

The Determination and Investigation of Evaluation Habits of The People Playing Football in Astro Pitches on Their Leisure Time

Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK, Mehmet ÇETİNTAŞ

Gaziantep University School of Physical Education and Sports, Gaziantep, TURKEY

Email: hozturk@gantep.edu.tr

Abstract

This study identified astro turf football plays in people's leisure time habits and objective examination is a descriptive study with. Gaziantep carpet in the research groups in the field are a total of 262 people playing football. Personal information form in order to collect data and Pala (2012) to participate in recreational activities developed by the survey type and level is used. The survey consists of three kinds of size in the preferred leisure activity, leisure time is the influence of leisure activities has left the choice of causes and events. SPSS 16.0 software package was used for the analysis of the study data. Descriptive statistics to analyze the data (Percentage, Frequency, Mean), for t-test and multiple groups for two groups one way ANOVA was used. The significance level in statistical analysis has been accepted as $p < 0.05$.

As a result, the carpet in his spare time in the field with the marital status of those in the lower size scale recreational soccer approval of leisure activities was found statistically significant differences between the preferred types, there were no significant relationships with other subscales. Astro turf football approval of those in their spare time learning situations with recreation scale were not statistically significant differences between. Leisure astro turf football approval in those professions in the recreation scale dimensions of leisure activities was found to be statistically significant difference between the preferred types, there were no significant differences with other subscales.

Keywords: Leisure, Participation, Habits

Introduction

Leisure time is a period when the person get rid of the obligations both for himself/herself and the people around them and can participate an activity at his/her own request. In certain it is the time to be independent and free outside the working hours for person (Tezcan, 1991).

International leisure study group describes that Leisure activity is the time to take a rest, entertainment, to improve of his/her informations or skills, to participate social activities for person with his/her own decision after fulfilling their familial and social duties (Porker, 1971).

Leisure time belongs to person the outside working hours, sleeping and the other essential needs (Gökmen and his friends, 1985), Leisure is the time outside sleeping, eating, personal care, working, studying or trying on something else (Abadan, 1961). Leisure time is the remaining period after fulfilling job or vital basic responsibilities and duties (Güler, 1978).

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Leisure is the time when the person has no responsibilities on both his/her own work and their family, in that when the person is free (Müştigil, 1993). Leisure is the deserved time when people prefer and participate activities without any reason, purpose or obligation. Furthermore leisure is the time when people are occupy with executing their mission or dealing with their environment in accordance with their customs and traditions (Zorlu, 1973).

When we look briefly at the historical process of leisure, it has existed in the contemporary libertarian industrial societies and the feature characterizing leisure phenomenon is the close relationship between leisure and professional work and job. Leisure can be describe as a job which is carried out in order to provide income. Leisure forms the concept of free time while working. Leisure can be on the carpet when it is outside the working hours. Leisure had not occurred before the industrial organizations. Therefore, the activities related to job could not be separated from the other social activities such as religious and educational. In the same way, art, dance, sport, entertainment, occupational, religious and the other social activities are nested. In this sense, in traditional societies there is no remarkable difference between social activities and behaviour as in the industrial societies. That's why, leisure which is outside the job and working hours makes view as nested. For that reason, leisure time are not mentioned in developed societies (Dumazedier, 1990).

With this scientific research it is tried to investigate the people's who preferred astro pitches to play football as a leisure time activity reasons for their preference, their recreative activities outside playing football and reasons for choosing these recreative activities and their effects on these people.

Material and Method

Population and Sample: The population of the research consists of people who play in astroturf in the city Gaziantep. The sample group consists of 262 male persons. Personal characteristics of the study group are given in table 1.

Data Collection Tool: Personal information form in order to collect data and Pala (2012) to participate in recreational activities developed by the survey type and level is used. In the first part, a personal information form with four questions prepared by the researchers according to the objectives of the research were used and in the second part, "the scale of participation in recreational activities form" was used. The overall Cronbachalpha's value of scale is 0.81 for this study. The scale consists of 5 likert including 30 questions and 3 subscale. Cronbachalph values on the dimensions were determined as; types of preferred activities (0.74), the reasons for preferring (0.70), its effects(0.81).

