

OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO TURKISH SPORTS MANAGEMENT AND THE CURRENT SITUATION OF SPORTS³

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ABSTRACT

There is a restructuring at the Turkish sport administration and legal regulations are being made in these days. The purpose of this study is to define deputies' opinion about economical, judicial and administrative problems of Turkish sport and to see their suggestions about these problems. Data was collected by interviewing each individual according to qualitative research method. In these study creation sampling method was used which is a purposeful study method. Accordingly sampling of this study is being formed by six volunteer deputies who are members of National Education and Youth Committee and who had been played a sport as an amateur or as a professional. Semi-structured interview techniques were applied to interviewers. The data collected from study was analysed by descriptive analysis technique.

At this study it is emphasised that the federations must be totally autonomy and legal problems must be solved expeditiously. In addition the people who are directing the sports must be well educated people and all these must be done while Turkish sport at the restructuring and after the restructuring process.

Deputies stress that the investment in sports is enough according to the needs but next investments must be done by considering the site specific qualities of area and it must be well planned. Scientific studies must be kept in mind while doing these investments. Moreover investments must be continued and they must not be idle.

Key words: Deputies, Sport Administration, Sport

MİLLETVEKİLLERİNİN TÜRK SPOR YÖNETİMİ VE SPORUN GÜNCEL DURUMUNA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞ VE ÖNERİLERİ

ÖZ

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor yönetiminin yeniden yapılandırıldığı ve yasal düzenlemelerin devam ettiği günümüzde milletvekillerinin Türk Spor Yönetimi hakkında ekonomik, hukuki ve idari konulardaki görüşlerini ve bu konulardaki problemlere ilişkin önerileri belirlemektir. Veriler, nitel araştırma yöntemi doğrultusunda gerçekleştirilen bireysel görüşmeler yoluyla toplanmıştır. Çalışmada amaçlı örneklem yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın örneklemini Milli Eğitim Gençlik ve Spor Komisyonu'na üye, spor ile daha önce amatör veya profesyonel olarak ilgilenmiş ve çalışmamıza gönüllü olarak katılan 6 milletvekili oluşturmaktadır. Görüşmeciler ile yapılandırılmış bir görüşme tekniği uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda, yeni bir yapılanma süreci içerisine girdikten sonra ve yapılanmanın hala devam ettiği Türk Sporunun, hukuksal anlamda eksikliklerinin hızla giderilmesi gerektiği ayrıca federasyonların tam anlamıyla özerkliğin sağlanması gerektiği ek olarak teşkilat içerisinde sporu yöneten insan kaynağının bu konuda eğitim almış kişiler olması gerektiği vurgulanmıştır.

Spora yapılan maddi yatırımların ihtiyaçlar doğrultusunda yeterli olmakla beraber, bundan sonra yapılacak olan spor yatırımlarının bölgeye özgü özellikler göz önünde bulundurularak tamamen planlı ve bilimsel gerçekleştirilmesi ayrıca yapılan yatırımların atıl bırakılmaması gerektiği vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Milletvekilleri, Spor Yönetimi, Spor

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INTRODUCTION

The primary function of sport is to improve economic, social, and the physical and mental health of people with fundamental element of cultural development. In detail, sports can be defined as activities that can facilitate adaptation to the environment by providing skills and abilities giving personal information in order to ensure the formation of the personality and character of development. Services related to sports to deliver on the desired goals by providing human and material resources and the effective use of established policies and implement the decisions is the sports management job¹. Sports management policy for the sports field, is concerned with the activities for the realization of the decisions and goals. In world sports management is carried out in two ways. First of these is to form the volunteer sports associations from a federal form of government, and the second, referral to other services the administration of the sport is to be carried out by the state¹³. When looked at the subject, it is seen that the government has the right to have a say in sports management¹⁰. We see " Sports Management " , in any period of history, can not be isolated in nature from politics, the economy, the society, the law⁷.

Since sports is a very important factor affecting the health of individuals in a society, education, morality, labor production and productivity, while determining the main policy of a society it is a necessary to take into consideration the sports, consisting of functions of all the groups of a society. The Constitution, laws, development plans and government programs in Turkey identifying the objectives and aims of Turkish sports policy and

revealing outlines is the basis of youth and sports policy²⁰.

