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THE ROLE OF SPORTS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS ON SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ABSTRACT

Nowadays the process of rapid change that takes place in many areas also takes place in the paradigms of development. Using specific values and accumulations of their regions in development countries aims to transform it into an economic and social development benefit. Because of these aims in many countries the level of development between regions is among the one of the most important problems.

In this concept, Social Support Program (SODES), implemented for the social development since 2008 by Development Ministry, provided a number of opportunities for those who have difficulties in participating to the social life. The program, by increasing their self-confidence functions as a tool that provides a better and healthier social life. It also provides social restoration in the country starting from the cities where the program implemented. Segments of the population covered by the program consists of children, youths, women, unemployed people, poor people, immigrants and individuals and groups living in slum regions of the cities. SODES program consist of three components like "employment component", "social inclusion component" and "culture, art and sports component". Aims of the projects that take place in the sports component are increasing sports activities, identifying abilities of children and youths through these activities, and help them to have beneficial habits for the society and themselves.

In this study, the cost and the number of projects since 2008 are evaluated according to components, cities and type of institutions. And also the sport dimension in the components and cities between 2008 and 2012 is examined by being conceptualized through documentation method.

Key Words: Development, social development, the social support program (SODES), the sports component

SOSYAL KALKINMADA SPORUN ROLÜ: SOSYAL DESTEK PROGRAMI UYGULAMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR KAVRAMSAL ÇÖZÜMLEME VE ÖNERİLER

ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasında her alanda yaşanan çok yönlü değişimin yanında kalkınma paradigmaları da değişim içerisinde. Ülkeler, kalkınmada kendilerine özgü değer ve birikimlerini ortaya koyarak, ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınmayı hedeflemektedirler. Bu hedeflerden dolayı çoğu ülkede bölgeler arasındaki gelişmişlik düzeyleri en önemli problemlerden biri olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.

Bu kapsamda, 2008 yılından itibaren Kalkınma Bakanlığı tarafından sosyal kalkınma amaçlı uygulanan Sosyal Destek Programı (SODES), toplumsal hayata etkin şekilde katılmakta zorluklarla karşılaşan kesimler için bir dizi fırsatlar oluşturmuştur. Program, bu kesimlerin kendine olan güvenini artırarak toplumsal yaşamın daha sağlıklı bir şekilde işlemesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Uygulandığı illerden başlayarak ülkede sosyal restorasyonun gerçekleşmesine katkı sunmaktadır. Programın kapsadığı nüfus kesimleri, çocuklar, gençler, kadınlar, işsizler, yoksullar, göç etmişler ve kentlerin gecekondü bölgelerinde yaşayan bireyler ve gruplar oluşturmaktadır. SODES, "istihdam bileşeni", "sosyal içerme bileşeni" ve "kültür, sanat ve spor bileşeni" olmak üzere üç bileşenden oluşmaktadır. Spor boyutu kapsamında yer alan projelerin amacı, sportif faaliyetlerin geliştirilmesi, çocukların ve gençlerin bu tür faaliyetlere yönlendirilerek yeteneklerinin açığa çıkartılması, kendilerine ve topluma yararlı alışkanlıklar kazanmalarına yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, SODES projesinin 2008 yılından itibaren bileşenlere, illere, kuruluş türlerine göre proje sayısı ve tutarları değerlendirilmiştir. Yine 2008 ve 2012 yılları arasında il ve bileşenlerdeki spor boyutu dökümantasyon metoduyla kavramsallaştırılarak irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma, sosyal kalkınma, sosyal destek programı (SODES), spor bileşeni

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INTRODUCTION

In today's world, there has been a multi-perspective period of change in almost every field. This period has brought out new quests in respect of administration (Çelikoğlu, 2009; 2). These rapid changes appearing in politic, economical and social fields have given rise to shape new ideas and evolutions in every field. Globalisation concept coming to the fore in recent years has greatly instigated this change. The classifications considered appropriate such as underdeveloped, developing and even super for the countries have certainly become more separable (Ağdaş, 2002). The countries that want to be on the top of this classification and are appropriate geographically have started to establish political and economical unities. While the period of globalisation and territorialisation is continuing, the countries with low development level could not take place in this period (Sarıkaya, 2006; 27).

