results of the study will help determine the possible improvement that could make sports more invested in the welfare of the children than what the parents deem as appropriate. In essence, while parents may at times wish to provide the best learning environment for their children, they may not always be well versed on information about what is necessary to provide such an environment. Consequently, the reliability of the study herein will be paramount to ensuring an improvement in children environment within the sporting activities.

Notably, the reliability of a research depends on how much time the scholars took to develop an ideal research design. In this case, the use of a mixed methods research will ensure that the study develops recommendations based on both qualitative and quantitative responses from a diverse range of stakeholders. The qualitative responses will include opinions on sports from teenage scholars, based on how they feel their involvement in sporting activities influencing their adult future. Based on the diverse range of results presented, it will be possible to determine whether the children involved in sporting activities as part of the school curriculum find the activities beneficial. Hence, the use of teenage respondents would guarantee that the opinions presented will be viable enough for use in the study as the scholars would have a clear understanding of the questions asked. Further, quantitative responses will provide information on student participation in the sports activities, giving an oversight of the overall statistics of the number of students who willingly participate in sports without influence from their teachers.

In summary, the research herein intends to be informative and enlightening to different stakeholders involved in children welfare. Based on the high level of attention given to the necessity of physical activities from a worldly perspective, it would be appropriate to develop some rationale on sporting activities. Consequently, the research herein has a broad range of audience, including educators, parents, and the children in particular. Therefore, the effectiveness of study design is necessary for the ultimate implementation of the research findings.

References

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