

The Sportsman Ship Orientation of Generation Z

Onur AKYÜZ¹, Serhat BİLEN²

¹Dicle University, Diyarbakır, Türkiye
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7631-460X>

²Dicle University, Diyarbakır, Türkiye
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3931-0404>

Email: onurakyuz1986@gmail.com, serhatbilen.94@gmail.com

Type: Research Article (Received: 11.11.2023 – Accepted: 22.06.2024)

Abstract

In the research, it is purposed to analyze the sportsmanship orientation of the Z generation individuals born between 2000-2004 in terms of some variables. This research is a study that aims to examine some demographic characteristics (gender, age, sports club membership, regular exercise) and sportsmanship orientation of the Z generation individuals born between 2000-2004. The sample of the study consists of 233 Z generation individuals, 115 female and 118 men. As it is a means of collected information in the research; Developed by Vallerand, Briere, Blanchart and Provencher (1997), the original Development and Validation of the Multidimensional Sportpersonship Orientations Scale (MSOS) and the Turkish adaptation of Gülfem Sezen Balçıkanlı (2010) was applied. The obtained data were examined by using the SPSS 22 package program. Percentage, frequency and mean values were used in the descriptive analyzes of the demographic characteristics of the participants in our study. "T-Test" was used for samples in the analysis of paired groups, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests were used in the comparative analysis of three or more groups, and Post-Hoc tests were used to determine which groups the differences originated from. As a result of the tests, it was seen that the sportsmanship orientation of the Z generation individuals born between the years 2000-2004 was at the "Medium" (79,36) level. In the base dimensions of "conforming to social norms, obedience to rules and management and showing respect for the other competitors", "Medium" sportsmanship orientations of the Z generation individuals were observed, and "High" level of sportsmanship orientation was observed in the "responsibility in sports" sub-dimension.

Keywords: Generation Z, Sportsmanship Orientation, Sportsmanship

Introduction

The sports world has also taken its share from the developments and innovations in many fields in today's world. Sport, which emerged with an amateur structure, has started to find many opportunities to take steps towards professionalization. In addition to providing individuals with healthy living habits, sports sometimes appear as an activity that includes immoral and unsportsmanlike behaviors due to the level of struggle it contains. Such negative behaviors that we encounter are shown as ordinary actions.

From the past to the present, sports events have attracted great interest by the communities and have maintained their popularity in every period. As a result of the pressure of the spectators, media and managers in the sports environments of the athletes and coaches, who have important roles in the performance of sports, immoral competition environments are formed. This kind of immoral behavior that occurs in the competition areas where these competitive environments are present or that is done consciously affects all the elements in the sport negatively (Kavussanu, 2019). Sport; It is a social environment that requires communication, interaction and relationship between the individuals involved. In this environment, we can see positive and negative behaviors in moral terms. In addition to positive behaviors such as helping the downed opponent to uphold, encouraging the teammate who made a mistake, congratulating the opponent regardless of the result, there are also negative behaviors such as deliberately injuring the opponent, using bad words, provoking the opponent or the stands (Kavussanu, 2008).

While the concept of sportsmanship initially appeared as the respect shown by the individual to the person in front of us, today it is accepted as a principle that allows the game to be played honestly in all sports branches and at every stage (Pehlivan, 2004). The concept of sportsmanship; It includes features such as being calm, self-controlling, sincere, not being condescending towards the opponent, being patient, having self-confidence, being respectful to the truths and thoughts of other individuals. When we look at the concept of sportsmanship in general, we can see it as showing attitudes and behaviors in accordance with sports ethics. As a result of attitudes and behaviors focused only on winning, sportsmanship may lose its effect on individuals (Günesen, 2022).

