THE ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS REGARDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION LECTURE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyses the theses problems regarding the physical education research published between 2010-2015 and determine the research problems of the field. In accordance with those purposes, the publication year of the theses, education level of advisers, the model used, data analysis techniques, data collection techniques, sampling and sampling numbers were evaluated. During the analysis section of the thesis, literature scanning was made and the studies were analyzed according to the content analysis methods used. In this study, 16 theses were analyzed and it is limited with the publications made between 2010 and 2015. Within this context, the analysis made according to the years shows that, in 2010, the amount of studies made was at a high rate and in the following years this rate decreases. The research made regarding the Model of the study shows that the rate of use of descriptive scanning model in the studies is one more than the half, whereas, the rate of use of relational scanning model and literature scanning model is one less than the half and the use of descriptive scanning and mixed model together with the meetings, experimental pattern with control group is almost nonexistent.

Key words: physical education, research problems, research, literature scanning, content analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The Teacher is the most important factor in actualization stage and quality of education since teacher is the guide for individual's education (Demirel and Esed, 2005; Erdogan and Kurt, 2016). In education, an objective of the training

programs is, adopting of training programs in schools that intending to reach, physical activities as a lifestyle in each individual and emphasizing the importance of physical education teachers who are working in educational institutions (Tamer and Pulur, 2001).

Use of technology has become extremely prevalent in the society than ever before (Akdemir, Bicer and Parmaksiz, 2015). Accordingly, technological progress, which changing and developing day after day, caused to decreasing physical education interest in students, losing its importance and changing in needs of students. Helping to prepare syllabus and revealing the problems within the studies for specifying the problems that physical education teachers confronted during working in state schools and private elementary schools, are regarding as significant Taymaz and Pepe (2011).

Regular physical activity is a crucial aspect of healthy body and healthy mind (Popovici, Popescu and Radu, 2017) and therefore physical education is important in supporting development of students in school and increasing physical health. Since stress has become very common and it negatively affects physical health, it becomes more important to focus on physical education at schools (Soponaru, Boijan and Iorga, 2016). In addition, Ozturk, Tepe and Ozdemir (2017) stated that physical education is important in terms of social skills. For instance, Ichim, Barna and Dragu (2015) stated that physical activities increase social integration of children with autism. In survey model researches of Onatoğlu and Çolakoğlu (2010), problems were specified associated with physical education and physical education teachers, problem sources were revealed, the problems that physical education teachers confronted vocationally were pointed out and determined whether the problems are different or not according to variables and the uretic information were gathered as planned and effectively with literature research related to known information connected with problems, solutions were searched about specific problems by reaching scales and information on related research, besides experts' opinions were received about obtained information in research.

To determine the problems that confronted and the physical education lecture manner in elementary schools that class teachers training, they examined researches related to changeability of manner and problems that connected to independent variable which comprises of personal information, and evaluated the researches by mixed design as ‘’quantitative and qualitative’’, and in attempt to specify present condition which concur with evaluation, they were tried to come through by using a method bound to descriptive and mixed in quantitative section and negotiation method in qualitative section Yıldız and Güven (2010).

In Hakyemez and Aydos (2010) studies, the problems which physical education teachers and games master confront in their profession, problems which occur among managers, problems that occur among students during physical education, with students’ families, with colleagues, with equipment that using during education and with lecture area, were specified, researches result was came up with a Chi-square test by descriptive statistics in analysis technique. This is important to figure out since collaboration between professionals in an institution, in this case school, is crucial (Haba, Haba and Osca-Lluch, 2016).

In studies of Acar (2015), a great majority of physical education teachers stated that they selecting team sports activities in multiple branches to the extracurricular sports activities; do not gain sufficiently while training school teams and extracurricular activities do not meet their expectations.

Yıldız and Kangalgil (2012), came to the conclusion in their study by descriptive study to determine the problems that physical education teachers confronted during application of education method and techniques which using in elementary and secondary education.

Lisinskiene and Sukys (2016) indicated that a positive relationship between physical education teachers, families and students lead to an increase in motivation. Demirhan, Bulca, Saçlı and Kangalgil (2014) stated as, to be aware of physical education’s importance and not to be ignoring the consisted problems, a solution has to be providing along with support of school management, parent and

students rather than the teacher. In many studies, they have the opinion that, due to not to be popularize the sports, not to be provide the sufficient order and not to be care to sports scope, also not to be provide an employment opportunity, take part in related problems (Özen, Koçak, Boran, Sunay and Gedikli, 2012).

