



EXPECTATIONS OF PARENTS WHO ARE SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO SWIMMING SPORTS

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Abstract:

This study was designed to investigate the causes of families' sending their children to swimming summer schools. The working group constitutes the parents who send their children to the summer school swimming schools in Kahramanmaraş. A total of 203 people, 155 female and 48 male, participated in the research. In order to determine the reasons for sending the children to the swimming schools, the scale developed by Meral (2010) was utilized. While the findings obtained in the study were evaluated, SPSS 22.0 program was used for statistical analysis. When the study data were evaluated, with Percentage and Frequency, ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison tests were used for t-test for two independent groups, and comparison of more independent groups. As a result of the study: it is seen that the parents and children are more likely to be concerned about the health of the children, the social relations and the development of the sense of responsibility, the higher the anxiety levels of the men compared to the women, and also there is no statistically significant difference between the education levels and the occupations and expectations.

Keywords: parent, swimming, sport, expectation

1. Introduction

Expectations are the results we expect and expect to happen in the future in the context of the conditions we are in. According to the Turkish Language Institution, it is defined

as the anticipation of the individual's conditions and conditions, or the anticipation of what he or she expects (TDK, 2017). In other words, the expectation is expressed as the most likely thing to be under uncertain conditions, namely the emotion that occurs in the person (Wikipedia, 2017). It is an active and dynamic entity that transcends, transforms, renews, develops itself. Human is under the influence of multi-dimensional systems and is a creature that affects them. Human is bio-socio-psycho-cultural, performing and active creature (Konter, 1999). Emigration to urban areas from small residential areas increases the number of unemployed and social exclusion persons (Ugur and Bostan, 2016). This social reality, as well as the social equilibrium, makes it difficult for the society to adapt to the life of the day. Especially geographical and cultural lifestyles and the difference of the quality of the economic life force the interpersonal harmony. Internal dynamics of each society; Geographical location, management model, economic situation, etc. According to the influences of the factors, a harmonious process of everyday life, an existence process always shows itself. In this process, sports have become the physical and spiritual rituals of the causes of people's adaptation and existence to the social environment.

Unfortunately, our personal differences are also affecting our view of the world. Individual differences are expressed as the individual uniqueness, that is, the difference in fingerprints, that develops differently for each individual person (Dilci, 2014). Besides, self-confidence; It is stated that both the person's own thoughts and the feelings caused by these thoughts, as well as the behaviors of those feelings and thoughts (Wikipedia, 2017).

The people affected by this difference can enter a quest ranging from competitive environment to violence, with the desire to have more and the expectation of superiority. While we are living conditions and rapid change and development increase the level of material welfare of people, social relations lead to weakening of relationships and increase in the number of people who are subjected to violence (Kuru and Var, 2009).

It is thought that the main problem of today's childrearing system is "*to focus on what is wrong with the child's social system*". Alienation of children reflects depression in children's life, family peer group, school, environment and inner world in short, disconnection between the parts of his life (Eliaz, 2014).

The family's concerns about their children are triggering a sense of responsibility for the future. Anxiety (Caglar, 1996), including a combination of a person's feeling of tension, fear and irritability, unpleasant thoughts, and physiological variables. Anxiety is also expressed as a feeling of uncertain fear of the source or of a danger arising out of the outside world or of a situation that is perceived and interpreted as dangerous by the person. As soon as parents have gotten to their comforts, they are making every effort

to reduce these worries. As a result of the increase in the income level in the families, it is understood that the rate of sending the children to the sports schools is also increased as a result of this reflected in the children (Kayıhan and et al., 2014).

In this research, it was wondered how families perceive self-awareness, the power of self-consciousness that forms the basis of leadership, while investigating the reasons that influence parents' reasons for sending their children to swimming. It is known in every part of the society that your leadership is the key to success. The expectation of self-awareness by the children of their children is in fact the beginning of the leadership, that is, the recognition of the positive or negative aspects of the person himself/herself. According to this, self-awareness is expressed as directing the environment of the individual and leading them around (Sahin et al., 2016).

The personal expectations of the families are the development of sense of responsibility, the development of social relations, health, stratification and leisure time assessment, a material gain or even a specialization in a sport and its execution as a profession.

The personal expectations of the families are the development of sense of responsibility, the development of social relations, health, stratification and leisure time assessment, a material gain or even a specialization in a sport and its execution as a profession (Ozen, 2013).