Sportsmanship; It can be expressed as a combination of moral and ethical rules, the philosophy of sports and the rules of the game (Koç, 2017). With another definition, sportsmanship can also be defined as behaviors that are compatible with the soul of sports (Stornes & Bru, 2002). In general, the concept of fairplay as mentioned above is interrelated to normative standards based on the socio-moral relation in sports. That fairplay is the whole of virtuous behaviors that reveal behaviors that are not contrary to the spirit of sports (Balçıkanlı & Yıldırım, 2011). Showing virtuous behavior against immoral situations frequently encountered in competitions, sportsmanship manifests itself with the concept of "fair-play" around the world. When it comes to sports as the international common denominator, "fair-play" has been accepted as the equivalent of sportsmanship and gentlemanly concepts (Varlık, 2021). Sportsmanship; It has been in the field of experts for many years. Although it was considered as a sociological concept in the past, in today's sports, the movements that lead the athletes to sportsmanship or move away from sportsmanship are the subject of examination (Abad, 2010).

An individual with a sportsmanlike personality has traits such as good morals, self-respect and patriotism, which is both physically strong and has the highest level of courage. A sportsman must have the highest physical ability. It is one of the characteristics that sportsmen should have, not accepting an undeserved victory against their opponent, fighting

against it and losing if necessary (Konter, 2006). An individual with a sense of sportsmanship avoids actions that will belittle his opponent as a result of his victory, experiences his joy in moderation as a result of the victory he has won, and knows that he should congratulate his opponent whether he wins or loses (Voigt, 1998). Ethics and sportsmanship trainings are given to individuals starting from a young age, within the family, at all levels of education and in the sports clubs they attend, and the probability of these individuals to behave in accordance with sportsmanship in sports competitions increases. (Günesen, 2022).

There are three different theoretical approaches regarding how the concept of sportsmanship should be understood. The first of these approaches is sociocognitive theory. In this theory, there is modeling and reinforcement that determines which behavior is appropriate and which is not appropriate for athletes in competitive situations. In the second approach, concepts in structural development models and especially moral logic are mentioned. It shows the possible effects on aggression by suggesting similar orientations that establish the relationship of an individual's ability to agree with the concept of sportsmanship through the moral dialog channel. The last of these theories is the sociopsychological theory. The concept of sportsmanship also has a dimension that takes the sociopsychological approach as an example. The concept of sportsmanship in sociopsychological approach; It appears under three main headings as sportsmanship orientation, development of sportsmanship orientation and attitudes towards sportsmanship (Chantal & Bernache-Assolant 2003). Vallerand and Losier (1994) explain sociopsychological theory as the possible relationship between individuals' sportsmanship behaviors and personal decisions.

It is seen that scientific studies on generational differences are made on the classification of 4 different generations. Classification of these generations:

- ✓ Baby Boomer Generation (humans of 1946 to 1964)
- ✓ Generation X (humans of 1965 to 1980)
- ✓ Generation Y (humans of 1980 to 2000)

They appear as the Z generation (individuals born in and after the year 2000) (Twenge, Campell, Hoffman & Lance, 2010).

This study is a research on Z generation individuals. The basic goal of the study is to analyze the level of sportsmanship orientation levels of the Z generation.

Material and Method

This study is a cross-sectional survey type descriptive research in which quantitative research techniques are applied. Descriptive research is generally done to illuminate a given situation, to reveal possible relationships between events, and to evaluate them within the framework of standards. descriptive research; They are studies that allow a situation to be explained as carefully and completely as possible. Scanning model; participants' views on an event or subject, or their skills, attitudes, interests, abilities, etc. These are studies conducted with large sample groups in which the characteristics of the students are determined (Büyüköztürk, Çakmak, Akgün, Karadeniz & Demirel, 2014).

Working group

The population of the research consists of individuals born in and after 2000 and over the age of 18. A total of 233 individuals, 115 female ($\bar{x} = 19.89$) and 118 ($\bar{x} = 20.22$) men, selected by criterion sampling method from this universe, were included in the study.

Data Collection Form

In the research, demographic information form developed by the analyst and the Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale (MDBS) were put to use as info collection forms. The MLSS was developed by Vallerand et al. (1997). The Turkish validity and reliability study was conducted by Sezen Balçıkanlı (2010), and the MDSS is a 5-point Likert-type scale comprised of 20 units and 4 sub-dimensions. The internal consistency coefficient values of the MLSYÖ for this study; Conforming to Social Norms 0.87; Obedience to Rules and Management 0.81; Commitment to Responsibilities in Sports 0.88; Showing Respect for the other Competitors is 0.79.

