

The Investigation of Factors That to Be Impediment Participating in Recreational Activities of Education Faculty Student's

Aytül Eynur [1], Mehmet Göral [2], Baybars Recep Eynur [3]

[1] College of Physical Education and Sport
Dumlupınar University
Turkey
aytul_11@hotmail.com

[2] College of Physical Education and Sport
Celal Bayar University
Turkey
mgoral@hotmail.com

[3] College of Physical Education and Sport
Dumlupınar University
Turkey
eynurspor@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study; university students who educated in Education Faculty of Dumlupınar University were determined factors that recreational activities disabled. With this aim, in this study to recreational disabilities determined Inventory of Recreational Disabilities that prepared by Gürbüz and Karaküçük (2007) was used. The universe of this study by composed of university students who educated in Education Faculty of Dumlupınar University and College of Physical Education and Sport. Sampling, was 230 university students that 73 women and 157 men. To interperation collected datas was used ANOVA. When examined results in this study, University students; As gender factors about "Activities give the sense of tired, be tired by self, health problems, have no learned person, Work/Study time is heavy and Programming timing don't be appropriate" have meaningful. As students department about "Be tired by self, health problems, Work/Study time is heavy, Don't be sense trust by self, Construction equipment is not enough, Construction is not enough, offered services weren't accepted and to be intrafamily have to time" have meaningful. As students socio-economical level about "Be tired by self, health problems and don't have a car" have meaningful were determined.

Keywords: *Recreation, Recreational Obstacles; Students of Education Faculty*

INTRODUCTION

Although the concepts of free time and recreation, as bearing the same meaning as it may seem, there are subtle differences. Free time to have an individual's daily activities, while the remaining of the time, the concept of recreation, this time with the type of assessment and evaluation methods involved. When exmined literally, free time while represented a condition, recreation has a structure which tells activities and practices. (YILMAZ, 2011).

The definitions about concept of recreation, can changeable due to individuals who participated to activities. (HOWE & CARPENTER, 1985). In a transferred study; due to world free time and recreation association, recreation is a special field where give options about chance of election, creation ; include satisfaction of human life with special benefits (Özdemir, Karaküçük, Gümüş, & Kiran, 2006).

Without individuals' needs to live, recreation is defined as time which placed individuals options. In other words, free time, all the necessities of an individual or links to both him and escaped, and his request for someone else chooses an activity to contend with the time. Generally, it is a period of time when outside of work (HERGÜNER & KANDAZ GELEN, 2007).

In another study, according to the Oxford English dictionary, recreation, himself or others "re-create, entertain the action, or an exciting endeavor satisfaction, pleasure, or the fact that is have been funned through comedy" (YAMAN

& ARSLAN, 2009).

According to another definition, recreation, business people, tasks, and activities like homework and liabilities remaining after the fulfillment of compulsory free time to relax, have fun, be renewed, to be satisfied with respect to the individual event or participating as a volunteer experiences (OREL & YAVUZ, 2003).

Studies have examined recreational activities, free time of an individual individual, psychological, physical and social benefits in order to obtain some of his own accord without coercion perceived as all the events attended (ERGÜL, 2008).

Recreation, recreating the classic approach, which means, according to the recreational activities of people forced renewal, relaxes and is defined as activities carried out on a voluntary basis. A social institution in the modern sense, information, community and professional work as a recreation area, work independently, which is valuable in itself, one that meets the needs of a very important tool for a full and happy life. With this approach, recreation, most commonly, people participate voluntarily in their spare time, and can be defined as activities that provide personal satisfaction (BEKDEMİR, 2011).

There are two factors in recreation. The first is that the restoration renewal. Recreation contacts integrity, health, intends to re-establish any objective can be possessed. The second factor of social organization. Recreation is only "on its own /'s sake" is nothing (YAMAN & ARSLAN, 2009).

Occurring at different times and in different sized people in their leisure time away from the environment where to relax, air exchange, sightseeing, health, being together, the excitement of hearing, for many purposes, such as to obtain different experiences outside the home, or in-house, open or closed areas or active-passive forms, the activities involved in urban or rural areas (ZENGİN, SERTBAŞ, & KOLAYIŞ, 2006).

Participation in recreational activities, despite the positive contributions of individuals due to various reasons, do not participate in such events is very important for them, or was unable to attend due to various obstacles. The concept of leisure time leisure recreational activities interfere with an individual's participation in the literature that prevents or restricts the reasons for, and expressed by the individual transferred to a study (DEMİREL & HARMANDAR, 2009).

There are many recreational activities relationship field. Among them, sports, tourism, economics, sociology or psychology can. However, in terms of implementation, rather than the theoretical area stands out as the most significant in the sport. Provide psychological vigor thanks to the sports recreational activities because of the need of the individual, as well as due to the increased efficiency of the body brings about physical fitness. For this reason, both in our country, as well as the phenomenon of developed countries, a large part of the recreation of the sport is regarded as a sub-branch (BEKDEMİR, 2011).