In this context, the promotion of community sports in our country is discussed in the framework of regulations. Article 59 of the 1982 Constitution is the article that defines the national and international sports policy of Turkish sport's aims and objectives and reveals the outlines¹. In this article The State shall take measures to develop the physical and mental health of Turkish citizens of all ages and encourages the spread of sports among the masses. State protects successful athletes¹⁹. The judgment of the grounds; health services that constitute the protection by building sports a part of your physical health, the means of spread of sports among the masses that will help to ensure this objective is most active, sports not only actively engaged in sports are to be educational and health requirements for the audience sent to live in a medium suitable therapeutic effects are handled by the state for the development of the sport¹.

Parliament's most important task is to put the law as stated in Article 87 of the constitution, to change and lift¹². In this regard, the arrangements to be made to Parliament by law and therefore an important role for the promotion of sports in society is up to members of parliament. Because sports is one of the most important mass phenomenon in the formation of an active and healthy society and members' physical, mental, moral, personality development and character -saving; Parliament needs to develop policies in the restructuring of sports management, and to give importance to the scientific community and to popularize the sport.

In addition, sports can be developed in all aspects by rising to a level that can fulfill its

goals, as well as a good organization, and a matter to be brought to open scientific and objective point of view providing practical side by the existence of overriding strong sports administrator¹¹. This is why research to be conducted has resorted to the Turkish

Sports Management's current economic legal and administrative means in the current thinking and laws that will shape the future of Turkish sports and the lawmakers who have the largest share in removing these laws.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Model

In this study, deputies are considered to be able to reach for more in-depth information on Turkish Sports Management, to collect data " semi-structured interview technique " from qualitative research techniques has been applied.

Sample

The most important parameters that determine the sample of interviews conducted by applying qualitative research methods in the study are members of the National Education Youth and Sports Committee. The study's sample has determined by sampling the extent of purposive sampling method.

The sample of the study contains 6 deputies who are the members of National Education Youth and Sports Committee and interested in sports before professionally or amateurishly.

Data Collection Tool

Individual interviews: In this study; data were collected through individual interviews with 6 deputies. The general topic of the questions asked in the purpose of the research and interviews in accordance with the theoretical framework of the research are as follows: Turkish Sports Management's opinions on legal and administrative sense and suggestions concerning these issues . Individual interviews lasted between 45-60 minutes. Also in the interview, with the permission of the participants a voice recorder used. MPs are desired to fill Information and Consent Form, from the beginning of the meeting, stating the purpose of the research and how the data will be used.

Data Analysis

the text of the interview obtained has been protected and used by the researcher. Collected data were summarized and interpreted and analyzed with descriptive analysis technique.

RESULTS

In this study, 6 members of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey National Education, Culture , Youth and Sports Deputy Commissioner participated. Information about the participants and demographic characteristics are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Demographic Information about MPs who attended to the interview

	AGE	SEX	EDUCATION	TERM OF OFFICE	OCCUPATION BEFORE	BRANCH
K1	55	M	DOCTORATE	2 YEARS	ACADEMICIAN MANAGER	BADMINTON BASKETBALL
K2	53	M	DOCTORATE	2 YEARS	ACADEMICIAN MANAGER	-----
K3	49	M	DOCTORATE	2 YEARS	TEACHER MANAGER	SWIMMING
K4	59	M	DOCTORATE	2 YEARS	ACADEMICIAN MANAGER	FOOTBALL
K5	50	M	UNDERGRADUATE	6 YEARS	TEACHERMANAGER	SURFING
K6	63	M	UNDERGRADUATE	2 YEARS	TEACHERMANAGER	FOOTBALL

Age distribution of 6 MPs joined our research ranged from 49 to 63. All of our deputies who participated in our survey are male. 3 deputies participated in the research has a PhD degree while others are a licence holder . The term of office of 5 deputies is 2 years and one deputy's is 6 years. When we

Question asked in the first of the seven question was about the current status of Turkish Sports. Participants can briefly reflect his views on two Turkish Sports Management. **"Today the government has made the sports more problematic. Through assignments away from the merit problems has grown steadily down from the beginning.**

Federations that should be autonomous is still in the hands of the government . There are political parties in all of the management team. As a result of scanda, the real problem is being tried to be solved by changing the regulations instead of the people who are away from merit"

Our other question was about the Turkish financial investments in Sports. The responses have varied. Overall, the sport is

look at other professions MPs have done before 3 of them performed as both teacher and administrator in various institutions. 3 MPs has made both academics as well as management. Sports they are interested in varies with eachother, just a MP is not interested in any sport .

enough in terms of investments and investments are mentioned in the budgetary framework. We can add the following comments of the participants 1 in this question . **"Turkey has come to a level that will host the Olympics . There are material and Sports Facilities. What is important here is to be able to fill the plants or Turkey is doing advanced moves as much as westren countries"**.

