

THE RESEARCH ON THE DETERMINATION OF EVALUATION LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES PROBLEMS OF THE STUDENTS WHO STAY BOTH BALIKESİR KYK AND THE SPECIAL HOSTELS

ABSTRACT

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The aim of this study is to determine Evaluation Leisure Time Activities problems of the students who stay both Balıkesir KYK and the Special Hostels. The samples of this research contain 400 of women, 300 of men totally 700 of students who stay both Balıkesir KYK and the Special Hostels with selecting coincidental methods. In the research, we applied Evaluation Questionnaire Recreation Activities which includes the questions about the leisure time activities and this questionnaire was tested with re-test method developed with expert opinions by the researcher.

After the research, datas were analysed using the SPSS 15 programme package. In the analysing of the present datas, repetition frequency and frequency distribution and chi-square tests were used. Its reliability was found Cronbach Alpha .76. Finally we saw that the leisure time activities generally increase academic success. The students determined that they haven't had enough time for leisure time activities especially since they stayed at hostels. The reason for this is that there aren't activities they like in their hostels and also there aren't enough equipments and materials. We determined that the number of the students do their leisure time activities or sports out of the hostels that they stay such as in special facilities and so on.

Key Words: Recreation, Leisure Time, Evolution Leisure Time Activities, Student.

YÜKSEKÖĞRENİM KREDİ VE YURLAR KURUMU VE ÖZEL YURLARDA İKAMET EDEN ÖĞRENCİLERİN BOŞ ZAMAN FAALİYETLERİNİ DEĞERLENDİRME SORUNLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA (BALIKESİR İLİ ÖRNEĞİ) *

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı; Balıkesir Yüksek Öğrenim Kredi ve Yurtlar Kurumu (KYK) ve Özel Yurtlarda İkamet Eden Öğrencilerin Boş Zaman Faaliyetlerini Değerlendirme sorunlarını tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini; KYK ve Özel Yurtlarda ikamet eden tesadüfi yöntemle seçilen, 400' ü kadın ve 300' ü erkek olmak üzere toplam 700 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada, boş zaman faaliyetlerini değerlendirmeye yönelik soruları içeren, araştırmacı tarafından uzman görüşleri alınarak geliştirilen ve test tekrar test yöntemi ile oluşturulan "Rekreasyon Faaliyetlerini Değerlendirme Anketi" uygulanmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler SPSS 15 paket programı ile çözümlenmiştir. Mevcut verilerin analizinde ki-kare testi ile frekans tekrarı ve yüzdeler dağılımları kullanılmıştır. Güvenirlilik katsayısı Cronbach Alpha .76 olarak bulunmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda; boş zaman faaliyetlerine katılımın akademik başarıyı arttırdığı görülmüştür. Katılımcılar genelde boş zamanlarının yetersiz olduğunu, yurttan kalmaya başladıktan sonra boş zaman değerlendirme etkinliklerine katılımlarının azaldığını belirtmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin ikamet ettikleri yurttan boş zaman etkinliklerine yeterince katılmadıkları ve bu durumun nedenleri olarak; yurttan istedikleri etkinliklerin olmadığı, araç - gereç ve malzemelerin yetersiz olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Öğrencilerin büyük bir çoğunluğu boş zamanı değerlendirme etkinliklerine ikamet ettikleri yurdun dışında genellikle özel tesislerde ve daha çok sportif etkinliklere katıldıkları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekreasyon, Boş Zaman, Boş Zaman Değerlendirmesi, Öğrenci.

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INTRODUCTION

In this century that we are living, scientific and technological developments are increasing rapidly, and this provides great convenience on changing life conditions, and so we can see that free time is increasing as a result of the reduction of working hours of people (Tolukan, 2010). Due to the turning into boring and repetitive efforts of our daily work and other events, free time activities have become an indispensable part of our life and a regeneration tool (Ozsaker, 2012). Leisure time which is the equivalent of the word "leisure" in English is derived from "licere", which means free or permitted, in Latin. Besides, "loisir" which means leisure time in French, "licence" and "liberty" which are the equivalent of the word in English are derived from the same root word (Coruh, 2013). The concept of free time is defined time which is left from working, sleeping, eating and other mandatory works (Kempt, Pearson, 1997). Besides, the leisure activity is a series of pursuit, such as recreation, entertainment, knowledge or skills development, participation in community life voluntarily, of a person who does them freely after person's occupational, familial and social duties (Tezcan, 1991). In a broader definition, and that may be suitable for the purpose, the leisure activity is time which is left from duties about life and working; and during this time a person can choose what he freely wants to do or not, and also he is supposed to have responsibilities in these manners (Karakucuk, 1999). Briefly, the phenomenon of leisure that people have struggled to have and felt pain in the absence of it, has been a case since the existence of humanity (Gul, 2014).