Statistical Analysis of Data: For statistical analyses the SPSS 16.0 Software (Statistical Package for Social Scientists for Windows) was used while evaluating the results obtained in this study. Descriptive statistical methods (frequency, percentage) was used while evaluating the study datas. Independent Samples T-Test and One Way Anova test was used in the analysis of hypothesis tests. Results are at 95% confidence interval and significance evaluated at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Findings

Table 1. Personal Information of Reseach Group

Factor	Groups	N	%
Age	24 years and under	219	83.6
	25-32 years	27	10.3
	33 years and more	16	6.1
Education Status	Primary education	46	17.6
	Secondary education	53	20.2
	High school	125	47.7
	License and up	38	14.5
Marital Status	Single	230	87.8
	Married	32	12.2
Profession	Offical	40	15.3
	Worker	66	25.2
	Tradesmen / Employer	47	17.9
	Academician	12	4.6
	Student	97	37.0

When Table 1 is investigated: If the research groups are considered, it can be understood that the majority of participation is in 24 years and under, 219 people (% 88.9), when the educational status are considered, the majority is high school graduation 125 people (% 47.7), the single people are majority 230 people (% 87.8), according to profession the students are majority 97 people (% 37).

Table 2. The research group's activities preferred in leisure time activities

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Usually I read book and newspaper	19	7.3	38	14.5	42	16	127	48.5	34	13.0
Usually I listen music	14	5.3	19	7.3	21	8.0	141	53.8	67	25.6
Usually I watch Tv	21	8.0	34	13.0	59	22.5	118	45.0	30	11.5
Usually I go cinema and theatre	28	10.8	34	13.1	63	24.3	106	40.9	28	10.8
Usually I take a stroll to bazaars, markets, fairs, parks	23	8.8	24	9.2	62	23.7	108	41.2	45	17.2
Usually I play sports	10	3.8	9	3.5	39	15.0	111	42.7	91	35.0
Usually I watch matches	15	5.7	18	6.9	39	14.9	104	39.8	85	32.6
Usually I go to places such as tea houses, teacher's lodge or med	78	29.8	62	23.7	59	22.5	43	16.4	20	7.6
I play instruments, I participate activities such as orchestra, solo, chorus	111	42.7	50	19.2	41	15.8	40	15.4	18	6.9
Usually I chat and surf on computer and play computer games	53	20.4	29	11.2	58	22.3	79	30.4	41	15.8
Usually I visit my friends	31	11.9	12	4.6	43	16.5	111	42.7	63	24.2
Usually I play gambling games, horseracing, bookmarkers etc.	115	44.1	33	12.6	50	19.2	27	10.3	36	13.8

When the Table 2 investigated: If the research group is considered, It can be understood that they mostly preferred the offer 'Agree' with passive recreative activities such as reading book and newspaper 127 people (% 48.5), listening music 141 people (% 53.3) and watching Tv 118 people (% 45), and they highly preferred the offer 'Disagree' with recreative activities; going to places such as tea houses, teacher's lodge or med 78 people (% 29.8) playing

instruments and participation to activities such as orchestra,solo,chorus 111 people (% 42.7),playing gambling games,horserecing games,bookmarkers etc. 115 people (% 44.1).

Table 3. The reasons of the research group’s leisure time activities preference

	Strongly Agree		Disagree		Undecided		Agree		Strongly Disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Because I can be with my friends	8	3.1	10	3.9	26	10.0	142	54.8	73	28.2
Because I do not need to spend much money	15	5.8	28	10.8	57	22.0	107	41.3	52	20.1
Because there is no obstructive pressure to participate activities from family or environment	13	5.0	22	8.4	55	21.0	104	39.7	63	24.0
To relax and to get away from the business environment	6	2.3	12	4.6	34	13.0	118	45.0	87	33.2
Because I can reach the activty center easly	9	3.4	15	5.7	62	23.7	100	38.2	73	27.9
To provide a nice ambience	8	3.1	9	3.4	40	15.3	104	39.7	98	37.4
Because the tools and equipments of the area in which I want to do activity are enough	22	8.4	16	6.1	57	21.8	95	36.3	69	26.3
To protect my health	6	2.3	9	3.4	26	9.9	115	43.9	101	38.5
To be healthy	14	5.3	26	9.9	39	14.9	106	40.5	73	27.9
Due to my weight problems	105	42.1	46	17.6	40	15.3	38	14.5	30	11.5

When the Table 3 is investigated: If the reasons of research group’s leisure time activity preference are considered, It can be understood that they highly preferred the offer ‘Agree’ with recreative activities such as ‘because I can be with my friends’ 142 people (% 54.8), ‘To relax and to get away from the business environment’ 118 people (% 45) and ‘To protect my health’ 115 people(% 43.9) but they highly preferred the offer ‘Strongly disagree’ with ‘Due to my weight problems’ 105 people (% 42.1).