The societies have started to demand the development of their social lives as well as economical development from state administrations more intensely than previous years. This development directly related to the increase in social conscience has become concrete when people-oriented new perceptions dominate all politics and decision making processes with the increase in the standards of democracy (Özer, 2012; 38). When sports that is one of the main activities ongoing without losing its prevalence from past to the present is related to the dimensions of sustainable development, three significant messages are conveyed in order to improve sustainable development in relation to the roles and sportive activities of all the participants at every level. These messages are "sports and economical development", "sports and social equality", "socialization" and "sports and environmental conservation". Sports event assumes an important role in the development of politics such as life quality, health, active societies, schools, equality

of opinions and social cohesion (Department for Culture, 2008).

The Aim Of The Study

In this study, it has been tried to evaluate the relation of social development with sports. The distribution of sports component according to beneficiaries in Social Support Program (SODES) projects was analyzed by being conceptualized quantitatively with a systematic method. In the study, the condition of sports component was evaluated with documentation method. Within the context of utilizing SODES projects maximum and improving social development through sports, some suggestions were offered.

Development and Social Development

It is not sufficient to measure the developmental levels of economies only by indications of per capita income. So as to mention about economical development in a country, significant economical, social and cultural developments should be recorded in addition to the improvements in these indications. Developed countries experienced these changes in the past. As a result, they had growth in people's per capita income and prosperity. The countries in which these conditions did not occur enough, production capacity did not improve and conventional relations continued were considered as underdeveloped countries (Voight, 1998; 188).

While development concept was used in the meaning of "economical growth" in the 19th century, in the last quarter of 20th century, it was started to be used as "life quality". Today, it has become a definition dealing with sustainability (Özgür, 2010; 4-5). Development is characterized in general as a period including changes occurring in economical, social and political structure of a country in relation to continuous increase in per capita income (Clark, 1996; 34). Development is a leading general objective of all worldwide societies and states (Ergün, 2011; 5).

Development is shown as an ideal solution to the most important problems of the era such as decline in the level of prosperity, increasing inequality and impairment of natural balance (Eğilmez, 2006; 3).

Period of development is dealt with in two perspectives in the contemporary world. It could be characterized by the development in different groups in every society by concentrating on the rich as well as the poor and on the prosperity of the rich people besides the prosperity of the poor (Anand and Sen 1997; 3). Attempts to develop are defined as the activities in order to improve a society both socio-culturally and economically. Within this context, economical development underlying development represents improvements and progress in both economical and social structure (Devecioğlu and Sarıkaya, 2005; 3).

Economical and social developments make differences among the countries. Regional development show that this difference could appear not only among the countries but also in the different regions of a country. (Sarıkaya, 2006; 26). Social development aims to distribute social developmental in a more democratic way in the different parts of the society.

Aytür (1974) mentions about the five characteristics of social development;

- Social development is to eliminate great differences in the distribution of income as much as it is possible,
- Social development is to provide the individual with many services such as a better house, better health conditions, better transportation, better education and culture as well as increase in the income,
- Social development is to create opportunities which could easily meet at least vital needs of all people,
- Social development is to enhance the propensity to consume per capita, that is, to increase the per capita income,
- Social development is to strengthen social and personal relations, social

solidarity and mutual respect on both personal and collective level.

Social Development and SODES Project

In order to provide rational and efficient use of resources and realize the balanced development nationwide, regional development politics considering regional and spatial qualities to reduce interregional developmental differences are attached great importance (Ministry of Development, 2011a). In Turkey, some implementations have taken place to minimise the interregional developmental differences. It was aimed to remove these differences with various projects. Such projects include not only economical development but also transforming social and cultural structure of the regions.