Data Collection

The data of the study were gathered in Diyarbakir city center in 2022. Before applying the data collection forms to the volunteers over the age of 18 who participated in our study, it was reported that the application was related to sportsmanship orientation, names were not requested in the forms, and the answers given would only be evaluated within the framework of the scientific study. By stating the importance of the answers to the questions asked, the participants were encouraged to take part in the research voluntarily. The form was completed in an average of 8 minutes.

Analysis of Data

The analysis of the data was made in the SPSS 22.0 package program. The error level of the data was taken as 0.05. The normality distribution of the data was determined as a result of the skewness and kurtosis tests (Büyüköztürk, 2012). Additionally, descriptive statistics, independent sample t-test and one-track analysis of variance were put to use to analyze the data. In addition, Cronbach Alpha value was calculated to determine the reliability of the scale. Result of the analysis of the Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale, the internal reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) value was found to be 0.95 and the internal reliability coefficient values in the sub-dimensions of the scale; It was calculated as 0.92 in the sub-dimension of compliance with social norms, 0.86 in the sub-dimension of obedience to rules and management, 0.88 in the sub-dimension of commitment to responsibilities in sports, and 0.88 in the sub-dimension of showing respect for the other competitors.

Findings

Z generation individuals who were born between 2000-2004; The results obtained in the research, which purposed to define the sportsmanship orientation ranges of gender, age, regular exercise status and club membership status, by means of the Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale, are as follows.

The statistics of the demographic information of the volunteer participants participating in the research, which purposes to measure the sportsmanship orientation stages of the Z generation, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic Information of Generation Z Individuals Taking part in the Study

Variable	Groups	n	%
Gender	Female	115	49.4
	Male	118	50.6
	Total	233	100
Age	18	53	22.7
	19	43	18.5
	20	40	17.2
	21	52	22.3
	22	45	19.3
	Total	233	100
Regular Exercise Status	Yes	121	51.9
	No	112	48.1
	Total	233	100
Club Membership	Yes	87	37.3
	No	146	62.7
	Total	233	100

The results of the answers given by the Z generation individuals to the multidimensional sportsmanship orientation scale, which has sub-dimensions of conforming to social norms, obedience to rules and management, commitment to responsibilities in sports, and showing respect for other competitors, for the gender variable, are shown as in Table 2.

Table 2: T-Test Results of the Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale of Generation Z Individuals by Gender Variable

Scale and Sub-Dimensions	Gender	n	x	ss	t	df	P
Compliance with Social Norms	Female	115	19.77	5,165	1,688	231	0.710
	Male	118	18.64	5,051			
Respect for Rules and Management	Female	115	20.16	4,084	2,053	231	0.999
	Male	118	19.06	4,075			
Commitment to Responsibilities in Sport	Female	115	21.50	4,208	-0.074	231	0.945
	Male	118	21.53	3,634			
Respect for the Opponent	Female	115	19.84	4,719	2,414	231	0.025*
	Male	118	18.27	5,205			
Multidimensional Scale of Sportsmanship Orientation (Total)	Female	115	81.26	15,108	1,879	231	0.305
	Male	118	77.50	15,434			

*p<0.05

As a result of the statistical analyzes (t-test for two different samples) in Table 2; The gender variable of generation Z individuals born between 2000-2004 was determined by compliance with social norms ($p = 0.71 > 0.05$), obedience to rules and management ($p = 0.999 > 0.05$) and commitment to responsibilities in sports ($p = 0.945 > 0.05$) sub-dimensions did not differ significantly. It was observed there had been an important divergence on behalf of female in the sub-dimension of respect for the opponent ($p = 0.025 < 0.05$) of the gender variable. However, when we look at the total of the scale ($p = 0.305 > 0.05$), it cannot be seen an important difference between two genders.

The answers of the Z generation individuals to the multidimensional sportsmanship orientation scale, which has sub-dimensions of compliance with social norms, obedience to rules and management, commitment to responsibilities in sports, and showing respect for the other competitors, show a significant difference in terms of the variable of regular exercise status. is also located.