Table 4. The effects of leisure time activities on the research group

	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Undecided		Agree		Strongly Agree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I think it is restful	5	1.9	11	4.2	19	7.3	134	51.1	89	34
I think it is funny and exciting	4	1.5	8	3.1	23	8.8	117	44.7	106	40.5
It makes me happy and I appreciate	4	1.5	5	1.9	21	8.0	99	37.8	128	48.9
I think it is relaxing and repellent from boredom	7	2.7	5	1.9	14	5.3	95	36.3	137	52.3
It effects my health in a possitive way	6	2.3	5	1.9	29	11.1	94	35.9	124	47.3
I find different lifes	8	3.1	10	3.8	28	10.7	76	29.0	136	51.9
I can more easily establish relationships with people , my environment is expanding	6	2.3	4	1.5	24	9.2	92	35.1	132	50.4
It is providing me social status	12	4.6	7	2.7	24	9.2	76	29.0	139	53.1

When the Table 4 is investigated: If the effects of leisure time activities on the research group are considered, It can be understood that they highly preferred the offer ‘Strongly Agree’ with ‘I think it is relaxing and repellent from boredom’ 137 people (% 52.3), ‘ I find different lifes’ 136 people (% 51.9) and ‘ It is providing me social status’ 139 people (% 53.1).

Table 5. The research group’s averages from their leisure scale Sub-Dimensions

Sub-Dimensions	N	Avg.	S.s
The kinds of preferred activity in leisure time	262	3.26	0.54
The reasons of research group’s leisure time activity preference	259	3.72	0.55
The effects of leisure time activities	258	4.26	0.68

Table 5 shows the average scores obtained from scale of the shape and level of participation of the research group in recreational activities. In that,it seems that the highest average is in the sub-dimension of the effects ($X=4.26$) , the lowest average is in the sub-dimension of the activity kinds ($X=3.26$).

Table 6. The relation between research group sub-dimensions of leisure time evaluation and the marital status factor

	Groups	N	Average	S.s	t	p
Type of activity	Single	233	3.31	0.50	4.08	0.00*
	Married	29	2.88	0.71		
Preference	Single	230	3.73	0.57	0.96	0.33
	Married	29	3.62	0.43		
Effects	Single	233	4.23	0.68	1.91	0.57
	Married	29	4.49	0.65		

When the Table 6 is investigated, there is a significant difference between their marital status and the kinds of research group sub-dimensions of leisure time evaluation ($p=0.00$), there is no significant difference in the other sub-dimension (respectively $p=0.33$, $p=0.57$). According this result, the single ones participate the various activities outside going to astro pitch more than married ones.

Table 7. The relation between research group sub-dimensions of leisure time evaluation and educational status factor

	Groups	N	Average	S.s	f	p
Type of activity	Primary	46	3.20	0.66	1.39	0.24
	Secondary	53	3.18	0.62		
	High school	125	3.28	0.47		
	License and up	38	3.39	0.50		
Preference	Primary	46	3.64	0.69	0.95	0.41
	Secondary	51	3.65	0.54		
	High school	125	3.75	0.49		
	License and up	37	3.79	0.58		
Effects	Primary	46	4.28	0.68	0.68	0.97
	Secondary	51	4.29	0.75		
	High school	124	4.24	0.68		
	License and up	37	4.25	0.62		

When the Table is investigated, there is no significant difference between research group sub-dimensions of leisure time evaluation and educational status.

Table 8. The relation between research group sub-dimensions of leisure time evaluation and profession factor

	Groups	N	Average	S.s	f	p
Type of activity	Offical	40	3.31	0.53	11.5	0.00*
	Worker	66	3.17	0.60		
	Tradesmen / Employer	47	2.88	0.62		
	Academician	12	3.61	0.32		
	Student	97	3.44	0.36		
Preference	Offical	40	3.69	0.52	2.69	0.32
	Worker	66	3.82	0.52		
	Tradesmen / Employer	47	3.50	0.73		
	Academician	12	3.86	0.37		
	Student	94	3.75	0.49		
Effects	Offical	40	4.18	0.68	2.91	0.11
	Worker	66	4.27	0.72		
	Tradesmen / Employer	47	4.47	0.69		
	Academician	12	3.71	1.02		
	Student	93	4.24	0.71		

When the Table 8 is investigated, there is significant difference between professions and the kinds of research group sub-dimensions of leisure time evaluation ($p=0.00$), there is no significant difference in the other sub-dimensions (respectively $p=0.33$, $p=0.57$). According to this result, the academicians are more than students, the students are more than officials, officials are more than workers, workers are more than tradesmen-employers in the kinds of research group sub-dimensions ($p=0.00$).