In Southeastern Anatolia Region, in order to increase the prosperity, peace and happiness of the people living in the region by improving economical growth, social development and employment, “*Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) Action Plan*” was prepared to complete existing regional development projects between 2008 and 2012. This plan was put into effect by Prime Ministry Circular issued 2008/11 after being published in Official Gazette numbered 26910 on June 8th, 2008. GAP Action Plan is composed of four components; “*realizing economical development*”, “*providing social development*”, “*improving infrastructure*” and “*improving institutional capacity*”. Within this context, SODES was established under the “*providing social development*” component of GAP Action Plan which was prepared to complete regional development projects considerably between 2008 and 2012. SODES is a people oriented program focusing to meet the needs brought out by the problems such as immigration, poverty and unemployment and the changing structure of the society in a short time in the fields of employment, social integration, culture-art and sports (Figure

1). The children, the young, the women, the unemployed and the poor who had difficulties to reach social opportunities migrated and became the individuals and groups living in the suburban parts the cities. The studies in this context aim to create new opportunities for these groups encountering troubles while participating in social life actively and to help in order to have a more healthy social life by making these groups more self-confident. The Ministry of Development aims at contributing to realize a national social restoration by starting with provinces in which the plan is implemented through SODES (Akbulut and Beren, 2012; 272). SODES also make contributions to the increase in the capacity of civil society

organizations in the field of social development (Çelikoğlu, 2009; 5). The problems such as rural-urban migration, poverty and unemployment and the new needs brought by the changing social structure raised the importance of social investments in the region (Güder and Kurtipek, 2013; 1-2: DPT, 2010: The Ministry of Development, 2011a). This program, in order to provide sustainable social development of poor people, is a people oriented program giving opportunities that motivate local dynamics, consider the individuals as a value and try to avoid poverty culture and by which the people could express themselves, reveal and improve their skills (The Ministry of Development, 2013a).

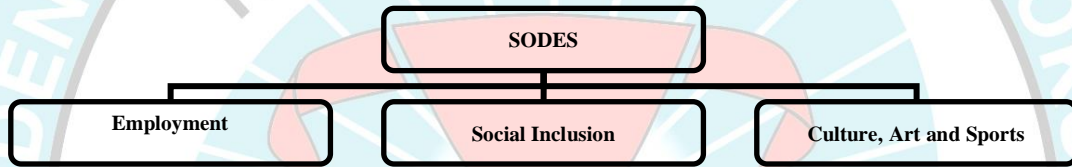


Figure 1. The Components Of SODES Project

Within the context of SODES Project, fund was allocated from the budget of Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization in 07.81.35.00-01.6.0.00-1-07.1 scheme. This allocation has been used for the activities to evaluate, observe and represent SODES by improving the capacity of the organizations running SODES program, to increase employment and improve social inclusion, sports, culture and art in provinces (The Ministry of Development, 2011b).

As stated above, SODES is composed of three components; employment, social inclusion and culture, art and sports. (The Ministry of Development, 2013b);

- *Employment component* aims to raise employability, to improve the qualified workforce and professional knowledge and experience in the fields appropriate to the needs in the province or the region, to make disadvantageous groups attain employment more easily and to give support to set up their own businesses.

- *Social inclusion component* aims to reduce poverty, to make the poor people who take social assistance independent, to raise the life standards of privileged groups of the society such as the old, the disabled, women and children and to increase the quality of the services taken to them.

- *Culture, art and sports component* aims to develop cultural, artistic and sportive activities needed by the society, by directing especially the children and the young to these kinds of activities to reveal their skills and to help them have habits that are useful to themselves and the society.

SODES contribute to the process of strengthening the humanistic factor of the region and social integration. SODES's target group includes the young, the women, the disabled, the disadvantageous children and the young coming because of migration (Figure 2). The projects supported are prepared and applied by the universities under the responsibility of governorship, public

enterprises, local administrations and non-governmental organizations. While choosing the supported projects in the provinces, “sustainability”, “the effects of the project on the target group”, “the consistency among the aim, activities and budget of the project”, “accordance with the main aims of the program”, “the

extensity of the project’s target group”, “the execution capacity of the organization suggesting the project” and “the priorities of the province” are taken into account. SODES project started with 9 provinces in 2008 and in 2012 it reached to 30 provinces by expanding its scope over years.