Recreation comes from a Latin word "recreatio" meaning renewal, re-creation, or re-structuring. For Turkish it is widely used as leisure time. This means relaxing and entertaining events for individuals or social clusters doing voluntarily in their free time (Karakucuk, 2005). Recreation is any kind of from of experience and activities that person chooses and it creates happiness or satisfaction for everyone (Agaoglu, 2002). Nowadays, recreation or the need for recreation becomes very important especially in industrial societies. The man sees himself as part of a passive labor and machine gear because of the transformation of the agricultural sector to the industrial sector increasingly. This case pushes the society being monotonous. For this reason, recreational activities are very important for the people to move away the

monotony of the business environment to supply living a balanced life for individuals in terms of mental and physical (Yazıcı, 1998). Recreation activity areas can show diversity and difference according to the shape of free time, duration, the style of participation, climate, economic and geographical circumstances (Kraus, 1977). These are; **Music activities** (with instrument, solo, chorus, ect.), **Sports activities** (team, individual, nature, fighting and mind sports), **Games** (educational games for all ages), **Dances** (folk dances, modern and rhythmic dances), Activities requiring the **Art and Skill** (such as plastic, leather, ceramic, wood and a Picture), **Outdoor activities** (camping, picnic, etc.) and **Scientific and Cultural activities** (such as literature, theater studies).

Leisure and recreation are terms which have different meaning. Leisure is time during which person can choose whatever he wants outside the formal life tasks and challenges. Recreation is the use of two concepts related with activities in practice in this free time (Kilbas, 2001). It was seen that the concept of recreation, if it was taken as a participating in the activities, was narrower than the concept of leisure time. Besides, it was seen that some theorists conceptualized recreation as an experiment or a subjective state (Kilbas, 2001). Dumazedier, Zuzamek, Robinson and Tezcan maintain that time outside of working hours isn't completely perceived as a leisure time. According to these writers "nonworking time" is; Time set aside for the physiological requirements; it is time for food and body care. If we spend too much time for these requirements, it can transform into a time of leisure time, Obligations excluded from the study; it is time for shopping, housework, familial duties, providing additional income. These activities are named "semi-leisure time" by Dumazedier and It is grouped as free time (Tuncel, 1999).

Recreation and schools are in a close relationship. While the school has a responsibility of their students, employees, programmes, application according to the rules of recreation, it has a responsibility of achieving the goal of general education. The school is a place where education is marketed and training services is produced in a society. School is an important habitat bringing people together in the same age, reconciling them in cultured human understanding, functioning the minimum commons, and it is also a long way to direct everyone to the branch of a profession within their capability and adequacy, creating a deep impression and skills development on people's characters (Karakucuk, 1999). When we think that socialization takes a lifetime, the

continuity of education for the individual is essential. It is known that education is done by formal education institutions called as schools during childhood and teenage years. Schools prepare individuals, in age learning, to adulthood with the equipments of all kinds of information, and they also assume individual leisure, the functional attitude and behavior development. Schools are place in which many of leisure time behavior trends are occurred and directed, and patterns of behavior are earned, many leisure time activities contenting art and culture are learned (Ozmaden, 1997).

It was determined that despite the positive effects of participation in recreational activities, individuals didn't participate in such events which were important for themselves due to various reasons or various obstacles (Karakucuk ve Gurbuz, 2007). Some research built on university students, the majority of youth didn't know how they spent their free time or they spent it with the positive activities, but if there was a possibility, it was emerged that they were willing to participate in case of many active activities (Demir, 2003).

