

Evaluation of the Academicians' Opinions Working at VSPES or Faculty of Sports Sciences on the Current Problems in Turkish Sports Management

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Abstract

This research was carried out in order to evaluate the academicians' opinion working in VSPES or Sports Sciences Faculty throughout Turkey in the 2021-2022 academic year, regarding the current problems and problems in Turkish Sports Management. The sample of the research consists of 136 academicians working in VSPES or Sports Sciences Faculty throughout Turkey, who participated voluntarily. In order to determine the current problems in Turkish sports management, Özen et al. (2012) questionnaire form was used. The questionnaire consists of 40 items. The Cronbachalpha coefficient calculated for the reliability of the questionnaire was found to be .91. In our study; Cronbachalpha was found to be .94. It was checked whether the data obtained in the study showed normal distribution with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In the research, male are more than female, age 47 and above are more in demand to work, research assistants are less in terms of title, there are more employees of 21 years and over in terms of tenure, sports management and physical education according to the type of department they work in. It has been seen that the academicians of the department of education are at a close level, and those who do not perform administrative duties are more than those who do.

Keywords: Turkish sports management, Sports management problems, Sports management.

Introduction

When considered in general, a sport is defined as the activity that people do to develop themselves physiologically and / or psychologically. Sport also plays an important role in helping countries achieve political supremacy (Sunay., 2009, p.191-192).

Sport plays an important role in promoting individuals' countries. The coexistence of human perceptions in terms of management depends on the strong organization and management within the sport. It is thanks to the management that administrative, economic, sociological, etc. factors are gathered under a single roof and are in a planned flow in the sports work of individuals. The field of sports management applies methods and rules. In addition, sports management; planning, organizing, implementing the plan, setting goals and advancing in line with this goal act with scientifically generally accepted convictions (Bucher ve Krotee., s.2- 7).

In the long term, human resources include many works such as planning, facility, legal responsibility, public relations, marketing, advertising, etc. The field of sports management also includes and manages many sports areas as well as human resources (Davis., 1994, s.33-37).

It has been a matter of debate what kind of a path will be followed in the organization of sports in Turkey and how it will be put into operation and put into practice. This discussion ended with the establishment of the Ministry of Youth Sports (MYS) in 2011. The expression "General Directorate of Youth and Sports" in the Law No. 3289 of the General Directorate of Youth and Sports, whose organizational structure was changed by the Decree Law with the Force of Law, was changed to "General Directorate of Sports" (Decree Law on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2011).

Since 2011, with many changes and current innovations, Turkish sports have gained great momentum. However, on the basis of international sports organizations, Turkish sports are considered to be behind expectations. The issue of spreading sports to society in Turkey has been addressed through legal regulations. With the 1982 Constitution, which sets out and outlines the aims and objectives of the national and international sports policy of Turkish sports, the law, development plans and government programs form the basis of youth and sports policies in Turkey. According to Article 59 of the 1982 Constitution, "The State shall take measures to improve the physical and mental health of Turkish citizens of all ages and shall encourage the spread of sports to the masses. The state protects the successful athlete (Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, 1982)". In the justification of this provision; It is stated that a part of the health services consists of the protection of physical health by making sports, that the spread of sports to the masses is the most effective of the tools that will serve to ensure this purpose, and that the development of sports will be handled by the state due to the educational and health-friendly effects of sports not only for those who actually do sports, but also for spectators to live in an environment in accordance with health rules (Basım and Argan., 2009, s. 34). According to TURKSTAT data, it is observed that there are more 15- 29 age groups in Turkey compared to other age groups according to the population. This situation shows the high need of the young population for sports (TURKSTAT., 2022). This situation is also an indication that an economic contribution in the sporting sense can be provided by the young population. It is a known fact that sports are physically and mentally important in every age group. In order for sports to be made healthy and correct by all age groups of the society and to become widespread, the perspective of academicians working in the field of sports sciences who train professional staff who are experts in their fields is very important. Among other things, it is only possible for sports institutions or organizations to successfully fulfill their objectives by revealing and analyzing the problems related to Turkish sports management. In the research, according to the perspective of the academicians working in the 2021-2022 academic year, it is aimed to determine the problems of the Turkish Sports Management and to offer solutions to the problems that arise accordingly.

Materials and Methods

The universe of the study consists of 136 volunteer academicians working in VSPES or Faculty of Sports Sciences throughout Turkey in the 2021-2022 academic year. In the research, Özen et al. (2012) and personal information form created by questionnaire given general information about the forum by creating Google Forms academics academics who want to voluntarily participate in the research by the researcher was applied.