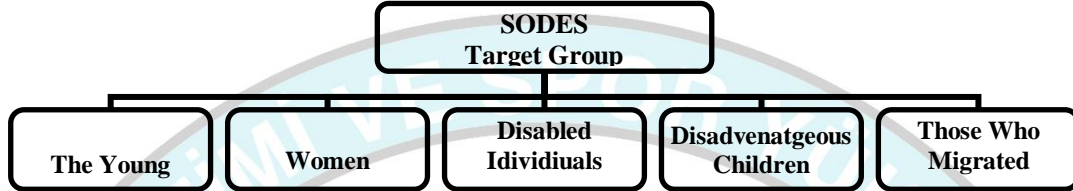


Figure 2. The Target Group in SODES Project

Table 1. Socio-economical Developmental Sequence and The Population Of The Provinces In The Scope Of SODES Project

Province	Socio-Economical Developmental Sequence	Population
Adıyaman	66	596 993
Ağrı	79	556 360
Ardahan	71	105 450
Batman	70	545 608
Bayburt	64	75 663
Bingöl	72	263 525
Bitlis	76	339 595
Diyarbakır	67	1 615 053
Elazığ	39	565 397
Erzincan	45	219 813
Erzurum	59	780 478
Gaziantep	30	1 840 103
Gümüşhane	62	135 710
Hakkari	80	282 489
Iğdır	69	191 895
Kars	68	303 398
Kilis	63	124 945
Malatya	42	767 777
Mardin	74	777 932
Muş	81	414 608
Siirt	77	313 709
Şanlıurfa	73	1 807 152
Şırnak	78	476 799
Tunceli	58	85 752
Van	75	1 063 808
Adana	16	2 144 245
Mersin	24	1 697 306
Hatay	46	1 495 542
Kahramanmaraş	60	1 069 031
Osmaniye	53	496 895
The population of the provinces as a whole in the scope of SODES		21 153 031
Türkiye		76 481 847

Source: (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2013; DPT, 2011)

In the scope of SODES socio-economical developmental sequence and population of the provinces are given in Table 1. It is seen that the population of the provinces as a whole is 21 153 031 and the population of the country is 76 481 847.

Table 2. SODES Projects' Project Numbers and Amounts By Years On The Basis Of Component

Year	Component					
	Culture, Art and Sports		Social inclusion		Employment	
	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)
2008	196	17 764 030	121	17 410 620	81	6 825 350
2009	321	28 297 750	300	46 230 700	157	17 335 850
2010	491	57 287 300	501	70 093 400	195	22 646 300
2011	787	76 234 651	769	94 951 221	254	23 442 331
2012	635	64 946 273	824	116 413 785	161	14 505 752

Source: (State Planning Organization, 2013)

SODES projects' project numbers and amounts according to components between 2008 and 2012 are given in Table 2. When analyzed by years, an increase is seen in the number and amount of the projects.

Table 3. In SODES Project the Distribution Of The Number Of The Projects Supported and Amounts According To Provinces*

Province	Year									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)	The number of the projects	Amount (TL)
Adıyaman	90	B	129	E	62	C	68	D	54	D
Ağrı	-	-	-	-	55	D	60	D	69	D
Ardahan	-	-	-	-	25	B	46	C	35	B
Batman	42	D	67	F	47	C	82	D	70	D
Bayburt	-	-	-	-	25	B	40	C	25	B
Bingöl	-	-	-	-	51	C	67	D	50	D
Bitlis	-	-	-	-	63	C	55	D	54	D
Diyarbakır	53	D	72	F	57	E	64	F	77	F
Elazığ	-	-	-	-	44	D	60	E	61	D
Erzincan	-	-	-	-	41	C	57	C	40	B
Erzurum	-	-	-	-	57	E	87	D	66	E
Gaziantep	37	B	86	E	77	E	106	F	100	F
Gümüşhane	-	-	-	-	34	B	58	C	39	B
Hakkari	-	-	-	-	45	C	72	D	63	C
Iğdır	-	-	-	-	26	C	27	C	48	C
Kars	-	-	-	-	40	C	55	D	42	C
Kilis	31	B	80	D	41	C	50	C	40	C
Malatya	-	-	-	-	80	D	149	E	75	E
Mardin	34	B	111	E	41	D	52	E	39	D
Muş	-	-	-	-	38	C	60	D	58	D
Siirt	34	B	88	F	47	C	56	c	39	D
Şanlıurfa	67	E	123	F	73	E	89	F	65	F
Şırnak	10	C	22	F	22	C	34	D	23	C
Tunceli	-	-	-	-	30	B	41	C	44	C
Van	-	-	-	-	66	E	87	F	69	F
Adana	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	B	38	E
Mersin	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	B	51	C
Hatay	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	B	80	C
Kahramanmaraş	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	B	63	C
Osmaniye	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	A	43	B

Source: (State Planning Organization, 2013; Eastern Mediterranean Development Agency, 2013; Mersin Governorship, 2013).