In this research, it can be determined how the students, who stay in Balıkesir Credit and Hostels Institution, can assess their leisure time in the hostels, whether the lack of issue is deal with the students or the conditions of the hostels.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The aim of this study is to determine Evaluation Leisure Time Activities problems of the students who stay both Balıkesir KYK and the Private Hostels. While Balıkesir KYK and the Private Hostels from the study population, the sample study forms 400 of women, 300 of men, totally 700 of students who stay in Balıkesir KYK and the Private Hostels with

selecting coincidental methods. The questionnaires were administered to a sample of 70 students, and its reliability was found Cronbach Alpha .76. In this research, "Recreational Activities Assessment" survey form used by Aslan and Karakucuk, and also Ozmaden in their similar researches before has been applied with a revised version based on experts opinions by researcher. After the research, data were analysed using the SPSS 15 programme package. In the analysing of the present data, repetition frequency and frequency distribution and chi-square tests were used.

FINDINGS

When it is looked at the demographic features of test group students, %57,1 of the respondents are female, %42,9 are male, mainly %48 of respondents are 21-23 -year-old, %43 are 17-20 -year- old, generally %31,3 of the respondents live in a village, %29,3 live in a city centre, when we look at their father's education level, generally %41,9 of their father's education level is high-school, %20,9 is university, when we look their mothers' education level, %46,6 is high school, %21,1 is secondary school. When we look at the respondents' high school education level generally %56,6 is high school, %26,3 is Anatolian and Science high school, %87,4 of respondents don't stay in hostels during their primary and secondary school education, %21,6 of them stay in hostels. When we look at the respondents' university education, %35,4 of them mainly study in Faculty of Science and Literature, %20,6 of them study in Faculty of Education. It is seen that %57,1 of the respondents stay in credit and hostels institution of higher education, %42,9 of them stay in private hostels and generally %54,6 of them stay in hostels from 2 to 4 years, %39 of them stay in hostels from a month to a year.

Table 1. The Effect of Academic Success by Assessing Leisure Time-as a result of Chi-Square Test.

The Effect of Academic Achievement	Hostels				Total	
	KYK		Private Hostels			
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Enhance Achievement	N	201	131	121	115	568
	%	60,5	39,5	51,3	48,7	100
Lowers Success	N	16	0	8	6	30
	%	100	0	57,1	42,9	100
It Has No Effect	N	33	19	21	29	102
	%	63,5	36,5	42	58	100
Total	N	250	150	150	150	700
	%	62,5	37,5	50	50	100
	P	,006*		,424		,340
	X ²	10,163 ^a		1,718 ^a		2,156 ^a

The Value of Significance: p<0,01

When we look at table 2, when the relationship between the hostel, where the students stay, and the effect of academic success of recreation activity is examined, it is determined that there is a significant difference between male students' academic success and female students' academic success staying in KYK ($p:0,006;x^2:10,163^a$). When it is taken the academic success of the

students-male and female-staying in the Private Hostels, it isn't encountered any significant difference between these two groups ($p:0,424;x^2:1,718^a$). Besides, when it is compared the same sample's academic success to male and female, p value of difference among the students staying in KYK and the Private Hostels was calculated 0,340 and it isn't seen any significance.

Table 2. The Results of Chi-Square Test of Whether There is Enough Free Time.

Whether There is Enough Free Time	Hostels				Total	
	KYK		Private Hostels			
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Enough / I Do not Want	N	102	76	62	78	318
	%	57,3	42,7	44,3	55,7	100
Not Enough / I Want	N	148	74	88	72	382
	%	66,7	33,3	55	45	100
Total	N	250	150	150	150	700
	%	62,5	37,5	50	50	100
	P	,055		,064		,569
	X ²	3,695 ^a		3,429 ^a		,325 ^a

The Value of Significance: $p<0,01$

According to Table 3; when we look at the relationship between whether there is enough free time and the students hostels, participating in the survey, isn't seen any significant difference ($p:0,055;x^2:3,695^a$). Besides, the relationship between whether there is enough free time and male and female students who stay in Private Hostels

isn't seen any significant difference, either ($p:0,64;x^2:3,429^a$). In the same sample, when it is compared whether there is enough free time according to male and female, p value difference between the students staying in KYK and the students staying in Private Hostels was calculated 0,569 and it wasn't seen any significance.

Table 3. The Results of Chi-Square Test of Whether There is Difference About Leisure Time Activities After Staying in a Hostel.