‘’It is stated that, physical education lectures take part 10-11% mainly, applies for 200-300 hours as lecture periods generally in Europe elementary school programs’’. As to in Turkish Republic, physical education lecture’s elementary school program results which percentage and total lecture period numbers as in European countries, determined as low level (Çeliksoy and Çelik, 2015).

As Oliver, Oesterreich, Aranda, Archeleta, Blazer, de la Cruz, Martinez, McConnell, Osta, Parks and Robinson, (2015) composed in their joint study, pre-service learning domains have to be created, for be able to reveal the needs towards physical education methods, to examine generated difficulties and benefits within researching physical education methods of innovator syllabus model of physical education teachers, as student centred and for be able to eliminating difficulties that revealed within innovator approach.

Göktaş and Özmaden’s (2012) points of view are, to determine the whole problems that physical education teachers confronted related to their profession and to find solution regarding these problems. Determining the problems that physical education teachers confronted which change according to variables, the problems that confronted due to; school management, school and physical conditions, education aspects, student and their parents and depending upon stress and to find specified data within and survey study.

The problem of this research, determining the source research related to examining research problems towards physical education lectures.

The Object of the Study

The object of the study is, literature survey related to examining research problems regarding physical education lecture. The questions to determine these generated sources are as below:

What is the publishing year of the researched sources?

What are the education levels of consultants who prepared studies in researches?

What is the current model in researches?

What are the data analysis techniques?

Which devices are used in data collection devices?

Who comprise the sampling group?

- What is the number of Teacher?
- What is the number of Student?

THE METHOD

In this research, to determining the research problems regarding Physical Education lecture, literature survey were done related to field and studies were analysed according to content analysis method. Content analysis method allows us to reveal general trends in a specific area through examining researches in that area (Cetin, 2015). Source thesis related to analysing the research problems regarding Physical Education lecture, comprises the limitation of this study. 16 theses, which are published after 2010 as year limitation, were analysed in scope of study. Frequency and percentage analysis method were used in obtaining analysis result of 16 theses.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

This part of research includes results and comments related to findings that specified objectives and sub-objective, according to seven variables.

This part of research includes findings and results of the data's that obtained by source researches related to analysing research problems regarding physical education lecture.

Frequency and percentage values regarding the year

Table 1 includes 2010 – 2015 research frequency and percentage values.

Table.1Frequency and percentage values regarding the year

Year	*F*	*%*
2010	5	31.3
2011	4	25
2012	2	12.5
2013	4	25
2015	1	6.3
Total	16	100

According to findings that obtained in research, while research number rate is 31% (f=5) in 2010, this rate is 6.3% (f=1) in 2015.

Frequency and percentage values regarding Consultant's Education Level

Table 2 includes frequency and percentage values according to consultant's researchers' education level.

Table.2 Frequency and percentage values regarding Consultant's Education Level

Consultant's Education Level	*f*	*%*
Ass.Prof.Dr. and Research Associate	11	68.8
Prof.Dr. and Research Associate	4	25
Prof.Dr. and Research Associate	1	6.3
Total	16	100

According to the findings, Table 2 includes, the researches that counselling of lecturer who is work in Ass. Prof.Dr. (f=11; %68.8) in Research Associate education level, the researches that counselling of lecturer who is work in Prof.Dr. (f=4; %25) in education level, the researches that counselling of lecturer who is work in Prof.Dr. and Research Associate (f=1; %6.3) in education level, Bakioğlu and Banoğlu (2013) were determined in their study that, the lecturers year of seniority average is 13 years and lecturers' average period of duty in related school six 6 years. It is indicated that, 3 of the research participants working in expert lecturer level and 13 of them working in teaching level which is the first level.

Frequency and percentage values regarding to Model

Table 3 includes Descriptive, Descriptive Survey and Meeting, Relational Survey, Mixed Model, Control Group Experimental Design, frequency and percentage values of studies regarding Literature.