*"A": between 0 and 2000 000 TL; "B": between 2 000 001 and 4 000 000 TL; "C": between 4 000 001 and 6 000 000 TL; "D": between 6 000 001 and 8 000 000 TL; "E": between 8 000 001 and 10 000 000 TL; "F": 10 000 001 TL and over

The number of the projects and the amount of the provinces included in the scope of SODES Project between 2008 and 2012 are given in Table 3. It is seen that the number of the projects of the provinces vary much by years. However, a general increase is observed in the amount. According to 2012 data, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Van are understood to have the maximum allowance as 10 000 001 and over.

Table 4. The number of the projects and the amount of SODES Project according to Organization Type

Organization Type	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	The number of the projects	Amount	The number of the projects	Amount	The number of the projects	Amount	The number of the projects	Amount	The number of the projects	Amount
State institutions and organizations	285	26.796.350	584	61.919.550	137	15.838.520	840	80.700.720	716	82.162.384
Municipality	33	3.188.870	49	4.269.750	26	4.313.909	32	17.475.127	164	17.780.253
Local self-government	10	5.683.850	18	10.369.100	6	83.059.100	175	4.421.266	20	3.457.593
Non-governmental organizations	65	5.742.930	116	14.359.400	335	44.584.455	529	4.260.860	495	66.505.583
University	5	588.000	11	946.500	23	2.204.017	32	2.919.806	29	2.984.778
Union of Village Delivery Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	24.469.132	168	20.525.467
Professional organizations with public institution status	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	59.332.954	28	2.449.752
Total	398	42.000.000	778	91.864.300	1.187	150.000.000	1844	193.579.865	1620	195.865.810

Source: (State Planning Organization, 2013).

The number of the projects and the amount of SODES according to regional organization types between 2008 and 2012 are given in Table 4. It is seen that the number of the projects increased over years and in 2012, 1620 projects were carried out. It is also determined that the amount of the projects increased by years and in 2012, 195

SODES Project and Sports

The quantitative values of the sports component in SODES projects compared to other components were explained below by being conceptualized by the

865 810 TL was allocated in total. It is observed that state institutions and organizations coordinated the regional projects most (in 2012: 716 projects). It was determined that professional organisations with public institution status carried out the fewest projects (in 2012: 28 projects).

researcher (State Planning Organization, 2013; Eastern Mediterranean Development Agency, 2013; Mersin Governorship, 2013).

Table 5. The Distribution of the Number of SODES Projects According to Provinces and Components in 2008

Province	Component				Total (N)
	Social Inclusion (N)	Employment (N)	Culture-Art and Sports (N)		
			Culture-Art (N)	Sports (N)	
Adıyaman	13	18	19	38	88
Batman	16	6	12	8	42
Diyarbakır	24	6	17	6	53
Gaziantep	11	12	6	8	37
Kilis	11	9	11	5	36
Mardin	6	14	6	5	31
Siirt	15	3	11	5	34
Şanlıurfa	21	12	24	10	67
Şırnak	3	1	4	2	10
Total	120	81	110	88	399

When the implementations of SODES project in 2008 are analyzed, it is seen that they were carried out in 9 provinces (Table 5). It is understood that in regard to sports component, the most projects were

carried out in Adıyaman (N=38) and the fewest projects were implemented in Şırnak (N=2). It was determined that sports components were applied with 88 projects in total in 2008.