Data Collection Tool

The research is descriptive. In addition to the section containing personal information in the research, a questionnaire form created by Özen et al. (2012) was used as a measurement tool regarding the current problems in Turkish sports management. In consultation with the survey field experts, questions 4, 13 and 28 in the forum have been updated. 4th question in Özen et al. (2012) study "Managers have correctly determined Turkey's targets in the field of national and international sports between 2004-2011" has been updated as "Managers have correctly determined Turkey's targets in the field of national and international sports between 2015-

2022", The 13th question in Özen et al (2012) study as "Decisions in MEB, GSGM and Development plans and the following are being implemented" the question was updated as "Decisions in MEB, GSGM and Development planning are being implemented in addition, the 28th question in Özen et al.'s (2012) study "The autonomy of federations provides independence in administrative and technical matters away from the direct control of the central administration" was updated as "Federations are controlled as a result of their autonomy ". The questionnaire is one-dimensional, triple Likert type and consists of 40 items. The points and limits of the survey options were determined by Özen et al. (2012) as disagree (1), undecided (2) and agree (3).

Analysis of Data

It was examined whether the data obtained in the study showed normal distribution by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In the analysis of the data of the academicians, Man Witney Test, Kruskal Wallis H Test were performed. The margin of error was accepted as 0.05 in the research.

FINDINGS

Table 1. Demographic Variables

		f	%
Gender	Female	21	15,4
	Male	115	84,6
	Total	136	100
Age	34 Age and below	27	19,9
	35-40 Age	30	22,1
	41-46 Age	30	22,1
	47 Age and above	49	36
	Total	136	100
Title	Research assistant	17	12,5
	Lecturer	37	27,2
	Asst. Prof. Dr.	34	25
	Assoc. Prof. Dr.	23	16,9
	Prof. Dr.	25	18,4
	Total	136	100
Tenure	1-5 years	43	31,6
	6-10 years	19	14
	11-15 years	9	6,6
	16-20 years	12	8,8
	21 years and above	53	39
	Total	136	100
Type of Department Served	PE Teacher	45	33,1
	Sports Management	42	30,9
	Coaching	33	24,3
	Recreation	16	11,8

	Total	136	100
Status of Being an Administrative Position	Yes	45	33,1
	No	91	66,9
	Total	136	100

According to Table 1, the majority of respondents are Male academics (n=115; % 84,6). Variables with the highest proportion of categorized variables; Participants aged 47 years and older in the age variable (n=49; %36,0) participants who are lecturers in the academic title variable (n= 37 %27,2); in the term of duty variable, participants with a tenure of 21 years or more (n=53; % 39,0); Physical Education and Sports Teaching department in the department variable (n= 45; %33,1) and non-administrative participants (n=91; %66,9).

Table 1. Normality Analysis Results Regarding the Scale

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TYMSİGÖ	,126	136	,000	,890	136	,000

As a result of the normality test performed on the data obtained from the participants, it was seen that the Kolmogorov-Smirnova test was less than $p < 0.05$ and the data did not come from a normal distribution, and it was decided to perform non-parametric tests in the analysis.

Table 3: Reliability Analysis Results for Scales

Scale	Cronbachalpha
TYMSİGÖ	,942

It is seen that the Cronbach Alpha scale of opinions about the current problems in Turkish Sports Management is 0.942 and the scale is highly reliable.

Table 4: Descriptive Values for Scales

Scale	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dv.
TYMSİGÖ	136	1,00	2,95	1,5627	,38803

When Table 4 is examined, it is seen that the participant scores regarding the current problems in Turkish Sports Management are at a moderate level.

Table 5. Man Witney U Test Results According to the Gender Variable of the Instructors

Scale	Gender	N	Mean Avg.	Ranking Total	U value	z	p
TYMSİGÖ	Female	21	87,07	1828,50	817,500	-2,350	,019*
	Male	115	65,11	7487,50			

$p < 0,05^*$

In Table 5, it is seen that there is a statistically significant difference in favor of Female instructors as a result of the Man Witney U Test applied between the views of the instructors on the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the Gender variable. ($p < 0.05$).

Table 6. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to Age Variable of Instructors

Scale	Age	N	Mean Average	Chi-square Value	df	p
TYMSİGÖ	Age 34 and below	27	75,61	2,946	3	,400
	35-40 Age	30	59,70			
	41-46 Age	30	73,52			
	47 Age and above	49	66,90			

$p < 0,05^*$

In Table 6, it has been determined that there is no statistically significant difference as a result of the Kruskal Wallis H Test applied between the views of the instructors on the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the Age variable. ($p > 0.05$).