Table 3: Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale T-Test Results According to the Regular Exercise Status of Generation Z Individuals

Scale and Sub-Dimensions	Regular Exercise	n	x	ss	t	df	P
Conforming to Social Norms	Yes	121	18.81	5,229	-1,187	231	0.747
	No	112	19.61	5,007			
Obedience to Rules and Management	Yes	121	19.35	4,016	-0.980	231	0.789
	No	112	19.88	4,205			
Commitment to Responsibilities in Sport	Yes	121	21.77	3,480	1,027	231	0.036*
	No	112	21.24	4,344			
Respect for the Opponent	Yes	121	18.85	4,813	-0.618	231	0.524
	No	112	19.26	5,253			
Multidimensional Scale of Sportsmanship Orientation (Total)	Yes	121	78.78	14,822	-0.598	231	0.867
	No	112	79.98	15,959			

*p<0.05

For the statistical analyzes (t-test for two different samples); The regular exercise status of the Z generation individuals born between 2000-2004 was found in the sub-dimension of conforming to social norms ($p = 0.747 > 0.05$), obedience to rules and management ($p = 0.789 > 0.05$) and respect for the opponent ($p = 0.524 > 0, 05$), there was no clear difference in sub-dimensions. No important divergence was seen on behalf of those who regularly exercise in the sub-dimension of regular exercise status in commitment to responsibilities in sports ($p = 0.036 < 0.05$). However, when we look at the total of the scale ($p = 0.867 > 0.05$), no clear difference was seen according to regular exercise status.

The results of the t-test conducted to determine whether the answers of the Z generation individuals to the multidimensional sportsmanship orientation scale, which has sub-dimensions of conforming to social norms, obedience to rules and management, commitment to responsibilities in sports, and showing respect for the other competitors, show a significant difference in terms of club membership status variable, are given in Table 4. shown.

Table 4: T-Test Results of the Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale by the Variable of Club Membership Status of Generation Z Members

Scale and Sub-Dimensions	Club Membership	n	x	ss	t	df	P
Compliance with Social Norms	Yes	87	18.47	5,378	-1,665	231	0.191
	No	146	19.62	4,941			

Respect for Rules and Management	Yes	87	19.20	3,824	-1,164	231	0.479
	No	146	19.84	4,262			
Commitment to Responsibilities in Sport	Yes	87	21.71	3,399	0.593	231	0.113
	No	146	21.40	4,206			
Respect for the Opponent	Yes	87	18.41	4,931	-1,490	231	0.450
	No	146	19.42	5,055			
Multidimensional Scale of Sportsmanship Orientation (Total)	Yes	87	77.79	14,975	-0.598	231	0.567
	No	146	80.29	15,557			

As a result of the t-test; The club membership status of the Z generation individuals born between 2000-2004, conforming to social norms ($p = 0.191 > 0.05$), obedience to rules and management ($p = 0.479 > 0.05$), commitment to responsibilities in sports ($p = 0.113 > 0.05$) and showing respect for the opponent sub-dimension ($p = 0.450 > 0.05$), no clear difference had been seen in the sub-dimensions. When we look at the total of the scale ($p = 0.450 > 0.05$), no clear difference had been seen according to club membership status.

In Table 5, it is seen the outcomes of the One-Way Analysis of Variance (One-Way ANOVA) test, which was carried out to define whether the responses of the Z generation individuals to the multidimensional sportsmanship orientation scale differ significantly in regard to the age variable.

Table 5: ANOVA Test Results of Multidimensional Sportsmanship Orientation Scale by Age Variable of Generation Z Individuals

Scale	Age	n	x	ss	F	P	Post Hoc
Multidimensional Scale of Sportsmanship Orientation (Total)	18 (1)	53	85.15	14,156	4,190	0.003*	1-4
	19 (2)	43	79.26	12,128			
	20 (3)	40	79.53	13,788			
	21 (4)	52	73.21	17,993			
	22 (5)	45	79.58	15,409			

* $p < 0.05$

According to the statistical analyzes (Anova test); An important difference was seen in the responses of generation Z individuals born between 2000-2004 to the multidimensional sportsmanship orientation scale in regard to the age variable. For the test results, an important difference was observed between the ages of 18 and 21, in favor of individuals aged 18 years.