Participant 1 in this question on legal structure of Turkish sports: **"We have a serious problem with the legal structure of Turkish sports. Clubs law needs to be made as soon as possible and elimination of violence and irregularities and match-fixing laws should be updated"** Participants 4, for the same question , **"A law is being made without considering the basis of any problem**

and the sociological and other dimensions of the trouble. Other dimensions must not be ignored and it is not meant to be an autonomous to name so-called autonomous federations as autonomous. It is essential to ensure the mental transformation”.

The opinions about the administrative structure of Turkish sports is that Headquarters and in the provinces have serious problems and restructuring needs to be corrected, also participant 1 , **“there are serious problems regarding the professionalism and amateurism in Turkey. While the provincial administrative structure needs strengthening, the central structure has been strengthened . Headquarters have a serious shortage of administrative structure. This shortage can be solved to transfer some powers to the provinces”**. In addition, the participant 2 **“Unauthorized and unrelated persons brought to management positions. Administrative structure distortions by people who have nothing to do with sports. It is a very natural result”**

Questions asked about duties of managers on the success of the Turkish sport has been answered in the same way, and “merit” term continuous pass . Participant 1 in the answer would appear to support it. **“Once administrators will read in school sports, we need to people having knowledge of sports and so I believe the sport will be more successful”**.

In cause failure to take Turkey's 2020 Olympic Games, the views of the participant 6 is expressed as follows. **“Olympics means not only do the plants or the Olympic village, such as the stadium, but also the governer of the country should**

make ideas and religious free in the country” . “Wrong attitude taken by the government in Gezi event is the subject . In such a situation will not want to send any country athletes”. The same question to participant 1 **“Turkey's newly democratizing country, we can add such problems as failed coup, Balyoz, Ay Işığı, Ergenekon and Sarı Kız and traffic jam in our country and the religion cooperation”**.

Grand National Assembly of Turkey National Education, Culture, Youth and Sports Committee members presented different ideas and alternatives on Turkish sport's growth and developmen. These are; Sport is again to go to a different structure and that should revive the spirit of amateur can be supported with these words by the participant 4. **“Turkey needs a restructuring and amateur sports spirit should also revive”**.

Another method stating different ideas and proposals in terms of training athletes have stressed the need to ensure the continuity of merit and ought to be followed, and we can remove it from the words of participant 1. **“Federation president and GSB managers will be within the sports, the athletes train for younger children needs to be directed according the determination of the anthropometric characteristics and sport”**.

Participant 3 recommends , **“Turkey Sports Experts Map should be meda by the board andin investment and training athletes should benefit from these maps. For example: While Erzurum's altitude is 1950,Edirne's is 41. When we look at the past, athletes from high altitude, while the swimming branch is more successful in Edirne whose altitude is lower”**.

DISCUSSION

In this study, views on Turkish Sports Management and problems of the MPs who attended the meeting have been identified. The results are interpreted and proposals have been made in the light of this information.

From the Table 1 it can be seen 3 of 6 MPs who participated in our research doctorate other 3 is a graduate of the license. Lawmakers have previous teaching profession, general reputation was also made in the management. As with the overall educational level of the deputies are in the upper level. This could make contribution to education as well as to the sports.

In addition, except as an MP, 5 MP amateurs are interested in the sport branch. In many studies football are usually perceived as their first ⁹. However, this research, it can say they are different from each sport they're interested in.

we receive the deputies views on the current situation of the Turkish Sports and they say sports and politics should not be intertwined. Şahin and İmamoğlu (2011) in his research "sports should be independent of political institutions"¹⁵ results illustrate parallel to each other.

Generally, all our MPs who participated in our study, emphasize that Turkish Sports 's financial investment is sufficient in accordance with the requirements also have been in agreement on the need for prevention remain idle of investments. Also Yetim at al., (2007) in their study, already unable to provide the efficient continuous and extensive use of inadequate state-owned facility, given the competition and

training has been observed that left discarded outside the restricted hours¹. In this respect, with different opinions about the investments made since 2007 are adequate in terms of on the needs, it could be said that the agreed facilities remaining idle.