Table 7. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to the Title Variable of Academic Staff

Scale	Title	N	Mean Average	Chi-square Value	df	p
TYMSİGÖ	Research assistant	17	68,06	3,030	4	,553
	Lecturer	37	62,42			
	Asst. Prof. Dr.	34	76,00			
	Assoc. Prof. Dr.	23	62,39			
	Prof. Dr.	25	73,22			

$p < 0,05^*$

In Table 7, it was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between the opinions of the instructors about the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the title variable applied as a result of the Kruskal Wallis H Test ($p > 0.05$).

Table 8. The Results of the Kruskal Wallis H Test According to the Tenure Variable of the Teaching Staff

Scale	Tenure	N	Mean Average	Chi-square Value	df	p
TYMSİGÖ	1-5 years	43	70,92	1,617	4	,806
	6-10 years	19	72,55			
	11-15 years	9	61,72			
	16-20 years	12	76,08			
	21 years and above	53	64,52			

$p < 0,05^*$

In Table 8, it was determined that there was no statistically significant difference as a result of the Kruskal Wallis H Test applied between the opinions of the instructors about the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the title variable ($p>0.05$).

Table 9. Kruskal Wallis H Test Results According to the Type of Department Variable That the Instructors Serve

Scale	Department	N	Mean Average	Chi-square Value	df	p
TYMSİGÖ	PE Teacher	45	70,04	1,169	4	,760
	Sports Management	42	64,64			
	Coaching	33	67,39			
	Recreation	16	76,56			

$p<0,05^*$

In Table 9, it was determined that there was no statistically significant difference as a result of the Kruskal Wallis H Test applied between the opinions of the instructors about the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the type variable of the department in which they worked ($p>0.05$).

Table 10. Man Witney U Test Results According to the Variable of Administrative Duties of Instructors

Scale	Administrative Duty	N	Mean Avg.	Ranking Total	U value	z	p
TYMSİGÖ	Yes	45	69,63	3133,50	1996,500	-,236	,813
	No	91	67,94	6182,50			

$p<0,05^*$

In Table 10, it has been determined that there is no statistically significant difference as a result of the Man Witney U Test applied between the views of the instructors about the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the type of department variable ($p>0.05$).

Discussion, Result and Recommendations

The creation of a healthy sports environment requires management and organizations as well as experts who have the knowledge to direct and develop this system. It is a fact that athletes, coaches, managers, trainers, doctors, etc. experts, who are considered as human resources in the field of sports, are trained and employed entirely for institutions and organizations in the field of sports, increasing the quality and efficiency in sports and will have a significant impact on the level of development and prevalence of sports as well as on sports successes. All kinds of sports organizations, regardless of their structure and size, must be able to respond to various internal and external factors in order to maintain their continuity. The management process requires certain functions to be performed by persons in managerial positions. Every management level expects technical, human and conceptual skills from the

manager. A sports manager has a number of roles to fulfill, such as managing relationships between individuals, having knowledge and making decisions (Davis., 1994, s.33-37).

The majority of the participants in the research are male academicians. The variables that have the highest proportion in the categorized variables are; 47 age and above in the age variable, lecturers in the variable of academic title, with a tenure of 21 years or more in the term of tennure variable, Physical Education and Sports Teaching department in the department variable, that there are more participants who do not have administrative duties.

In the study conducted by Yılmaz and Demir (2008), it was determined that not all of the schools within the scope of the research are at a level capable of educating students in the field of sports. In the same study, it was also determined that the Ministry of National Education did not subject the schools to be opened in sports fields to a certain criterion in terms of facilities and materials. In our research, it is seen that there is a statistically significant difference between the opinions of academicians on the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the Gender variable in favor of female instructors as a result of the Man Witney U Test applied ($p < 0.05$).

It was determined that there was no statistically significant difference as a result of the Kruskal Wallis H Test applied between the views on the current problems in Turkish Sports Management and the Age variable, title, tenure, department served variables ($p > 0.05$).

As a consequence, from the data obtained, it is assumed that successful athletes may be supported, in addition to this, there are problems such as the participation of public schools and local administrations in the Turkish sports administration as facilities and materials in sports, the lack of sufficient opportunities for the dissemination of sports, the lack of adequate coordination in the field of sports, and the lack of employment in the field of sports.

Recommendations for research;

In order to train sports managers and coaches, mutual protocols can be signed with the institutions in order to send sports managers and coaches to successful countries in the field of sports management for internship for three-month, six-month and one-year periods, and to provide similar opportunities to sports managers and coaches from these countries within the Turkish sports organization. In-service courses may be organized for individuals working in the field of sports management by using universities to ensure that they are aware of the sports organization formations and sports management practices in the world. It can set an example by conducting detailed research on the problems of sports management in Turkey. Sports course trainings may be multiplied. Initiatives may be taken to provide more employment to students who graduate from VSPE or Faculty of Sports Sciences. It is suggested that sports facility facilities should be diversified and the public should be consciously directed to sports.

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