Discussion and Conclusion

Evaluating the generations universally and focusing especially on the younger generation necessitates the examination of the sportsmanship behaviors of the Z generation. The Z generation, which is the subject of discussion in terms of social life, which is digitalized as a result of technological developments, both in terms of clothing and artistic perspectives, is the most discussed generation today. It is a necessity to look in detail at the definitions and revealing the lifelines for the generations that are shaped according to the norms of the culture in which they were born (Yelkikalan, Akatay, Yıldırım, Karadeniz, Can, Koncagül & Eray, 2010). These days, it is very vital to define and shape the Z generation and to determine its cultural place in society (Kırık & Köyüstü, 2018).

When we look at the statistical analysis, statistically, it cannot be seen a difference in regard to the gender, regular exercise status and club membership variables of the Z generation, but a divergence could be seen in terms of the age variable. In terms of gender variable, female have more average than men. A statistically clear divergence was also seen in the sub-dimension of "Respect to the Competitor" in terms of the sub-dimensions of the sportsmanship orientation scale according to the gender variable of the participants. Also, the average of "Respect to the Rival" of female is higher than that of men. Contrary to our study, Gürpınar and Kurşun's (2013) study on 'basketball and football players' sportsmanship orientations found that the averages of males were higher than female participants. Gümüş (2019) found in their study that men are more prone to stiffness than female participants. In this context, the results of the research show parallelism with the literature.

In our study, there was not a clear difference in sportsmanship orientation according to the variable of regular exercise status. However, in the sub-dimension of commitment to responsibilities in sports of the multidimensional sportsmanship scale, a significant difference was observed between the participants who exercised regularly and those who did not exercise regularly. In parallel with our study, in the study of Gümüş (2019) on "the sportsmanship orientation of generation x", it was determined that the participants who exercised regularly had a higher average than those who did not exercise regularly. Çetinkaya and Ayhan (2019) also did the same observation with ours that shows no important divergence between students who exercise regularly and those who do not exercise regularly in their study on students' sportsmanship orientation.

For the result of statistical analysis, not a difference was observed according to the club membership status variable. Contrary to our study, Kahya (2020) found that the average of licensed athletes was higher in the sub-dimensions of "conforming to social norms and commitment to responsibilities in sports" in his study on licensed and unlicensed youth. In parallel with our study, Gümüş (2019) did not observe a statistically significant difference between participants who are members of sports clubs and those who are not members of sports clubs.

In our study, when the age variable was analyzed, there could be found a statistically important difference between the ages of 18 and 21 in the multidimensional sportsmanship orientation scale. In their research with secondary school students, Altun and Güvendi (2019) found that, in parallel with our study, the average of sportsmanship orientation of the participants whose classes increased statistically decreased. In the study of Türkmen and Varol (2015), it had been seen no statistically significant difference among the participants when the grade levels of the students were examined in parallel with our study. This result supports our study.

As a result; It can be said that the variables of gender, exercise status and club membership do not have an effect on the sportsmanship orientation levels of the Z generation individuals, but the age variable affects the level of sportsmanship orientation. According to the answers given by the Z generation individuals participating in our study on the scale, it can be said that the sportsmanship orientation levels are moderate. However, when we look at the sub-dimensions of the scale, it can be said that the Z generation has a high tendency towards commitment to responsibilities in sports.

** This article was presented as an oral presentation at the 6th International Eurasian Sports, Education and Society Congress.*