The Changes of Leisure Time Activities	Hostels				Total	
	KYK		Private Hostels			
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
My Participation in Activities Increased	N	28	14	21	29	92
	%	66,7	33,3	42	58	100
My Participation in Activities Decreased	N	160	102	62	51	375
	%	61,1	38,9	54,9	45,1	100
Did Not Change	N	62	34	67	70	233
	%	64,6	35,4	48,9	51,1	100
Total	N	250	150	150	150	700
	%	62,5	37,5	50	50	100
	P	,698		,299		,000*
	X ²	,718 ^a		2,416 ^a		53,928 ^a

The Value of Significance: $p<0,01$

In Table 4; when we look at the relationship whether there is difference about leisure time activities after staying in a hostel, it isn't seen any significant difference about students' leisure time activities-both male and female- ($p:0,698;x^2:0,718^a$). It isn't found any

significant difference whether there is difference about leisure time activities of students-male and female-staying in Private Hostels, either ($p:0,299;x^2:2,416^a$). For the same sample generally, when it is compared whether there is difference about leisure time activities after staying in

a hostel to male and female, p value difference among the students staying in KYK and the Private Hostels was

calculated 0,000 and was seen significant difference.

Table 4. The Chi-Square Test about Whether There is Enough Participating in Leisure Time Activities.

Whether There is Enough Attending to Leisure Time Activities	Hostels				Total	
	KYK		Private Hostels			
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Yes, I Can Join	N	17	7	25	26	75
	%	70,8	29,2	49	51	100
No, I Can't Join	N	233	143	125	124	625
	%	62	38	50,2	49,8	100
Total	N	250	150	150	150	700
	%	62,5	37,5	50	50	100
	P	,384		,878		,000*
	X ²	,757 ^a		,024 ^a		21,683 ^a

The Value of Significance: p<0,01

In table 5; when we look at the relationship, whether there is enough participating in leisure time activities of students, it isn't seen any significant difference about students' leisure time activities-both female and male-(p:0,384;x²:0,757^a). It isn't found any significant difference whether there is enough participating in lesiure time activities of students-male and female-

staying in Private Hostels, either (p:0,878;x²:0,024^a). For the same sample generally, when it is compared whether there is enough participating in leisure time activities to male and female, p value difference among the students staying in KYK and the Private Hostels was calculated 0,000 and was seen a significant difference.

Table 5. The Result of Chi-Square Test about The Reason for not Enough Participating in Leisure Time Activities.

The Reasons About Not to Attend to Leisure Time Activities	Hostels											
	KYK				P	X ²	Private Hostels					
	Female		Male				Female		Male			
	N	%	N	%			N	%	N	%	P	X ²
I Don't Have Any Habits For Leisure Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	50	5	50	,990	,000 ^a
Equipment and Materials Aren't Sufficant Enough	212	65,8	110	34,2	,000*	14,251 ^a	82	58,6	58	41,4	,003*	8,964 ^a
Authorities Don't Hve Any Knowledge About Activities	123	48	133	52	,000*	65,961 ^a	73	54,9	60	45,1	,113	2,508 ^a
No Coach to Perform The Activities	186	60,8	120	39,2	,323	,977 ^a	58	72,5	22	27,5	,000*	23,445 ^a
No Authorities for us to Interest The Leisure Activities	217	63,5	125	36,5	,060	3,526 ^a	49	48	53	52	,570	,323 ^a
No Activity in The Hostel Suitable for us	225	61,8	139	38,2	,733	,116 ^a	94	47,2	105	52,8	,062	3,484 ^a
Programs Do not Suitable for me	61	50,8	59	49,2	,002*	9,272 ^a	18	75	6	25	,011	6,534 ^a
No Sufficient Facility Areas	225	70,3	95	29,7	,000*	63,478 ^a	84	57,1	63	42,9	,009*	6,918 ^a
Those not Enough Attending to Leisure Activities	233	62	143	38			125	50,2	124	49,8		
Total	250	62,5	150	37,5			150	50	150	50		

The Value of Significance: p<0,01

This relationship was analyzed with chi-square test for KYK and the Private Hostels. As a result of this analysis, the reasons for not enough participating in leisure time activities are respectively, not enough facilities ($p:0,000;x^2:63,478^a$), not enough equipment and materials ($p:0,000;x^2:14,251^a$), the authorities who organize the activities don't have enough capabilities ($p:0,000;x^2:65,961^a$) and the programs that do not fit ($p:0,002;x^2:9,272^a$); and it was determined

a sufficient difference among these. The reasons for not enough participating in leisure time activities of students in staying Private Hostels are respectively, not enough facilities ($p:0,009;x^2:6,918^a$), not enough equipments and materials ($p:0,003;x^2:8,964^a$) and there are no authorities who carry out activities ($p:0,000;x^2:23,445^a$); there is a significant difference among these. It wasn't found any significant difference in other variables

Table 6. Chi-Square Test Result about Whether there is Participating for any Leisure Time Activities outside The Hostels.