Table.3 Frequency and percentage results regarding Model

Model	***f***	***%***
Descriptive Survey	9	56.3
Descriptive Survey and Meeting	1	6.3
Relational Survey	2	12.5
Mixed Model	1	6.3
Control Group Experimental Design	1	6.3
Literature	2	12.5
Total	16	100

According to information that obtained, Table 3 includes models that are used in researches as; Descriptive Survey (f=9; %56.3), Descriptive Survey and Meeting (f=1; % 6.3), Relational Survey (f=2; %12.5), Mixed Model (f=1; % 6.3), Control Group Experimental Design (f=1; % 6.3), Literature Survey (f=2; %12.5).

Frequency and percentage results regarding Data Analysis Techniques

Table 4 includes frequency and percentage values in researches with, Frequency, Percentage, Anova, T-test, Tukey Hsd Test and Mann Whitney U test, Factor Analysis, Kolmogrov Smirnow tests.

Table.4 Frequency and percentage results regarding Data Analysis Techniques

Data Analysis Techniques	***f***	***%***
Frequency, Percentage, Anova, T-test, Tukey Hsd Test	12	75
Mann Whitney U test, Factor Analysis, Kolmogrov Smirnov Test	4	25
Total	16	100

As it shown in Table 4,it is indicated that, Frequency, Percentage, Anova, T-test, and Tukey Hsd Test (f =12; %75) are used in high rate, and at the same time data analysis techniques also used in Mann Whitney U test, Factor Analysis, Kolmogrov Smirnov Test (f =4; %25)

In studies of Ünlü and Aydos (2007), conclusions for descriptive statistics methods to reach general objectives, to receive an answer for sub problems; they had reached analysis results by frequency, percentage, standard deviation and arithmetic average, they had took advantage of Mann Whitney U test for to detect independent variable also and they had concluded that there is no significance different in interpretation of numerical development given in the Tables.

Frequency and percentage values regarding the Data Collection Devices

Table 5 includes Survey, Survey and Spare Time Scale, Survey and Observation Form, Personal Information Form, Attitude Scale and Interview Form, Personal Information Form, Attitude Scale and Sports Lecture Attitude Scale frequency and percentage values.

Table 5 Frequency and percentage results regarding Data Collection Devices

Data Collection Devices	***f***	***%***
Survey	12	75
Survey and Spare Time Scale	1	6.3
Survey and Observation Form	1	6.3
Personal Information Form, Attitude Scale and Interview Form	1	6.3
Personal Information Form, Attitude Scale and Sports Lecture Attitude Scale	1	6.3
Total	16	100

As it shown in Table 5, it is indicated that, Survey (f=12; %75), Survey and Spare Time Scale (f=1; %6.3), Survey and Observation Form (f=1; %6.3), Personal Information Form, Attitude Scale and Interview Form (f=1; %6.3), Personal Information Form, Attitude Scale and Sports Lecture Attitude Scale (f=1; %6.3) data collection devices were used. In studies of Özmen, Er and Gürgil (2012), they had used literature search to determine data and main topic had identified after researching similar subjects, primarily they had prepared survey study with main topic as draft then, had examined the study on the basis of similar studies.

Frequency and percentage values regarding the Sampling

Table 6 includes frequency and percentage values regarding sampling group.

Table.6

Sampling	***f***	***%***
Teacher	12	75
Student	4	25
Total	16	100

As it shown in Table 6, Teachers rate are as %75 (f=12) and Students rate are as %25 (f=4) that composes the researches sampling.

Frequency and percentage values regarding the Sampling Numbers

Table 7 includes frequency and percentage values regarding sampling numbers.

Table.7

Sampling Number	***F***	***%***
31-50	1	6.3
51-100	4	25
101-200	7	43.8
201-300	1	6.3
301-500	1	6.3
501-1000	1	6.3
More than 1000	1	6.3
Total	16	100

In Table 7, the sampling numbers are indicated from the highest rate 101-200 (f=7; %43.8), 51-100 (f=4; %25), 31-50 (f=1; %6.3), 201-300 (f=1; %6.3), 301-500 (f=1; %6.3), 501-1000 (f=1 %6.3), more than 1000 (f=1; %6.3) to lowest rate.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

This part includes discussion about reached conclusion due to research findings and developed suggestions.