Recreation nowadays increasingly valued. Universities, university youth recreation programs are a very serious role and importance. Recreation activity is also part of school life. Today, the vast majority of the time in classrooms, laboratories, recreational activities or participation of each student who needs desks (BALCI & İLHAN, 2006).

In parallel with technological development, the gradual decrease in working hours, leisure time shows that a great deal of people and have more leisure activities and leisure, reveals the necessity of education. (Balci, 2003).

Individuals in the community to be healthy, self awareness, skills and competencies should be aware that the assessment of the potential must be fully informed in order to perform their free time. Remain healthy and dynamic properties of the human organism, due to mobility, due to the children and young people to participate in sporting activities, physical, psychological development and socialization, adults, and the elderly are required to live healthy (BEKDEMİR, 2011).

Given this context, this experiential work experience in college life as a gateway to the behavior of the resulting free time and their contents will affect the future lives is the college students. Participating in recreational activities in their free time studying at university sporting facilities within reviews are certain. Particularly in the education of the students in the faculties of university students has a special importance examination of recreational habits. This is the future of young people in their lives, habits and trained by the states to be an example to younger generations considering how important it is understood that the examination of the issue.

THE STUDY

In this study to recreational disabilities determined Inventory of Recreational Disabilities that prepared

by Gürbüz and Karaküçük (2007) was used. The universe of this study by composed of university students who educated in Education Faculty of Dumlupınar University and College of Physical Education and Sport. Sampling, was 230 university students that 73 women and 157 men. To interperation collected datas was used ANOVA.

According to department, The distribution of students shown in Table 1.

Tablo 1: Accordin to Department, Distribution of Participated Students in This Research

		Department				Total
		Elementary	Physical Education and Sport	English	Social Science	
Gender	Man	Count	25	29	4	73
		% of Total	10,9%	12,6%	1,7%	6,5%
	Woman	Count	52	47	30	157
		% of Total	22,6%	20,4%	13,0%	12,2%
Total		Count	77	76	34	230
		% of Total	33,5%	33,0%	14,8%	18,7%

FINDINGS

Findings and their related discussions detailed as follows.

Tablo 2: According to Gender, the Compare of Views about Recreational Disabled of Students

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p.
S1	Between Groups	4,406	1	4,406	6,738	,010
	In Groups	149,090	228	,654		
	TOTAL	153,496	229			
S2	Between Groups	7,284	1	7,284	11,552	,001
	In Groups	143,776	228	,631		
	TOTAL	151,061	229			
S4	Between Groups	4,592	1	4,592	6,170	,014
	In Groups	169,674	228	,744		
	TOTAL	174,265	229			
S9	Between Groups	4,507	1	4,507	5,934	,016
	In Groups	173,184	228	,760		
	TOTAL	177,691	229			
S21	Between Groups	9,001	1	9,001	13,173	,000
	In Groups	155,786	228	,683		
	TOTAL	164,787	229			
S24	Between Groups	3,724	1	3,724	5,219	,023
	In Groups	162,663	228	,713		
	TOTAL	166,387	229			

Table 2, the findings are analyzed, according to the gender of the students "activities is to give a feeling of tiredness, feeling tired, health problems, lack of Teach anyone, Business / Work time intensive and the program is not the appropriate time" is a significant difference between the sexes in matters of have been identified. At this point, the findings of the gender analysis of the concept of obstacle recreational activities to the point of physical capacity, and training program differs arise.

Students participating in the research findings in order to identify barriers to recreation segments are shown in Table 3.

Tablo 3: According to Department, the Compare of Views about Recreational Disabled of Students

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
S2	Between Groups	7,673	3	2,558	4,031	,008
	In Groups	143,388	226	,634		
	TOTAL	151,061	229			
S4	Between Groups	8,163	3	2,721	3,702	,012
	In Groups	166,102	226	,735		
	TOTAL	174,265	229			
S5	Between Groups	8,114	3	2,705	3,025	,030
	In Groups	202,082	226	,894		
	TOTAL	210,196	229			
S10	Between Groups	7,286	3	2,429	4,434	,005
	In Groups	123,797	226	,548		
	TOTAL	131,083	229			
S11	Between Groups	5,802	3	1,934	3,392	,019
	In Groups	128,846	226	,570		
	TOTAL	134,648	229			
S13	Between Groups	5,009	3	1,670	2,856	,038
	In Groups	132,139	226	,585		
	TOTAL	137,148	229			
S21	Between Groups	24,353	3	8,118	13,064	,000
	In Groups	140,434	226	,621		
	TOTAL	164,787	229			
S22	Between Groups	4,947	3	1,649	2,980	,032
	In Groups	125,036	226	,553		
	TOTAL	129,983	229			

Examined the findings of Table 3, according to sections of the students "to feel tired himself, Health problems, Business / Work time to be busy, to feel self-confident, plant equipment to be insufficient, inadequate facilities, offered services, take the time to dislike and Family to have "issues have been found to be a significant difference between the sections. At this point, the findings analyzed the concept of inter-departmental barrier recreational activities to the point of physical capacity and facility practices differ arise.