Sports is an important tool in socialization function that improves individual's cultural, moral and belief values and realizes personal character traits. Sports fulfills this function as follows (Keskin, 2006). Water is regarded as the most relaxing tool to help calm body aches while giving calmness and stillness, superior to all other classical exercises in terms of calorie expenditure and muscles running, running muscles against the power of swimming water. Also; Physical activity will help relieve stress and anxiety and facilitate emotional stability and patience behavior (Baltacı, 2008).

This study is a scientific study with the aim of determining the expectations of the parents who send their children to the swimming school.

2. Materials and Methods

This research created the universe of parents who brought their children to portable pools in the summer sports event of Kahramanmaraş Onikisubat Municipality. The data were collected through a questionnaire prepared by the researcher. The data were collected by applying the questionnaire to volunteer parents who came to the portable pools set up in 11 different school gardens. The questionnaire consists of two parts. In the first chapter, socio-demographic information about the parents, who participated in the questions such as sex, age, education and professional status, was tried to be

obtained. In the second part, eleven questions were included, including the expectations of the child in the swim.

While the findings obtained in the study were evaluated, SPSS 22.0 program was used for statistical analysis. Anova and Tukey multiple comparison tests were used for descriptive statistics, t-test for two independent groups as well as percentage and frequency, and comparison of two independent groups.

3. Results

Table 1: Personal information belonging to the research group

Gender	Female	155	76.4
	Male	48	23.6
Age	24-28 years	32	15.8
	29-33 years	37	18.2
	34-38 years	58	28.6
	39 years and more	76	37.4
Education level	Primary and Secondary school	109	53.7
	High school	55	27.1
	Bachelor's Degree / Postgraduate	39	19.2
Job	Worker	33	16.3
	Officer	41	20.2

When the data in Table 1 were examined, it was seen that 76.4% of participants were female and 23.6% were male. It was also found that 37.4% of the participants in the survey were 39 years and over, 28.6% in the age range 34 to 38, 18.2% in the age range 29 to 33 and 15.8% in the 24 to 28 Age range. It was observed that 53.7% of the participants were in primary and secondary education, 27.1% were high school graduates and 19.2% were in the level of undergraduate or graduate education. 63.5% of the majority of the participants were housewives, 20% 2 and 16.3% for the workers, respectively.

Table 2: Factors Related to the Expectations of the Parents of the Investigative Group

Parents who sending Children to Swimming Courses			Certainly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Definetely Disagree
Percent Frequency Values of Causes							
1	For my child's health	f	164	35	2	0	2
		%	80.8	17.2	1	0	1

2	To develop social relationship	f	160	40	1	0	2
		%	78.8	19.7	0.5	0	1
3	To get rid of stress	f	113	59	10	17	4
		%	55.7	29.1	4.9	8.4	2
4	For meral gain in future	f	64	49	27	54	9
		%	31.5	24.1	13.3	26.6	4.4
5	For professional swimming training	f	85	67	32	12	7
		%	41.9	33	15.8	5.9	3.4
6	For the formation of team spirit consciousness	f	132	64	3	2	2
		%	65	31.5	1.5	1	1
7	To assess your leisure time	f	142	57	0	1	3
		%	70	28	0	0.5	1.5
8	To be protected from bad habits	f	135	57	3	3	5
		%	66.5	28.1	1.5	1.5	2.5
9	For Bachelor of Sports Education	f	102	50	41	5	5
		%	50.2	24.6	20.2	2.5	2.5
10	For the Development of Competition and the Sensation of Self-Esteem	f	153	41	5	0	4
		%	75.4	20.2	2.5	0	2
11	For the Development of responsibility Emotion	f	160	39	0	1	3
		%	78.8	19.2	0	0.5	1.5

In this study, 11 questions were asked to determine the reasons for sending their children to the swim. In this context, This was the first choice with a rate of 80.8% who thought that "their children would be healthy". In other options; "Development of social relations" and "development of sense of responsibility" were in the same ranks and ranked second with 78.8%. The "development of feeling of competition and self-esteem" was 75.4% while "leisure time evaluation" was 70% meaningful. Again, 66.5% of "protection from bad habits" and 65% of "formation of team spirit consciousness" were detected.

55.7% of the parents think that the child is experiencing school stress during the season and think that they will get rid of it. The proportion of senders for "undergraduate sports in the future" is 50.2% and that for "professional swimming education" is 41.9%. Finally, the ratio of senders for "future financial gain" was determined as 31.5%.

