

The evaluation of camps culture at the students of Assuit University

**Prof.dr. Moamen Abdel Aziz Abdel Hameed
dr. Shaymaa Louly Mohammed**

The introduction and the research problem

The camps are considered as one of the activities that help to develop the participant in many aspects. This was indicated by "Tehany Abdel Salam 2001" that the camps environment is an ideal environment for developing the individual physically, mentally and sentimentally through being existed in the open area or empty space that satisfies the desire of nature co-existences and developing human friendships and relationships with members, colleagues and visitors, accordingly, it will satisfy the need to loyalty and belongingness.

The camps environment also contributes in achieving the maximum development for the individual and makes him useful person for himself and his country. The camps also are considered as a good manner for training the youth to invest their free time in useful way. Both "Kamal Darwish and Ameen Al Kholy 2001" indicate that camps are one of

the most important recreation pillars and they are an important pillar for different activities. The camps are good mean for acquiring the experiences and developing the skills in the open air and accepting all challenges. They are also considered as adequate experiences and useful for many individuals.

Both "Tehany Abdel Salam and Taha Abdel Raheem 1991" emphasized that the students' activities open many doors to the student, since it helps him to develop his character, increase the compensatory opportunity regarding the social position and increase the self-confidence and respect. Because of the importance of camps in building the individual's different aspects, the responsible call for making the camps as an essential part of the educational programs of the educational institutions, in particular the university. The state has paid more attention to the students in general and

university students in particular. The core of this interest is that this sector represents the creative energy and creative power on which we depend for building our community socially and economically in the developing countries that care with preparing cultivated cadres who undertake the responsibility of working in life different aspects.

Since the university students are the category which endeavors to modernization and innovation, thus, they are the tool of change in the society (1:160) (8- 118) (16-23- 45).

The problem of the current research backs to the researcher's notice through his experiences with the camps activities in Assuit University; he noted that this activity includes few numbers of students; rather, some colleges in Assuit University find it is difficult to make such activity. So the two researchers see the importance of doing an evaluative study for the camps culture at the students and the students of both practical and theoretical faculties residing the countryside and cities. This study also aims to

help the university to solve the problem of students' free times and to invest their energies through constructive activities that contribute positively and effectively in protecting them from the behavioral deviations and negative directions.

The research goal

The research aims to evaluate the camps culture at the students of Assuit University through answering the following questions:

- 1- What is the conception of Assuit University students regarding the camps concept?
- 2- What is the conception of Assuit University students regarding the camps goals?
- 3- What are the sources of camps culture at Assuit University?

The research procedures:

The research methodology:

The two researchers used the descriptive methodology through the field survey manner.

The research sample and community:

The community of the current research is determined from the students of Assuit University at the practical and theoretical colleges whose number is (30207) for the school year 2012\ 2013. The

two researchers selected the sample in random way for (1510) student with 5% of the original community.

The research tools:

For collecting the research data, the two researchers used the following tools:

- 1- The measure of camps culture (designed by the researcher).
- 2- The references, practical courses and previous studies.

The measure of camps culture

This measurement was established in its final from (53) phrases that represent the research axis at the students of Assuit University. These axis are represented in the camps concept, the camps self goals and the environmental goals of the camps. Under each axis there is a set of phrases. Each phrase is subject to tripartite evaluation balance (agree-somewhat agree- disagree), the total degree of the measurement is ranged from (18-45) degree.

The phrases of each axis were shown to the experts to express their opinions, the agreement rate reached (86%- 100%). The phrases that get 86% and more were accepted. The number of phrases relate to the

measurement reached (53) phrase distributed on the measurement axis.

The practical dealings of the measurement:

The researcher used the content truth through the experts and faculty by the mean of the truth of the internal consistency through applying the measurement on survey sample whose number is 50 students other than the study sample in the period from 1\ 3\ 2012 to 16\ 3\ 2012.

The researcher used the truth of the internal consistency. The values of the correlation coefficients between the phrases and axis ranged from 0.521 to 0.762 which are high essential values that indicate to the truth of phrases representations to the axis.

For calculating the stability of the measurement dimension, the researcher used Alfa coefficient as an evident to the internal consistency of the stability of measurement dimensions through applying the measurement to the group of the survey study (50 students). The stability coefficient of measurement dimensions ranged from (0.730) to (0.868) that indicate

to the high coefficient of measurement stability.