REFERENCES

- Abad, D. (2010). Sportsmanship, Sport, Ethics and Philosophy, 4(1), 27-41.
- Altun, M., & Güvendi, B. (2019). Ortaokul öğrencilerinin beden eğitimi ve spor dersi sportmenlik davranışlarının bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmesi. *OPUS International Journal of Society Researches*, 11(18), 2224-2240.
- Balçıkınlı, G., Yıldırım, İ. (2006). Beden eğitimi öğretmen adaylarının sportmenlik ve profesyonellik arasında ikilem barındıran somut örnek olaylara yaklaşımlarının değerlendirilmesi. *Gazi Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bilimleri Dergisi*, 11(3), 3-14.
- Büyüköztürk, Ş., Çakmak, E., Akgün, Ö.E. Karadeniz, Ş., Demirel, F. (2014). *Bilimsel Araştırma Yöntemleri*. Ankara: Pegem A Yayıncılık.
- Chantal Y, Bernache-Assolant I. A (2003). Prospective analysis of self-determined sport motivation and sportpersonship orientations. *athletic insight. The Online Journal of Sport Psychology* 5(4).
- Çetinkaya, T., & Ayhan, R. Spor bölümlerinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin sportmenlik yönelim düzeylerinin farklı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi. 2019 Taras Shevchenko 4th International Congress on Social Sciences İzmir, TURKEY.
- Gümüş, H. (2019). X kuşağında sportmenlik yönelimi. *OPUS Uluslararası Toplum Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 10(17), 738-755.
- Günesen, İ. (2022). Elit düzey boksörlerin müsabaka öncesi kaygı durumları ile sportmenlik yönelim düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi. *Bartın Üniversitesi Yüksek Lisans Tezi*. 16.
- Gürpınar, B., & Kurşun, S. (2013). Basketbolcuların ve futbolcuların sportmenlik yönelimleri. *Mediterranean Journal of Humanities*, 3(1), 171-176.
- Kahya, Y. (2020). Lisanslı spor yapan gençler ile lisanssız spor yapan gençlerin fair play anlayışları. *Düşünce ve Toplum Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 2(2), 52-66.
- Kavussanu, M. (2008). Moral Behaviour in Sport: A Critical Review of the Literature. *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1(2), 124-138.
- Kavussanu, M. (2019). Toward an Understanding of Transgressive Behaviour in Sport: Progress and Prospects. *Psychology of Sport And Exercise*, 42, 33-39.
- Kırık, A. M., & Köyüstü, S. (2018). Z kuşağı konusunda yapılmış tezlerin içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmesi. *Gümüşhane Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Elektronik Dergisi*, 6(2), 1497-1518.
- Koç, Y. (2017). Beden eğitimi dersinde sportmenlik davranışı kazandırmaya yönelik uygulama önerisi: Küçüklerin oyununda centilmenliğin yapılandırılması (KOCY). *Erzincan Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 15(1), 96-114.

- Konter, E. (2006). "Sporda karşılaşma psikolojisi", Birinci Basım. Ankara, Nobel Yayınları, s. 10-50.
- Pehlivan, Z. (2004). "Fair-play kavramının geliştirilmesinde okul sporunun yeri ve önemi", *Spor metre Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bilimleri Dergisi*, 2 (2): 49-53.
- Stornes, T., Bru, E. (2002). Sportspersonship and perceptions of leadership: an investigation of adolescent handball players' perception of sportspersonship and associations with perceived leadership. *European Journal of Sport Science*. 2(6), 1-15
- Türkmen, M., & Varol, S. (2015). Beden eğitimi ve spor dersinin ortaokul öğrencileri üzerinde sportmenlik davranışı oluşturma etkisinin belirlenmesi: (Bartın İl Örneği). *Uluslararası Güncel Eğitim Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 1(1), 42-64.
- Twenge, J.M., Campell, S.M., Hoffman B.J., Lance C.E. (2010). Generational differences in work value: Leisure and extrinsic value increasing, social and intrinsic value decreasing. *Journal of Management*, 36(5), 1117-1147.
- Vallerand RJ, Losier GF. (1994). Self-Determined motivation and sportsmanship orientation: An assessment of their temporal relationship. *Journal of Sport & Exercise Psychology* 16: 229-245.
- Varlık, Ö. (2021). Lisanslı olarak spor yapan ortaöğretim öğrencilerinin sportmenlik yönelimi düzeylerinin belirlenmesi. Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi Yüksek Lisans Tezi. 2.
- Voigt, D. (1998). "Spor Sosyolojisi", Birinci Basım. İstanbul, Akım Yayınları, s. 7.
- Yelkikalan, N., Akatay, A., Yıldırım, H. M., Karadeniz, Y., Köse, C., Koncagül, Ö. ve Özer, E. (2010). Dünya ve Türkiye üniversitelerinde girişimcilik eğitimi: Karşılaştırmalı bir analiz. *KMÜ Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırma Dergisi*, 12(19), 51-59.