



RESEARCH ARTICLE

AN EVALUATIVE STUDY OF RECREATIONAL POTENTIALS IN SOME CLUBS OF TEACHING STAFF MEMBERS AT EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

Evaluation is considered one of the most important subjects that occupied the attention several researchers in several different aspects. From these aspects is the management and recreational one, where it was shown that there is no progress that can be achieved in any field without relying on an evaluative program containing all aspects where it shows what achieved of these aspects results and what not achieved by ceasing positive and negative points and diagnosing strengths and weakness in the field of evaluation to determine the extent of the required effort itself. Potentials are considered a branch of the scientific knowledge that search regularly how to provide different requirements whether the physical or human that are necessary for managing and practicing all kinds of different sport recreational activities. Sayed Abdel Hamid (2003) sees that the provision of sport recreational potentials and the ability of exploiting it ideally is considered an indispensable important matter, in addition that it is considered one of the influential factors in different societies progress and development that contribute positively and constructively in developing energies of individuals and groups at various aspects in general and the field of physical education and recreation in particular, since potentials with different types affect in succeeding it's activities and achieving it's desired goals. Through frequent field visits of the researchers for some clubs of teaching staff members in Egyptian universities, they noticed that the available potentials in these clubs whether physical or human are not enough in terms of courts, halls and rooms that are used in practicing different recreational activities. Also the used instruments, apparatus and accommodations are not of high quality. Supervisors and administrators working in these clubs need training and qualifying continuously so that they can perform their duties and responsibilities to the fullest extent possible, where any deficiency in these potentials whether physical or human leads to a deficiency in executing recreational services and activities, forcing the researchers to conduct this study that deals with the recreational potentials in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities considering that the recreational potentials represent a basis in completing system of sport recreation.

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INTRODUCTION

Evaluation is considered one of the most important subjects that occupied the attention several researchers in several different aspects. From these aspects is the management and recreational one, where it was shown that there is no progress that can be achieved in any field without relying on an evaluative program containing all aspects where it shows what achieved of these aspects results and what not achieved by ceasing positive and negative points and diagnosing strengths and weakness in the field of evaluation to determine the extent of the required effort itself. Potentials are considered a branch of the scientific knowledge that search regularly how to provide different requirements whether the physical or human that are necessary for managing and practicing all kinds of different sport recreational activities.

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Sayed Abdel Hamid (2003) sees that the provision of sport recreational potentials and the ability of exploiting it ideally is considered an indispensable important matter, in addition that it is considered one of the influential factors in different societies progress and development that contribute positively and constructively in developing energies of individuals and groups at various aspects in general and the field of physical education and recreation in particular, since potentials with different types affect in succeeding it's activities and achieving it's desired goals. Through frequent field visits of the researchers for some clubs of teaching staff members in Egyptian universities, they noticed that the available potentials in these clubs whether physical or human are not enough in terms of courts, halls and rooms that are used in practicing different recreational activities. Also the used instruments, apparatus and accommodations are not of high quality.

Supervisors and administrators working in these clubs need training and qualifying continuously so that they can perform their duties and responsibilities to the fullest extent possible, where any deficiency in these potentials whether physical or human leads to a deficiency in executing recreational services and activities, forcing the researchers to conduct this study that deals with the recreational potentials in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities considering that the recreational potentials represent a basis in completing system of sport recreation.

Goal of the research: The present research aims at recognizing the actual reality of the recreational potentials in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities through recognizing:

- The actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities in terms of (location, space, the constructive components, the aesthetical components, service components).
- The physical and human potentials available in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities.

Questions of the research:

- What is the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities in terms of (location, space, the constructive components, the aesthetical components, service components) ?
- What are the recreational potentials available in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities ?
- Terms of the research:

Evaluation: The process that the individual or the group performs to know what any work contains of strengths and weaknesses and success or failure factors in achieving it's desired purposes in it's possible best way.

Recreational potentials: All what is available from courts, sport accommodations, instruments, apparatus, budget and climate and geographical circumstances, information, data and specialized human cadres to work in the field of sport recreation and contribute in achieving the purpose of sport recreation.

Plan and procedures of the research:

Method:

The researchers used the descriptive method (survey method) with it's steps and procedures for it's appropriateness to achieve the research goals, where it collect, describe, analyze, interpret data and predicting results and making use of it.

Community of the research: The community of the research is represented in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities.

Sample of the research: The researchers selected the research sample randomly from members visiting some clubs of teaching staff members at governorates of (Aswan, Sohag, Assuit, ElMinia, Beni –Suef, El Fayoum, Cairo, Alexandria) as much as (150) visitors of teaching staff members and the

ancillary staff as a basic sample and (50) members as a pilot study.

Tools of data collection: To collect the research data, the researchers used the following instruments:

The interview: The researchers used the interview to obtain data that benefits this research. The interviews were mad with numbers of teaching staff members and the ancillary staff visiting clubs of teaching staff members in some governorates at the Republic.