Participating Conditions	Hostels				Total	
	KYK		Private Hostels			
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Yes, I Agree	N	233	135	106	129	603
	%	63,3	36,7	45,1	54,9	100
No, I Disagree	N	17	15	44	21	97
	%	53,1	46,9	67,7	32,3	100
Total	N	250	150	150	150	700
	%	62,5	37,5	50	50	100
	P	,253		,001*		,000*
	X ²	1,304 ^a		10,390 ^a		26,823 ^a

The Value of Significance: $p<0,01$

As it is examined in the Table 7, when we look at the relationship between the hostels where the participants stay and whether there is participating for any leisure time activities outside the hostels; it wasn't found any significant difference about this subject among students-male and female-staying in KYK ($p:0,253;x^2:23,445^a$). It was

determined a significant difference of students who stay in Private Hostels about this subject ($p:0,001;x^2:10,390^a$). When we generally look at this table, as it is compared to male and female, p value difference about students staying between in KYK and the Private Hostels for this subject was calculated 0,000 and it was determined a significant difference.

Table 7. Chi-Square Test Result about The Kind of Activities outside The Hostel and Where The Students Attend Most.

The Activity Places Outside The Hostel	Hostels											
	KYK				P	X ²	Private Hostels					
	Female		Male				Female		Male			
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	P	X ²	
In Private Facility Areas	185	60,5	121	39,5	,012	6,386 ^a	78	47,3	87	52,7	,306	1,050 ^a
In State-Owned Places	54	49,1	56	50,9	,000*	13,667 ^a	24	45,3	29	54,7	,977	,001 ^a
In Our School Facility Areas	111	59,7	75	40,3	,143	2,143 ^a	47	45,2	57	54,8	,981	,001 ^a
Those not Attending The Activities Outside The Hostel	17	53,1	15	46,9			44	67,7	21	32,3		
Total	250	62,5	150	37,5			150	50	150	50		

The Value of Significance: $p<0,01$

When we examine the table 8, this relationship is analyzed by chi-square test for KYK and Private Hostels. As a result of this analysis, it was seen that

the students attended the activities outside the hostels in state-owned

places, and it was determined a significant difference ($p:0,000;x^2:13,667^a$). Yet it wasn't seen any significant difference for

the others. It wasn't found any significant difference about this subject for the

students who stay in the Private Hostels.

Table 8. Chi-Square Test Result about The Kind of Activities outside The Hostel.

The Kind of Activities outside The Hostel	Hostels											
	KYK					Private Hostels						
	Female		Male		P	X ²	Female		Male		P	X ²
	N	%	N	%			N	%	N	%		
Sports	116	52,7	104	47,3	,000*	26,402 ^a	64	38,6	102	61,4	,002*	9,802 ^a
Music	83	60,1	55	39,9	,328	,955 ^a	51	56	40	44	,007*	7,175 ^a
Theater	53	73,6	19	26,4	,043	4,085 ^a	20	40	30	60	,413	,669 ^a
Cinema	106	64,6	58	35,4	,638	,222 ^a	39	42,9	52	57,1	,582	,303 ^a
Entertainment	75	51,4	71	48,6	,000*	14,868 ^a	47	50	47	50	,218	1,515 ^a
Computer Course	35	58,3	25	41,7	,381	,766 ^a	9	50	9	50	,664	,189 ^a
Foreign Language Course	63	70	27	30	,130	2,292 ^a	15	31,2	33	68,8	,031	4,677 ^a
Fine Arts	21	61,8	13	38,2	,844	,039 ^a	17	58,6	12	41,4	,118	2,440 ^a
Those not Attending The Activities Outside The Hostel	17	53,1	15	46,9			44	67,7	21	32,3		
Total	250	62,5	150	37,5			150	50	150	50		0

The Value of Significance: $p < 0,01$

When we analyze this relationship between the hostels that the students stay and the kind of activities outside the hostels, it was analyzed by chi-square test for KYK and the Private Hostels. As a result of this analyze, the outside activities of male and female students who stay in KYK are respectively sport ($p:0,000;x^2:26,402^a$), entertainment

($p:0,000;x^2:14,868^a$) and it was seen a significant difference between them. It was seen a significant difference about that the outside activities of male and female students who stay in Private Hostels are respectively sport ($p:0,002;x^2:9,802^a$), music ($p:0,007;x^2:7,175^a$). It wasn't found any significant difference for the other variables.