Table 6. The Distribution of the Number of SODES Projects According to Provinces and Components in 2009

Province	Component				Total (N)
	Social Inclusion (N)	Employment (N)	Culture-Art and Sports (N)		
			Culture-Art (N)	Sports (N)	
Adıyaman	44	18	36	31	129
Batman	26	15	16	10	67
Diyarbakır	30	14	14	14	72
Gaziantep	33	25	12	16	86
Kilis	27	19	23	11	80
Mardin	59	12	21	19	111
Siirt	27	26	28	7	88
Şanlıurfa	50	28	35	10	123
Şırnak	12	3	5	2	22
Total	308	160	190	120	778

When the implementations of SODES project in 2009 are analyzed, it is seen that they were carried out in 9 provinces (Table 6). As it was in 2008, in regard to sports component, the most projects were carried out in Adıyaman (N=31)

and the fewest projects were implemented in Şırnak (N=2). It is observed that total sports components increased when compared to 2008 in 2009 (N=120).

Table 7. The Distribution Of The Number of SODES Projects According To Provinces and Components in 2010

Province	Bileşen				Total (N)
	Social Inclusion (N)	Employment (N)	Culture-Art and Sports (N)		
			Culture-Art (N)	Sports (N)	
Adıyaman	22	1	25	19	67
Ağrı	15	12	11	17	55
Ardahan	10	1	6	8	25
Batman	25	12	14	6	57
Bayburt	10	7	5	3	25
Bingöl	18	9	15	9	51
Bitlis	28	7	11	17	63
Diyarbakır	23	11	13	10	57
Elazığ	20	11	5	8	44
Erzincan	19	8	5	9	41
Erzurum	25	7	15	10	57
Gaziantep	37	19	10	11	77
Gümüşhane	16	4	5	9	34
Hakkari	18	9	5	13	45
Iğdır	14	2	4	6	26
Kars	15	5	6	14	40
Kilis	16	9	3	13	41
Malatya	27	13	18	22	80
Mardin	20	4	6	11	41
Muş	9	6	9	14	38
Siirt	28	3	9	7	47
Şanlıurfa	40	14	10	9	73
Şırnak	15	3	3	1	22
Tunceli	11	10	6	3	30
Van	20	8	15	23	66
Total	501	195	234	272	1202

When the implementations of SODES project in 2010 are analyzed, it is seen that they were carried out in 25 provinces (Table 7). It is understood that in regard to sports component, the most projects were carried out in Van (N=23) and the

fewest projects were implemented in Şırnak (N=1). It was observed that 1202 SODES projects were carried out in total and 272 of these projects were related to sports components in 2010.

Table 8. The Distribution Of The Number of SODES Projects According To Provinces and Components in 2011

Province	Component				Total (N)
	Social Inclusion (N)	Employment (N)	Culture-Art and Sports (N)		
			Culture-Art (N)	Sports (N)	
Adıyaman	30	-	20	18	68
Ağrı	26	2	17	15	60
Ardahan	19	1	11	15	46
Batman	40	7	21	14	82
Bayburt	11	13	17	9	50
Bingöl	24	14	13	16	67
Bitlis	28	2	13	12	55
Diyarbakır	36	6	24	8	74
Elazığ	32	14	3	11	60
Erzincan	22	15	12	8	57
Erzurum	42	11	18	16	87
Gaziantep	56	16	21	13	106
Gümüşhane	21	10	14	13	58
Hakkari	27	15	13	17	72
İğdır	10	1	13	3	27
Kars	17	5	22	9	53
Kilis	28	5	10	7	50
Malatya	57	32	30	20	139
Mardin	30	-	8	14	52
Muş	19	7	15	19	60
Siirt	32	2	12	10	56
Şanlıurfa	39	7	25	18	89
Şırnak	18	8	4	4	34
Tunceli	10	9	13	10	42
Van	26	7	21	33	97
Adana	-	-	-	7	39
Mersin	-	-	-	2	25
Hatay	-	-	-	15	52
Kahramanmaraş	-	-	-	8	41
Osmaniye	-	-	-	6	32
Total	690	209	390	370	1659

When the implementations of SODES project in 2011 are analyzed, it is seen that they were carried out in 30 provinces (Table 8). It is understood that in regard to sports component, the most projects were carried out in Van (N=33) and the

fewest projects were implemented in Mersin (N=2). It is seen that 370 projects among 1659 projects implemented in 2011 were carried out as sports component.