CONCLUSION

This research was performed to reach findings and results of data that has obtained source researches related to examining research problems regarding physical education lecture. In this study, the analysis results of researches related to research problems regarding physical education lecture has interpreted due to frequency and percentage value results. The evaluations in content analysis are; publication year of researched sources, education level of consultants who has prepared the study, used model in researches, data analysis techniques, data collection devices, sampling and sampling numbers.

In research scope, an examination was made by reaching 16 theses from studies that were published after 2010. In this content examination by years, in 2010

studies were in higher rate but on the other hand in recent years and in 2015 these study rates decreased gradually.

In studies of Sert, Kurtoğlu, Akıncı, Seferoğlu (2012), by analysing 30 articles that they have reached, they achieved specified standards and according to these standards, they concluded that the studied subject numbers are identified as surplus and studies on teachers' BİT usage are indicated, teachers BİT usage and career development circumstances, education program or lecture collection circumstances are at minimum level.

Research results regarding Education Level, Consultant Ass.Prof.Dr. and Research Associate, academic member works in education level and consulting, while the percentage of researches are higher than that they reveal together, percentage of researches are lower than that they reveal together with Consultant Prof.Dr. and Research Associate and the percentage of researches are scarcely any that they reveal together with Consultant Ass. Dr.and Research Associate.

Research results regarding Research Model, while using rate of descriptive survey model are little more than half, using rate of Relational survey model and literature survey model are little less than half and mixed model with descriptive survey and discussing and using rate of control group experimental design are scarcely any.

In quantitative dimension research of Hacıömeroğlu, G., Ş. Taşkın, Ç. (2010). Most of the researchers are consist of teacher candidates who are studying Science teaching and in despite of the students have chosen their profession in consequence of their Student Selection

Examination (ÖSS) point, a big majority of "teacher candidates studying in OFMA Education Department (non-thesis master program)" specified that they are confident with their profession choice and they are able to make their choices more consciously.

Research results regarding Data Analysis Techniques, the using rate of Frequency, Percentage, Anova, T-test and Tukey Hsd Test are more than the using rate of Mann Whitney U test, Factor Analysis, Kolmogrov Smirnov Test.

Research results regarding Data Collection Devices, while survey usage takes part in higher rate in researches, other forms and scales as ‘’survey and spare time scale, personal information form, attitude scale and interview form, personal information form, attitude scale and sports lecture’’ are take lesser part in researches.

Research results regarding samplings, the studies regarding teachers are more than the studies regarding the students.

Research results regarding sampling numbers, between 101-200 people percentage rate is the most, between 51-100 people percentage rate is less than half and researches that between 31-500 people, 201-300 people, 301-500 people, 501-1000 people and more than 1000 people, are scarcely any.

Göktaş, Y., Arpacık, Ö., Küçük, Sevda., Yıldırım, G., Aydemir, Reisoğlu, M., İ., Telli, E. (2010). According to sample numbers indicated in joint study by researchers, descriptive and survey research composites are over utilized and in spite of frequency usage, generated studies are in 31-100 of range. It is considered that, according to determined result in controlling of researched samples with regard to research methods, quantities and composite method researches are as 31-100 of range and in generated results of received and analyzed sample numbers of quantities methods have been chosen as 11-30 of range. As to quantities studying method, the researches, which are not preference more than 1000 among researches that have been used, are being more spotlighted.

Briefly, it is believed that, analyzing not only problems regarding physical education problems but also analyzing other lectures and subjects will be assisting and bringing light to also other studies which are committed by researching not only convenient and similar to researched subject but also researching different subjects.

SUGGESTIONS

Due to results of this research, suggestions about analysing problems regarding physical education lectures are as below:

In case of consulting the published thesis related to analysing problems regarding physical education lectures in 2010-2015, opportunity to reach more resource was limited because of fewness of the new researched subject, descriptive surveys took a further place in models, specified survey and techniques were used in data analysis techniques and data collection devices and was benefited from specified samplings as research studies.

Due to results of this research, suggestions about analysing problems regarding physical education lectures can be as below:

1. In researches samplings were comprised with much more teacher and student analysis. The result of analysing opinion related to families, school principals and investigators in Ministry of Education, can be contribute to the field for resolving the problems.
2. Enforcing different models in research models, for example with based studies, it can be provided to attend a class by bringing students an affective features or teachers can practice the lessons fluently.
3. Instead of Survey, experimental studies can be exercises relating to implementation and observation techniques can be used.

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