Discussion and Result

When the findings of the study results are investigated, a large of the part of the people who participated research choosed the option ‘Agree’ and they do passive recreative activities such as reading book and newspaper, listening music and watching Tv and they highly perefere the offer ‘Disagree’ with recreative activies; going to places such as tea houses,teacher’s lodge or med playing instruments and participation to activities such as orchestra,solo,chorus ,playing gambling games,horserecing games,bookmarkers etc. The obtained results are similar to studies in the literature. According to results of the Karaküçük and Gürbüz’s workout,the leisure time activity in which people mostly paricipated is listening music and the lowest one is gaming (Karaküçük, Gürbüz, 2007). The investigation done by Ayan of the evaluation habits of Sakarya City Center Police Department Officals shows that they mostly perefere listening music as a leisure time activity (Ayan, 2009). According to Tatal’s workout whose topic is Participation of Teacher’s in Social and Cultural Related Attitudes of Them on Freetimes; most of them listen music on their leisure times (Tatal, 2004). It seems that people who participated in workout mostly prefere listening music,visiting their relatives and friends; lowest they prefere going to tipsy fun places (Öztürk, 2013).

When the indications are investigated at the end of the workout,they prefered the option ‘Agree’ with recreative activities such as ‘because I can be with my friends’ , ‘To relax and to get away from the business environment’ and ‘To protect my health’ but they highly prefered the option ‘Strongly disagree’ with ‘Due to my weight problems’. The obtained results are similar to studies in the literature. According to Ayan when the responses as a priority in the choice of leisure activities cause are considered ;It is expressed as I’m getting rid of work stress and I spend time with friends (Ayan, 2009). As a result of Karaküçük’s workout which is about paticipation of teacher in recreative activities in the city Ankara, they highestly give priorty to the order ‘I can be with my friend’(Karaküçük, 1996). As the result of Özkökeli’s workout on The Leisure Times Of Ankara Police Department Riot Branch Unit Staff, it was found that the order ‘To relax and to get away from the business environment’ has a very high proportion (Özkökeli, 1998). As the result of the Özışık’s workout on The Recreation Activity Problems of Military Academy Instructor, they prefere leisure time activity because of wish to spend time with their friends (Özışık, 1998). In Güngörmüş’s workout on The Factors Motiveting Individuals ,Getting Service from Special Health-Fitness Centers, for Recreation Activities, it seems that most of the participants are with their friends on free times (Güngörmüş, 2007). It is concluded from Yetiş’s workout on the Leisure Time Evaluation of Secondary Education Students that the paricipant mostly want to be with their frieds on free times (Yetiş, 2000). According to the Gürbüz’s workout on the Determination of The Factors Effecting Person to Participate Recreation Activies in City Life,it seems that most of the individuals prefere evaluate their free times with friend group (Gürbüz, 2006).

When the findings which are concluded from results of the research are considered, people prefere the option ‘Strongly Agree’ with activities making them relax and let them get away from boredom, ‘I find different different lifes’, It is providing me social status. The obtained results are similar to studies in the literature. As the result of Taşpınar’s workout, it seems that polices who participated to research mostly think that sport is restful, funny, educational, relaxing, providing social status and intellectual development, when the average response to the effects of free time left by themselves is considered (Taşpınar, 2013). When Özkökeli’s workout on The Leisure Times Of Ankara Police Department Riot Branch Unit Staff in 1998

is investigated, it was found that the order ‘To relax and to get away from the business environment’ is at the first place and it is in line with our survey (Özkökeli, 1998).

Consequently; Most of the research participant play astro turf football as active recreation activity on their free times, it seems that they do passive recreation activities such as listening music, reading book or watching Tv. Due to their weight problem, they do not participate recreative activities but the others participate because of some orders such as ‘Because I can be with my friends’, ‘To relax and to get away from the business environment’ or ‘To protect my health’. They do not go astro pitches to play football because of their weight problem.

Ensuring that they participate in recreational activities and relax away from boredom, they found different experiences, it is observed that gives them social status of recreational activities and It is observed that this provide them positive results.

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