The statistical treatments

The computer was used to treat the data by using the statistical program for the social sciences SPSS (version 11.5), through the statistical treatment we used (the arithmetic mean, standard deviations, the percentage, the correlation coefficient, the correlation coefficient of Alfa Kronobakh, the variety analysis and the likelihood degrees).

Presenting and discussing the results:

First: to answer the first question, what is the conception of Assuit University students regarding the camps concept?

The value of male students' degrees average at the theoretical colleges who residing the cities reached (2.72) higher as to those more acquainted with the camps concept. Whereas, the value of female students' degrees average at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.51) as to those more acquainted with the camps concept.

The average of the students' degrees (male and female) at

the theoretical colleges who residing the cities is (2.43) more acquainted with the concept camps, this because the students at the theoretical colleges have much free time that give them the opportunity to be acquainted with the university different activities.

This agrees to the study of Mahmoud Ismaeil (1992) which indicates the difference of practicing the recreational activities by the students of theoretical and practical colleges.

Through the statistical treatment by using the variety analysis of the camps concept according to the gender, specialization and residence at Assuit University, it is shown that there are statistical differences among the variables of gender, specialization and residence, the interaction between the gender and specialization, the gender and residence and the interaction between the gender and residence at level (0.05).

It is also shown that the best phrase in camps concept phrase number (1) that stipulates that "the camp is the place where the human being lives simple life between the nature hangs and to form his experiences

through the actual practice with 42.4%.

The researcher sees that the reason for this is set of experiences acquired by the students in the empty space for certain period, this agrees to what was mentioned by Tahany Abdel Salam (2001) that the camps are an ideal environment for developing the individual physically, mentally and sentimentally through his existing in the empty space that satisfies his desire for living in the nature and to develop human friendships and relationships with the members, colleagues and visitors.

This also agrees to what was mentioned by Kamal Drwiesh and Ameen Al Khouly (2001) who stated the camps are good method for skills acquiring and developing the skills in the open air (9: 40).

This also agrees to the results of Swan's study (1988) who indicated that individuals who practice camps activities enjoy with high degree of self-concept and social adaptation.

Second: to answer the second question: What is the conception of Assuit University students regarding the camps goals?

By researching the students' answers regarding the camps goals, the students of faculty of education, the faculty of physical education, the selective education, Sciences Faculty and Agriculture Faculty have got "good" degree, whereas the students of Veterinary, Engineering Faculty, the students of Commerce Faculty have got middle degree.

It is also became clear that the average of male students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.35) more regarding knowing the camps healthy goals, whereas the average of female students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.36) more regarding knowing the camps healthy goals. The average of (male and female) students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.43) more regarding knowing the camps healthy goals. This agrees to Mohammed Al Zahby's study (2005) which indicated that students at colleges have more understanding to the student's activities.

Through the statistical treatment by using the variety analysis of the camps healthy goals according to the gender, specialization and residence at Assuit University, it is shown that there are statistical differences among the variables of gender, specialization and residence, the interaction between the gender and specialization, the gender and residence and the interaction between the gender and residence at level (0.05), whereas there are no statistical differences in the interaction between the specialization and residence.

It is also shown that the best phrase in camps concept phrase number (1) that stipulates that "The camps develop your obligatory to the sound healthy behaviors with (91.71) rate.

By researching the students' responses regarding the camps healthy goals, we find them as follow:

The students of faculty of education, the faculty of physical education, the selective education, Sciences Faculty, Rights Faculty, Veterinary and students of Commerce Faculty have got "good" degree, whereas the students of Agriculture and

Engineering Faculty have got middle degree.

As for the difference in the students' knowledge regarding the camps healthy goals, we find that the average of (male and female) students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.43) more regarding knowing the camps healthy goals. The researcher sees that the reason for this is that the practical colleges depend on moving from lectures to the laboratories and also because of the free time they have between the lecture periods. This agrees to Mohammed Al Zahby's study (2005) which indicated that the students of the practical colleges understand the student activities more than the other students.

As for the difference in students' knowledge of camps healthy goals between students residing the countryside and students residing the cities, the difference came in the side of students residing the countryside, the researcher sees that is due to their obligatory to the sound healthy behaviors such as sleeping and getting up early, ventilating the houses and clothes well. This agrees to

what was mentioned by "Eman Salem and Huda Ibrahim (2001) who indicated that the camps contribute in the cultural upbringing in healthy aspects.