Deputies involved in all of our research for Turkish Sports 's legal dimension are all agree and emphasize the shortcomings of the legal aspects of Turkish Sports. Likewise Güngörmüş and Yılmaz, (2007) in his study lawmakers should not only make law but also can make an important contribution in helping sports to have healthier structure⁹. "It could be said that laws considered on should be reviewed taking the feasibility into account. Likewise, legal problems continues in autonomous federations. Erturan and Yenel, (2004) According to a survey conducted by the Federation Presidents stated that legislation relating to sport responded moderately to the requirements⁶. In the intervening time during according to the report published by, Federations autonomy; freed from the central government's influence and guidance, had the capacity to put the rules itself but because of both their applications and attitude and the declaration of autonomy of the club the requirements of autonomy was not be established. Therefore, It is considered that all the elements should show the necessary effort and behavior to provide administrative and financial autonomy ¹⁶.

Colakoglu and Erturan (2009), according to their survey although in the law of the federation they has been said to be autonomous, in particular have to prepare the status of the federation in accordance

with the status envisaged by the General Directorate of Youth, an autonomous federation of the Directorate General against the verdict of the criminal or disciplinary boards Arbitration Board will be established to be able to be challenged to be subject to the supervision of the Ministry is bound by the Directorate General of all activities and operations of the autonomous federation, it reveals the existence of a full and true meaning of autonomy. Therefore, in reality these federations "semi-autonomous" would not be incorrect to express. In accordance with decisions taken in the past to today, problems in legal structure of sports organization are said to continue both in the eyes of the ministry and autonomous federations ⁴.

It can be said that the lack of reconstruction in the root of the administrative structure of Turkish sports should be revised. Parliamentary Research Report, (2011) taking multiple decisions in the sports area of the present embodiment and application (Sports responsible for the State Department, General Directorate of Youth and Federations) cooperation between organizations with a presence and quality, affects the preparation and implementation of sports policy. This will give direction to the sports policy and indicate the necessity of the structure providing the inter-agency coordination.¹⁷ is the proposal. Later on founded Ministry of Youth and Sports continues to work for the resolution of the administrative problems in the time. Even administrative arrangements are done when the right job is not given to the right person, productivity decline because of the incompatibilities among people and conflict may be faced ¹⁰. In addition, work's eligibility to the employee also affects the quality of the work and costs ⁸.

According to Yetim and Senel's study (2001), to achieve the goal of sports organization is based on management science the application of the the principles and methods. This is likely to occur with higher chances of sports training managers involved in sports organizations²².

After all, various changes made in the structure of the Turkish sports is not the solution, it should be said that problem is still existing today in terms of human resources and structure

The main reason we do not host the Olympic Games is that we are still not internalized the democratization and other countries participating in the voting exhibit religious solidarity and also Gezi Events and doping is also among the reasons. The Guardian, (2013) "as well as the Taksim protests and doping scandals led Istanbul to lose the Olympics."¹⁸ was quoted. Fotomaç (2013) Istanbul 2020 Committee President Hasan Arat "We lost because of doping" ⁵ another explanation supported this statement of Japan President of the National Olympic Committee has come from Tsunekaz Takeda; (Fotomaç 2013) in another number "We won because we handicapping and there was no doping"². It can be said that why Turkey lost the Olympics is the effects of Gezi Events, match-fixing and the doping.

MPs we have received proposals for the development of Turkish sports argued that sports need more scientific approach and the area of investments in all the dynamics have maintained that needs to be done to be ignored also political gain should be done according to the characteristics of the area of investments, not including the region to be made entirely of investment by following a neutral path according to demographic characteristics that they emphasized.

Sports, thus, should be an objective and being scientific should come to the fore.

RESULT

As a result, lawmakers say that investments in the field of sports in our country is adequate but is idle left, merit especially in sports management is an important concept, plans, programs and policies made about sport have stressed the need to be dealt with modern methods.

- The policy - making and strategy document for sports facilities should be established and while Sports facilities are made, regional needs and characteristics should be taken into consideration in light of "Sports Show" ¹⁷ also investments made should not be left idle.

-Sports Organizations and all the staff and financial aspects used should be considered

and should be managed in a manner appropriate to their sport purposes²¹.

- The goal should be full autonomy in the construction of the Federation ⁴.

- Legal regulations should be given full autonomy after revising it.

-As well as a certain degree of features that should have the -Management Team manager must also have some special training experience and ability¹⁴. for the sports management and administration of the state-run, state performs a mandate specifically to the principles of merit in appointments to sports management positions because the merit does not mean success without field training and experience³.

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