Welfare of the students participating in the research findings in order to identify barriers to recreation according to the level shown in Table 4.

Tablo 4: According to Socio-Economical Statues, the Compare of Views about Recreational Disabled of Students

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
S2	Between Groups	9,022	6	1,504	2,361	,031
	In Groups	142,039	223	,637		
	TOTAL	151,061	229			
S4	Between Groups	15,230	6	2,538	3,559	,002
	In Groups	159,035	223	,713		
	TOTAL	174,265	229			
S13	Between Groups	7,798	6	1,300	2,241	,040
	In Groups	129,349	223	,580		
	TOTAL	137,148	229			
S16	Between Groups	24,481	6	4,080	4,312	,000
	In Groups	211,001	223	,946		
	TOTAL	235,483	229			
S17	Between Groups	12,252	6	2,042	3,035	,007
	In Groups	150,048	223	,673		
	TOTAL	162,300	229			
S26	Between Groups	14,873	6	2,479	2,874	,010
	In Groups	192,349	223	,863		
	TOTAL	207,222	229			

The findings are analyzed in Table 4, the welfare of the students according to their level "Self-feel tired, Health problems, dislike offered services, not my car, and on the lack of enough money" not been found to be a significant difference between the levels of welfare issues. At this point, the concept of obstacle to the findings of the material examined, recreational facilities, and material well-being between the levels of mobility differs in size and recreational activities at the emerging relevance.

According to the level of difficulty of the participating students spend their leisure time in order to identify barriers to recreational findings are shown in Table 5.

Tablo 5: According to Difficulties Evaluation Levels of Recreational Times, the Compare of Views about Recreational Disabled of Students

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
S2	Between Groups	8,805	4	2,201	3,481	,009
	In Groups	142,256	225	,632		
	TOTAL	151,061	229			
S4	Between Groups	14,249	4	3,562	5,009	,001
	In Groups	160,016	225	,711		
	TOTAL	174,265	229			

	Between Groups	9,874	4	2,469		
S16	In Groups	225,608	225	1,003	2,462	,046
	TOTAL	235,483	229			

Examined the findings of Table 5, the welfare of the students according to their level "Self-feel tired, lack of health problems, and my car" leisure time issues were found to be a significant difference between the levels of difficulty. At this point, the findings obtained from analysis of levels of difficulty ratings recreational leisure time physical activity opportunities and the size of the barrier material and the health status of the concept differs from the point of emerging.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

According to the results obtained from the research point of participation in recreational activities of the students according to their gender "of activities to give a feeling of tiredness, feeling tired, health problems, lack of Teach anyone, Business / Work time intensive and the program is not the appropriate time" is a significant difference between the sexes in matters of have been identified.

Segments of the participating students "to feel tired himself, Health problems, Business / Work time to be busy, to feel self-confident, plant equipment to be insufficient, inadequate facilities, services offered, you have to take the time to dislike and Family" to be a significant difference between the sections on were determined. At this point, the findings analyzed the concept of inter-departmental barrier recreational activities to the point of physical capacity and facility practices differ arise.

Welfare of the students participating in the study according to their level "Self-feel tired, lack of health problems, and my car" leisure time issues were found to be a significant difference between the levels of difficulty. At this point, the findings obtained from analysis of levels of difficulty ratings recreational leisure time physical activity opportunities and the size of the barrier material and the health status of the concept differs from the point of emerging.

Looking at the work of literature in the field of campus recreation is observed that a number of studies. Found a large number of overseas study (YOH, 2009), (HURD & A.S., 2006) (MCDONALD, 2005) (KAUFMAN, 1991) (ZHANG J.J., DeMichele, & CONNAUGHTON, 2004) .

Campus recreation applications are examined studies abroad, in countries where the work is very advanced case studies and more at this stage of our country can be said that at this point. Goral (2006) in his study, the results obtained from the research findings in support of the "reach a wider public provision of sport, sport as a result of those investigated by using a variety of methods, and to investigate potential problems or" stated that (Göral, 2006).

As a result, significant differences between the experiences of college students in the past yaşantılarındaki sporting events, participation and gender should be considered when the next event is considered applications. As a result of research at the university also influenced by the segment reveals the recreational behavior. This is to eliminate the negativity in the campus recreation activities should be planned for these issues to be considered. Youth physical and social activity, must resolve these problems we have to be considered in structuring campus environments.

Many studies have examined the recreational activities for university students. However, studies have been made to ascertain the general trend of recreational behavior. At this point, the evaluation of the results of a separate review raises the campus recreation areas.

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