It is also became clear that the average of male students' degrees at the theoretical colleges who residing the countryside is (2.37) more regarding knowing the camps social goals, whereas the average of female students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the countryside is (2.41) more regarding knowing the camps social goals. The average of (male and female) students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the countryside is (2.41) more regarding knowing the camps social goals. This agrees to Mohammed Al Zahby's study (2005) which indicated that students at colleges have more understanding to the student's activities.

It is also became clear that there are statistical differences among the variables of gender, specialization and residence, the interaction between the residence and specialization, the gender and specialization and residence at level (0.05).

The highest phrase was number (4) namely "The satisfaction of camps activities- such as soirees, the team work and your need to know at (57%). The researcher sees that this because the camps activities satisfy the students' needs to know and establish the social relations and this agrees to what was mentioned by "Eman Salem and Huda Ibrahim 2001) who indicated that camps activities are considered as unique method for setting up the opportunities for developing the physical and mental fitness of the participants (7: 20).

The value of male students' degrees average at the theoretical colleges who residing the cities reached (2.72) higher as to those more acquainted with the camps concept. Whereas, the value of female students' degrees average at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.51) as to those more acquainted with the camps concept.

The results also revealed that the average of the students' degrees (male) at the theoretical colleges who residing the cities is (2.41) more acquainted with the

camps sentimental goals, this because the students at the theoretical colleges have much free time that give them the opportunity to be acquainted with the university different activities, whereas, the value of female students' degrees average at the practical colleges who residing the countryside is (2.21) as to those more acquainted with the camps sentimental goals.

The average of the students' degrees (male and female) at the theoretical colleges who residing the cities is (2.43) more acquainted with the camps sentimental goals. This agrees to Al Zahby's study (2005) which indicated that students from the practical colleges are more understanding to the student activities and Mahmoud Ismaeil's study (1992) regarding the difference in practicing the recreational activities between the students residing the cities and countryside.

This was interpreted by Tehany Abdel Salam who indicated that the regular camp is considered as educational and social institution which takes the nature as its school and the group as its manner to live in

cooperative society that helps the individual to develop human friendships and relations with members and colleagues, which in its turn, satisfy the need for belongingness and loyalty.

Through the statistical treatment by using the variety analysis of the camps sentimental goals according to the gender, specialization and residence at Assuit University, it is shown that there are statistical differences among the variables of gender, specialization and residence, the interaction between the gender and specialization, the gender and residence and the interaction between the gender and residence at level (0.05) for the specialization, residence and interaction between gender and residence, specialization and residence, gender, specialization and residence, whereas there are no statistical differences in the interaction between the gender and specialization.

It is also shown that the highest is phrase number (5) that stipulates that "The developing of obligation to the moral values such as honest, truth and devotion with (74%), namely, the camps develop the

obligation to the moral values such as truth, honest and devotion".

It is clear that the students of faculty of education, the faculty of physical education, the selective education, Rights Faculty, Agriculture Faculty and students of Commerce have got "good" degree, whereas the students of Veterinary, Engineering Faculty, the students of Veterinary Faculty have got middle degree regarding the sentimental goals for males and females of the sample.

This agrees to what was mentioned by Eqbal Kamel (1984), Mohammed Ali Hafez, Adly Soliman and Ismaeil Reyad (1985) that the camps are considered as one of the education means that contribute in achieving the maximum development that makes him useful for himself and his country (2: 210)- (13: 171).

This result agrees to what was mentioned by Tehany Abdel Sallam (2001) that the life in empty space provides many potentialities for developing the moral, sentimental and spiritual values.

There are some types of recreational activities in the

camps that make the participants near to Allah the Creative who creates this nature through knowing aesthetic values in the nature through which he knows a lot about his Creator.

This also agrees to what was shown by the study of Mohammed Al Samoundy and Gamal Mohammed Ali (1994) that the participating of university students in the recreational activities has positive effect on developing some moral values such as cooperation, tolerance, brevity, cleanness and the truth to the participants.

It is also became clear that the average of male students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.33) more regarding knowing the camps self- goals, whereas the average of female students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.32) more regarding knowing the camps self- goals. The average of (male and female) students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.34) more regarding knowing the camps self- goals.

