

Evaluating Vitality of Teachers of Swimming for Children from the Parents' Perspective

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Abstract: This research aims to evaluate the vitality of the children swimming teachers through identifying the movements, gestures, voice, postures, concentration and interaction of the swimming teacher in the children's teaching situations on a sample of 160 parents whom attending the swimming schools at the sports clubs and youth and public service centers depending on their academic qualifications considering postgraduate, high education, above moderate education, moderate education and without any educational qualifications. The sample varied between men (24.4%) and women (75.6%), where the different qualification were 7.5% for postgraduate, 33.8% for high education, 31.3% for above moderate education, 21.3% for moderate education and 6.3% for those without any educational qualifications. The researchers designed a questionnaire for collecting data where they depended on the interaction and movements of the swimming teacher inside the swimming pool as well as his voice, postures, interaction and concentration, the results indicated the following:

- C There was a statistical significant correlation between the degree of each statement and the total scores for each axis of the questionnaire.
- C All values of the correlation coefficient of the questionnaire axes are statistically significant, indicating the internal consistency of the questionnaire as a whole.
- C The reliability values of the alpha method ranged from 0.665 to 0.725, which confirms that the questionnaire has a high degree of reliability.
- C The values of the calculated T were not significant at the level of 0.01 in all the questionnaire axes between men and women.
- C The values of the calculated P were not significant at the level of 0.05 between the research groups in all axes.

Key words: Swimming teacher vitality % Education Qualification % Clubs % Youth and public service centers

INTRODUCTION

Speaking about a competent swimming teacher who deals with children and enjoys vitality, mental and physical fitness and swimming education is one of the activities of multi-dimensions and aspects as it includes not only information and practical parts within the water, but also includes knowledge, emotions, movements and vitality in presenting the lesson, encouragement, persuasion and conviction.

The results indicated that experience transfer from the swimming teacher to children requires certain methods and special attention in terms of the teacher's movements

in the swimming pool during the implementation of the lesson and noting the direction of the sun and the air stream, as well as the gestures of the teacher, the voice volume, postures, concentration and interaction and the swimming learning result.

The results indicated existence of a significant difference between the samples of men and women in the questionnaire axes in the swimming teacher interaction with the children where T value was 1.610, in the second axis swimming teacher movements within the swimming pool was 1.681. The teacher's voice, postures and concentration while implementing the lesson were 1.850 where the teacher's interaction was 1.49.

Moreover, there are no differences according to sex or educational qualification variables which confirm that there is agreement on the criteria that must be available during the learning process and what the swimming teacher should become during learning the children.

The teacher's experience in the water and proficiency in swimming are consistent with Mohamed [1], where implementation of the programs developed by the administration of the swimming pool and the cultured smart teacher who has parents sense toward the children are consistent with Moawad [2], therefore the swimming teacher will be faster to accommodate children to swimming and also the voice volume proved to be of great value to absorb and implement the lesson.

Moreover, the recent research was not conducted before where both researchers did not reach any scientific researches or references in the same field, therefore the researchers depended on the questionnaire and the experience of the experts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was applied on a sample of 160 parents from the clubs and centers of public service and developing community at the faculty of Physical Education for men in El-Haram, 6th October club, El-Gezira youth center and El-Wafaa youth center.

The research sample was randomly chosen from parents according to the educational qualifications variable and gender variable (men-women) and correlation was detected between the degree of each statement and the total score of its axis, as well as the correlation coefficient between the degree of each statement and the total score for each axis of the questionnaire and the alpha value which ranged between 0.665 and 0.725 which indicates that the questionnaire has high degree of reliability.

The researchers designed a questionnaire and conducted the scientific coefficients of each statement and axis and were applied to the Egyptian environment on a group of teachers responsible for teaching swimming lessons for children. The axis of the questionnaire were the swimming teacher's interaction with children in the swimming pool, the swimming teacher's movements, the voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher, as well as the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher (Annex1). The researchers explored the views of 7 specialized arbitrators in the field of education and management in terms of not less than 10 years experience after Ph.D. in the field of swimming (education and management).

Statistical Analysis: The researcher used the descriptive method as it suits the nature of the research.

Annex 1: Evaluating vitality of the children swimming teacher's form (From the parents' perspective)

First Axis: the swimming teacher's interaction

Statements	Good	Average	Fair	Poor
Length and indulge of speech makes the child loses attention.				
The use of safe interaction models with children.				
Using the model of child with child in performance is the most difficult models when teaching swimming.				
The child is in need to look to the teacher from time to time to note his face whether he would agree to what he says or not				
Non-verbal hints are preferable significantly than those signals.				
The vitality of a teacher consists of changes in the provoking and renewing attention models.				

Second axis: the swimming teacher's movements in the swimming pool

Statements	Good	Average	Fair	Poor
Movements of the teacher and stopping quickly attract the children's attention.				
Movements of the teacher are an appropriate method to adjust, especially with children beginning learning to swim.				
Gestures of hand or head or body refer and transfers meanings.				
The movement of teacher's head means approval.				
Praise is words of praise and encouragement used by the teacher to continue effort and removing tension.				

Third axis: voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher [3]

Statements	Good	Average	Fair	Poor
The silence of the swimming teacher is a language.				
The sudden stop while speaking attracts attention.				
Low monotonous voice of the teacher leads to a lack of attention to the movement of the teacher.				
The change in sound quality, level and harmony of sound degrees contributes to the vitality of the swimming teacher.				
Using sharp whistle with changing the teacher's movements gives vitality to the child as to the teacher.				