The questionnaire form: The researchers used the questionnaire of the actual reality of recreational potentials in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities (prepared by the researchers) as a main tool to collect data of this research and the researchers prepared and designed the questionnaire.

Based upon knowing previous researches and studies, the questionnaire axes were determined as follows:

- The location and statements number are (7).
- The distance and statements number are (6).
- The constructive elements and statements number are (5).
- The aesthetical elements and statements number are (6).
- Service elements and statements number are (1).

The second axis: the recreational potentials that are really available in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities including (physical potentials, human potentials). The number of the second axis statements were (54) ones divided as follows:

- The physical potentials and number of statements are (49)
- The human potentials and number of statements are (5)

Steps of the research:

The pilot study: The researchers conducted a pilot study to ascertain the extent of the questionnaire appropriateness that was used for applying on the sample under research. The questionnaire was applied on a sample of (50) members of teaching staff and the ancillary staff visiting clubs of teaching staff members at Arab Republic of Egypt from the research community and outside the basic sample of the research. The findings of this study revealed the sample understanding for the used questionnaire as well as the application instructions and it's validity and reliability.

Applying the research: After determining the sample, testing tools of data collection, ascertaining it's validity and reliability, the researchers applied it on all the sample individuals (under research) and the application period was from 12/1/2019 to 22/8/2019.

The used statistical method: After collecting and tabulating data, they were treated statistically and to calculate the research findings, the researchers used the following statistical methods:

- Pearson correlation coefficient- Cronbach's Alpha coefficient.

- Arithmetic mean - Standard deviation
- The percentage - Chi square.

The researchers accepted a significance level at (0.05) and the researchers used the statistical program Spss (issue 23) to calculate some statistical coefficients.

Presenting and discussing the findings:

Presenting and discussing the findings of the first question stating that:

What is the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities in terms of (location, space, the constructive components, the aesthetical components, service components) ?

- The percentage of the research sample opinions in statements of the first axis (the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities) for the first axis: (location) ranged between (70.22%: 89.78%).
- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in all statements of the first axis (location) and in the direction of agreement.
- The percentage of the research sample opinions in statements of the first axis (the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities) for the second axis: (distance) ranged between (66.67%: 71.78%).
- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in all statements of the second axis (distance) and in the direction of agreement somewhat.
- The percentage of the research sample opinions in statements of the first axis (the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities) for the third axis: (the constructive elements) ranged between (62.89%: 76.67%).
- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in the statement (3,4) and in the direction of agreement
- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in the statement (1,2) and in the direction of agreement somewhat.
- The percentage of the research sample opinions in statements of the first axis (the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities) for the fourth axis: (the aesthetical elements) ranged between (73.33%: 80.67%).
- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in the statement of the fourth axis (the aesthetical elements) and in the direction of agreement.
- The percentage of the research sample opinions in statements of the first axis (the actual reality of the basic elements for some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities) for the fourth axis: (the service elements) ranged between (75.78%: 91.78%).

- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in the statements (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9) and in the direction of agreement.
- There are statistically significant differences between the research sample opinions in the statements(8,10) and in the direction of disagreement.

Presenting and discussing the findings of the second question stating that:

What are the recreational potentials available in some clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities ?

Firstly: The physical potentials: There is a great shortage in courts, halls, rooms, chambers in which recreation activities with all it's types were practiced in some clubs of teaching staff members at universities and there is also a deficiency in instruments and apparatus in these clubs that influences the size of the actual practice for the recreational activities in these clubs.

Secondly: human potentials: It is shown that there is a severe deficiency in the number of recreation specialists, supervisors and employees in clubs of teaching staff members at Egyptian universities. All this influences the competence of executing the programs of recreation and also influences achieving the desired goals and this what the axis of human potentials obstacles confirms. The finding of this study accords with the findings of "Ahmed Fares Mohammed (2005), Ahmed Ibrahim Abdel Aleam (2011), Abel Rahman Mohammed Megahd (2011), Spoor Dana (2003) studies indicating the weakness of physical potentials representing in courts, halls, rooms, equipments, instruments and apparatus, as well as littleness of specialists and supervisors who are responsible for executing the recreational activities and the littleness of the competent specialists.

Conclusions and recommendations:

Firstly: conclusions:

In the light of the research findings, the researchers concluded the following:

- There is a great deficiency in the number of instruments and apparatus in the club.
- There are no distances to practice sport recreation activities.
- Littleness of children games number in the club.
- There are no specialists responsible for executing the recreational activities in the club.
- -Littleness of employees number in the club.
- There are no halls and rooms to practice the recreational, art, cultural and social activities.

Secondly: recommendations:

In the limits of the researchers findings, they recommend the following:

- Interested in providing different recreational activities for members of these clubs.

- Interested in providing places to practice the recreational activities with all its types
- Interested in providing games for children in these clubs.
- Providing the necessary budget to spend the recreational activities.
- The necessity of providing recreation specialists responsible for executing the recreational activities in the club.
- The necessity of providing halls and rooms to practice hobbies particularly in Winter.

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