Through the statistical treatment by using the variety

analysis of the camps self-goals according to the gender, specialization and residence and interaction between gender and specialization, it is shown that there are statistical differences among the variables of gender, specialization and residence, the interaction between the gender and specialization, the gender and residence and the interaction between the gender and residence at level (0.05), and there are no differences between the interaction between gender and residence, specialization and residence, gender and specialization and residence.

It is also became clear the highest phrase is phrase number (3) " developing many of administrative characteristics such as taking the responsibility, self-reliance, braveness and good conduct with (61%) are made through the camps".

It is also clear that all colleges got "good" degree, whereas the students of Agriculture and Engineering colleges got (middle) degree regarding the self- goals of males and females.

This result also agrees to what was indicated by Tehany Abdel

Sallam (2001) that the camps work on developing the skills of occupying the free times through constructive way, since the individual enjoys choosing his activity freely according to the purpose of the camps.

It is also became clear that the average of male students' degrees at the theoretical colleges who residing the cities is (2.34) more regarding knowing the camps environmental goals, whereas the average of female students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.34) more regarding knowing the camps environmental goals. The average of (male and female) students' degrees at the practical colleges who residing the cities is (2.33) more regarding knowing the camps environmental goals.

Through the statistical treatment by using the variety analysis of the camps concept according to the gender, specialization and residence at Assuit University, it is shown that there are statistical differences among the variables of gender, specialization and residence, the specialization and residence

at level (0.05), there are no statistical differences between gender, specialization and residence the interaction between the gender, residence and specialization.

It is also clear that the highest phrase regarding the camps environmental goals is phrase number (5) "the camps grant the opportunities to increase your understanding and your awareness with the environment at 75%. This agrees to with the study of Mona lofty (2000) which indicated that the camps have positive effect on the environmental directions of the participants, this also agrees to what was mentioned by Tehany Abdel Sallam (2001) that the camps give the opportunities for contemplating and tasting the natural beauty.

Moreover, it also agrees to what was mentioned by Amany Al Bayomy (2004) that camps aim to prepare the youth culturally, cooperatively and socially and make them realize their national and local environments. The camps also support the youths' social relations and make them self-confidence and bear the responsibility. Camps also develop the individuals'

characters and make them practice the democratic life through the aspects of sports, social and cultural activities that are included in the camps programs (3: 204).

Third: to answer the third question: What are the sources of camps culture at the students of Assuit University?

The results reveal that the order of the sources of camps culture at the students of Assuit university is according to the most useful one which are the following (internet 40.7%, bulletins and posters 21.5 %, friends 14%, newspapers 13.9% and the specialist of youth caring 9.9%). The researcher sees that this is due to non-existence of the specialists for camps inside the university colleges, but they are merely supervisors of the student activities. This agrees to the study of Walid Salam (2000) in which he indicated to the weakness of practice potentialities and requirements such as tools, equipment and the lack of qualified leadership. In addition, there is severe lack regarding the individuals who perform these recreational activities. This also agrees to the study of Mohammed Salah

(1994) in which he indicated that there is a variety among the colleges' students in general regarding the sources of recreational culture.

Conclusions

- The students of Assuit University realized the camps' concept, since the study revealed that there is large difference regarding the students' understanding in general to the camps' concept, and the students of the theoretical colleges residing the cities have higher understanding to the camps' concept.

- There is a difference among the students of Assuit University regarding their understanding to the camps' goals, and the students of the theoretical colleges have high understanding to the camps' goals.

- The most useful cultural sources to the students of Assuit University is the responsible of youth caring, bulletins and posters. The study also revealed that the most useful culture sources to the students of Assuit University are (internet- bulletins and posters- friends- newspapers- the specialist of youth care), the responsible of youth care is

the least useful one.

Recommendations:

- The researcher recommends applying the measurement to the level of youth care at universities and colleges.

- Universities and colleges should hold cultural seminars and conferences about the different activities at the universities for the students and parents in order to show the positive effect of these activities and the importance of these activities to the students' learning.

- Paying attention to the coordination of relationships between the university and its different institutions and with the outside community in order to exchange experiences and get use of available potentialities of these institutions to the students' interest.

- Encouraging the specialist professors to write many books about the camps' culture and the means of getting use of free time.

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