Fourth axis: the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher [4]

Statements	Good	Average	Fair	poor
Length and indulge of speech makes the child loses attention.				
The interaction model in the children's swimming lesson (teacher/group) is the best.				
The interaction model (teacher/child)				
The model (child/child) is the most difficult models in teaching and learning swimming.				
Results are displayed in light of the characterization of the sample where the researchers were able to recover 66.7% of the total questionnaires that were distributed.				
The characterization of the research sample according to the educational qualification variable illustrated that 33.8% of high education, 31.3% of above average education, 21.3% of average education, 7.5% of postgraduate education and 6.3% without qualification. Table 3 shows the distribution of the sample according to the kind variable illustrating 24.4% for men and 73.6% for women.				
Moreover, the characterization of distributing the questionnaire's sample to the axes illustrates that the first axis "the swimming teacher's interaction with children in the swimming pool" came in 8 statements, the second axis "the swimming teacher's movements in the swimming pool" came in 8 statements, the third axis "the voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher" came in 8 statements and the fourth axis "the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher" came in 8 statements. Table 1 illustrates the coefficient correlations between the degree of each statement and the total scores for each axis of the questionnaire.				

Table 1: Coefficient correlations between the degree of each statement and the total scores of each axis of the questionnaire (N=30)

The first axis		The second axis		The third axis		The fourth axis	
Statement number	Correlation value						
1	0.760	1	0.619	1	0.446	1	0.616
2	0.655	2	0.744	2	0.515	2	0.525
3	0.623	3	0.616	3	0.554	3	0.637
4	0.650	4	0.533	4	0.565	4	0.714
5	0.589	5	0.618	5	0.452	5	0.589
6	0.715	6	0.548	6	0.507	6	0.628
7	0.721	7	0.529	7	0.456	7	0.758
8	0.731	8	0.565	8	0.655	8	0.729

The indexed correlation value is 0.306 at the level of 0.01.

Table 2: Coefficient correlation between the total score of each axis and the total score of the questionnaire (N = 30)

Axe name	Coefficient correlation
First: the swimming teacher's interaction	0.698
Second: the swimming teacher's movements in the swimming pool	0.550
Third: the voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher	0.551
Fourth: the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher	0.611

Table 3: Alfa coefficient value of the questionnaire(N = 30)

Axe name	Coefficient correlation
First: the swimming teacher's interaction	0.715
Second: the swimming teacher's movements in the swimming pool	0.665
Third: the voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher	0.689
Fourth: the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher	0.725

The indexed R value at the freedom degree of 28 at the level of 0.01 is 0.306.

Table 2 illustrates that all values of the coefficient correlation of the questionnaire are statistically significant at the level of 0.01 indicating the internal consistency of the questionnaire as a whole.

Table 1 illustrates that all coefficient correlation values of the statements of the questionnaire's four axes are statistically significant at the level of 0.01, indicating the consistency of each statement with its axis thus the validity of the statements in expressing this axis.

Table 3 illustrates that the reliability coefficient by Alfa method ranges between 0.665 and 0.725 indicating the high reliability of the questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 4 illustrates that the calculated T value at the level of 0.01 are not statistically significant at all axes of the questionnaire between the sample of children's parents (men and women).

Table 4: The sample's significant differences for (men - women) in the questionnaire axes

Axe name	Men (N=39)		Women (N=121)		"T" Value
	A	S	A	S	
First: the swimming teacher's interaction	22.820	7.081	20.528	7.924	1.610
Second: the swimming teacher's movements in the swimming pool	28.359	12.585	23.958	14.694	1.681
Third: the voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher	29.076	12.166	24.396	14.204	1.850
Fourth: the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher	28.461	10.828	24.818	13.966	1.490

The indexed T value at the level of 0.01 is 2.567.

Table 5: Analysis of variation between the research groups in the axes of the questionnaire according to the education qualifications variable

Axe name	source	Sum of squares	Freedom degree	Sum of squares average	"P" Value
First: the swimming teacher's interaction	Between groups	442.611	4	110.653	2.306
	Within groups	7438.633	155	47.991	
	Sum	7881.244	159		
Second: the swimming teacher's movements in the swimming pool	Between groups	714.207	4	178.552	0.871
	Within groups	31788.637	155	205.088	
	Sum	32502.844	159		
Third: the voice, postures and concentrations of the swimming teacher	Between groups	882.353	4	220.588	1.155
	Within groups	29599.422	155	190.964	
	Sum	30481.775	159		
Fourth: the interaction and concentrations of the swimming teacher	Between groups	661.181	4	165.295	0.929
	Within groups	27592.013	155	178.013	
	Sum	28253.194	159		

Table 5 illustrates that the calculated P value is not statistically significant at the level of 0.05 between the research groups in all axes of the questionnaire. The P-indexed at the freedom degree of 155.4 and the level of 0.05 were 2.43. In the first axis P value was 2.306, while in the second axis P value was 0.871, in the third axis (P) value was 1.155 and in the fourth axis P value was 0.929, thus no differences exist, indicating the agreement of the sample of the research on the criteria that must be available during the education process and what the swimming teacher should become during learning the children [5].

CONCLUSION

Applying the questionnaire on 160 parents (sample of the research), during the implementation of swimming lessons inside the swimming pool, showed that there was an agreement on the criteria, axes and statements of the questionnaire. The existence of mothers with their children moment by moment, following them up along with taking notes, showed that there is no obvious effect when fathers watch their children in the water and do not take any notes on the swimming teacher.

RECOMMENDATIONS

C The researchers recommend the inclusion of the swimming teacher vitality as a theme among the third

and fourth year's themes at the Faculties of Physical Education.

- C The importance of paying attention to the physical and mental fitness of the swimming teacher.
- C Conducting applied scientific researches about the teacher vitality in general and especially swimming teachers.

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