Table 3: Comparison of Expectation Levels of Parents by Gender

Factor		N	Ort.	Ss	t	P
Gender	Female	155	1.98	0.06	2.15	0.03*
	Male	48	2.28	0.14		

According to the gender factor and the expected level of the t-test, it was seen that there was a significant relationship between the reasons for the parents' sending their children to the pool. As a result of the test, it is seen that male anxiety levels are higher than female.

Table 4: Comparison of Expectation Levels of Parents by Age

Factor		n	Ort.	Ss	f	p	Significant Difference
Age	(a) 24-28 years	32	1.92	0.7	5.88	0.01*	b<d, c<d
	(b) 29-33 years	37	2.32	0.97			
	(c) 34-38 years	58	2.29	0.89			
	(d) 39 years and more	76	2.78	0.92			

According to the Anova-Test made with the data of the research group; It was found that there was a significant difference between the parents' ages. The difference is that according to the parents aged between 29-33 and 34-38 years of age 39 and over, They were expected to have higher expectations than their children. Moreover, there was no statistically significant difference between the education levels and the professions of the parents and their expectations.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

As a result of the study, it is seen that parents prefer sports more than other expectations, 80.8% for healthy children, 78.8% for developing social relations and 78.8% for developing sense of responsibility. This result is similar to the findings of many studies in the literature. For example, in the study of Meral (2015) the parents and children pay great attention to the judiciary's protection of their children from bad habits. In a study conducted by Jan et al. (2011); sportive activities have resulted in a positive contribution to the physical and physiological development of children. Ozturk and his colleagues (2016) concluded that as a result of the study, the sense of responsibility of the parents was the most developed. In the research done by Pehlivan (2009), it was at the highest level that the child was getting regular sports habits.

The gender factor and expectation levels were found to be significantly related to the reasons for the parents to send their children to the pool.

This result is similar to the findings of many studies in the literature. For example, in a study conducted by Sirin and friends (2016) for athletes participating in wrestling competitions, the athletes' satisfaction levels were found to be significantly different according to the gender of the athletes. Kolukisa and friends (2015) concluded that secondary schoolchildren 's research on Physical and Motor Development

Expectations in the Physical Education Lesson had a meaningful difference in their attitudes toward physical education lessons in a related study. According to Ekici and Friends (2011), a study on the causes of this spore orientation of individuals engaged in Mountaineering sports; According to the sexes, there was a significant difference in the direction of the mountaineering sport. According to Sirin and Friends (2016); There was a significant difference between the sexes related to individual and team satisfaction of the athletes by sex.

As a result of the research, it is seen that there is a significant difference between the ages of the parents and the expectations levels. This result is similar to the findings of many studies in the literature. For example, a similar study by Keskin (2006) showed that there was a significant difference between the paupers who believed that they would help the stras- ten survival among the age groups. In the study conducted by Sirin and Friends (2016), there was no significant relationship between satisfaction with the trainer, individual satisfaction and team satisfaction dimensions as a result of the analysis made according to the age variable.

As a result of the research, it was found that there is no statistically significant difference between the education levels and the occupations and expectations of the parents. This result differs from some findings in the literature. For example, in the work done by Ancak Keskin (2006); Only a significant relationship was found between the educational levels of the families. Meral (2010) concluded that there was a significant difference in the level of education in the study. According to Keskin (2006), it is seen that there is a significant relation between educational levels of parents who send their children to play basketball. In a study conducted by Pehlivan (2009), it was concluded that parents' education levels were significantly different by parents, expecting children to develop their skills, support their health, self-governance, having responsibility and showing autonomous behavior in life. Duman and Sukan (2014) seem to have positively affected children's and family's positive attitudes towards sport and leisure, both in the family and in social life.

For whatever the purpose, they prefer sports activities that share the loyalty, team spirit and competition. Because with Nelson Mandela's statement "*There is the power to change the sport. It has the power to inspire. It has the power to join people in the way that very few can do. The young people speak from the bottom they understand. Sports can create hope in places where only desperation has been for a while. Racial barriers are stronger in crime than in governments*" (Seyhan, 2017).

5. Conclusion

According to research data, men are more expectant than women. As a result of comparing the expectation levels of the families, it is a strong recommendation that the sporting practices be applied as the priority state policy in all education and health sectors. It will create sport awareness, especially in the development of children of low-income families, in the congregation of terror and street children, in the rehabilitation of prisoners in prison, in the integration of refugees, in the quality of life of elderly and pregnant women.

Achieving meaningful results with scales developed in the scientific method of revealing the relationship between sport and the level of development in children and expectation of the parents will be a value for humanity. These values will be important in the adoption of good quality and a lifelong lifestyle for human dignity.

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