DISCUSSION

In this research, it can be determined how the students, who stay in Balıkesir Credit and Hostels Institution, can assess their leisure time in the hostels, whether the lack of issue is deal with the students or the conditions of the hostels. As the findings are generally judged; it is seen that the leisure time activities increase the academic success. It is found a significant difference about academic success of leisure time activities of male and female students who stay in KYK. In general, it isn't found any significant difference in Private Hostels (Table 2). In similar studies of Sabbag and Aksoy (2011), Karakucuk and Aslan (1997), Tekin and et. al. (2008) and Ozmaden (1997), it is determined that the leisure time activities increase the academic success. It is seen that these studies are parallel with the results. Students determined that they didn't have enough spare time and also they wanted to have more spare time. It wasn't found any significant difference between the relationship of male and female students who stay in KYK and whether they have

got enough spare time (Table 3). In a similar study of Karakucuk and Aslan (1997), it was also found that the students wanted to have more spare time. It was determined that the students' recreational activities began to decrease and affected adversely after staying in the hostel. It wasn't come out any significant difference whether there is difference of spare time activities of male and female students who stay in KYK and the Private Hostels, after staying in there. In term of general, when this issue is compared man to female, it is seen a significant difference about whether there is difference of leisure time activities of male and female students who stay in KYK and the Private Hostels, after staying in there (Table 4). In the study of Sabbag and Aksoy (2011), Tekin and et. al. (2008), Karakucuk and Aslan (1997) and Ozmaden (1997), it was also concluded that the students' leisure time activities began to decrease after staying in a hostel. The participants determined that they didn't have enough time to attend leisure time activities which were held in their hostels (Table 5), the reason of this is that there isn't enough equipment, the authorities

who organize the activity aren't interested in the issue, the students' school programmes aren't suitable for the activity time, and the facility areas aren't sufficient enough, either (Table 6). Besides, while it isn't seen a significant difference about whether male and female students who stay in KYK and the Private Hostels should become a part of these leisure time activities, in term of general, it is seen a significant difference. When we look at the reasons not to participate in activities, it is determined a significant difference between male and female students who stay in KYK about the issue of not sufficient equipment, not suitable school programmes, facility areas and the authorities, it is also seen a significant difference of the same issue for the students who stay in Private Hostels. In a similar study of Karakucuk and Aslan (1997) and Ozmaden (1997), it was also found the same results paralled with this study. It was found the same results paralel with between our study and Yagmur and Ocak (2013) that inadequacies of basic infrastructural problems such as equipments and facilities restricted the students' free time activities. Students determined that they generally attend the recreational activities in private facility areas outside their hostels (Table 7), (Table 8). In the results of the relationship about this issue, while it isn't seen any significant difference for male and female students who stay in KYK, when we look at the Private Hostels and the general results, it is seen a significant difference (Table 7). It is seen a significant difference about the activities that the students,

who stay in KYK, attend in private facility areas, but it isn't seen any significant difference about them for the students who stay in Private Hostels (Table 8). In the study of Ozmaden (1997), Karakucuk and Aslan (1997), it was seen that the students attended their recreational activities in private facility areas outside their hostels. It is found that the activities of the students participating in the survey are sport, cinema, music and the entertainment. While it is seen a significant difference about sport and entertainment between male and female students who stay in KYK, it is determined a significant difference about sport and music between male and female students who stay in private hostels (Table 9).

CONCLUSIONS

Free time education and the organization of sporting recreational activities are the first step in creating a health society. It can be said that a specialist staff, facility, equipment and sports fields, and a coordination between them are necessary for he organization of sporting recreational activities (Ergul, Alp and Camliyer, 2015). Looking at the result of this study, recreational activities are not sufficient for the students who stay both in KYK and the Private Hostels because of the insufficient facility areas, equipment and materials, and so on. These problems should be solved immediately for the students who want to have leisure time activities choosing by themselves; and cultural, art, athletic and etc. activities shoul be organized. These changes will help the students, who stay in a foreign city seperating from their family, to use their energy in the positive direction.

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