Table 9. The Distribution Of The Number Of SODES Projects According To Provinces and Components In 2012

Province	Component				Total (N)
	Social Inclusion (N)	Employment (N)	Culture-Art and Sports (N)		
			Culture-Art (N)	Sports (N)	
Adıyaman	32	1	13	6	52
Ağrı	27	10	14	18	69
Ardahan	15	6	9	5	35
Batman	39	7	18	8	72
Bayburt	8	3	6	8	25
Bingöl	23	7	6	14	50
Bitlis	26	3	14	11	54
Diyarbakır	55	5	10	7	77
Elazığ	36	7	7	11	61
Erzincan	20	10	3	7	40
Erzurum	41	5	11	9	66
Gaziantep	53	8	22	17	100
Gümüşhane	17	4	7	11	39
Hakkari	34	4	15	10	63
İğdır	13	4	20	11	48
Kars	17	2	10	13	42
Kilis	18	5	13	4	40
Malatya	46	4	17	8	75
Mardin	29	2	3	5	39
Muş	26	5	8	19	58
Siirt	23	4	8	4	39
Şanlıurfa	43	7	9	6	65
Şırnak	20	-	3	-	23
Tunceli	19	4	11	10	44
Van	36	2	26	5	69
Adana	-	-	-	7	43
Mersin	-	-	-	7	51
Hatay	-	-	-	-	79
Kahramanmaraş	-	-	-	19	63
Osmaniye	-	-	-	-	43
Total	716	119	283	260	1378

When the implementations of SODES project in 2012 are analyzed, it is seen that they were carried out in 30 provinces (Table 9). It is understood that in regard to sports component, the most projects were carried out in Muş and

Kahramanmaraş (N=23) and the fewest projects were implemented in Kilis and Siirt (N=4). When 2012 SODES projects were analyzed, it was observed that 260 projects among 1378 projects were carried out as sports component.

RESULTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Sports have an important place in the prospering economy of the world. In Turkey, private sectors and non-governmental organisations as well as all the organizations related to sports should carry out the investments that are planned by utilizing this feature of sports in the fields of regional development

without ignoring the opportunities given by sports sector. Among the targets considered for regional development, sportive resources should be dealt with rationally and these resources should be used for regional economy by making use of economical and sectoral features of sport (Devecioğlu and Sarıkaya, 2005; 2-9). In the light of the definitions above,

following evaluations could be done in the scope of SODES.

When a general evaluation of socio-economical level of the provinces included in SODES project is done, there are usually the provinces with low socio-economical levels. In addition, it is seen that the project is also carried out in the provinces with metropolis status. It is observed that the general population in Turkey is 76 481 847 and the total population of these provinces is 21 153 031. In the next years, putting SODES projects into practice in other provinces in addition to these ones will contribute significantly to the social development of the country.

It is seen that SODES applications started with 9 provinces in and they reached 30 provinces in 2012 with an increase by years. In regard to sports component , in 2008, 88 projects out of 399 projects, in 2009, 120 projects out of 778 projects, in 2010, 272 projects out of 1202 projects, in 2011, 370 projects out of 1659 projects and in 2012, 260 projects out of 1378 projects were carried out as a sport project. Accordingly, in the context of sports component, project fetishism in the sector of sports should be developed in order to raise the number in provinces. Therefore, relevant institutions and organisations should work in this direction.

Significant studies should be carried out to increase the quality and quantity of SODES projects. Some regulations should be done in the scope of the application. Although there is a prominent progress in terms of social development in Turkey, it is seen that there are still serious problems. As a result, sport is in a close relation with social development as stated above. It should be remembered that sports provide unity among individuals and social cohesion. Therefore, some suggestions are given to increase the standards of the projects carried out for social development qualitatively and quantitatively;

- The priorities should be determined in provinces in the context of components by the Ministry of Development and these components should be supported.
- Essential training should be given to the ones who carry out the project and have technical inabilities.
- Governorships should take precautions against institutions/organisations that could not sustain the projects.
- To have minimum differences among provinces included in SODES project, procedures and principles should be introduced clearly.
- After sport component projects are completed, the results should be observed and evaluated.

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