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**Siyasi Partilerin 24 Haziran 2018 Genel Seçim Beyannamelerinde
Spor'a Yaklaşım**

The Approach of Political Parties to Sport in the General Election
Declaration of June 24, 2018

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Siyasi Partilerin 24 Haziran 2018 Genel Seçim Beyannamelerinde Spor'a Yaklaşım

Öz

Siyasi partiler seçimleri kazanmak için seçim beyannameleri hazırlamaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, siyasi partilerin seçim beyannamelerinde yer alan spor politikalarını incelemek, parti yönetimleri tarafından sporda problem olarak görülen sorunları ve çözüm önerilerini değerlendirmektir. İncelenen seçim beyannamelerinde partilerin spor politikalarına yer verdikleri görülmektedir. Böylece vatandaşların beden ve ruh sağlığını geliştirecek tedbirleri alacaklarını ve sporu kitlelere yayacaklarını taahhüt etmektedirler. Partilerin seçim beyannamelerinde spora erken yaşlarda başlanması, bireylerin sporun tüm branşlarına yönlendirilmesi ve spor yapma alışkanlığının kazandırılması hususları tespit edilmiştir. Sporda başarı için okulların spor altyapısı güçlendirilmeli, yapılan spor etkinlikleri çeşitlendirilmeli ve artırılmalıdır. Bu çalışmanın araştırma yönteminde nitel desenli doküman analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genel Seçimler, Siyasi Partiler, Seçim Beyannameleri, Spor Politikası, Sporcu.

The Approach of Political Parties to Sport in the General Election Declaration of June 24, 2018

Abstract

Political parties prepare election declarations to win the elections. The aim of this study is to investigate the sports policies of political parties in election declarations and to evaluate the problems and solutions, which are seen as problems of sports by party administrations. It is clear that the sports policies were included in the election declarations of the parties. In this way, they promise to take precautions for citizens to improve their physical and mental health and disseminate sports among the society. In the election declarations, the parties implied to start sports at an early age, to direct individuals to all branches of sports and to gain the habit of playing sports. For success in sports, the schools' sports infrastructure should be strengthened, the sports activities should be diversified and increased. Qualitative design document analysis technique was used in the research method of this study.

Keywords: General Elections, Political Parties, Election Declarations, Sport Policies, Sportsman.



Introduction

Politics, elections and political parties are the main indispensable institutions of the Republic administrations. In parallel with the rise in the level of education, the increases in political awareness and acceleration of the participation of the public in politics over time have increased the use of these terms. According to Davut, politics means the management of cities and people (Davut, 2008:29).

The concept of political party is defined in Article 3 of the Law on Political Parties no. 2820 and dated 1983. In the article of the law in question, political party is defined as "the legal entity which, in accordance with the Constitution, ensures the formation of the National will in line with the opinions determined in its programs through the elections of the president, deputy, and local administration". The concept of the political party was also described by Kapani as follows: "they are organizations that try to gain political power by winning the votes of people and gathering them around a particular program" (Kapani, 2006:176). Therefore, the aim of the political parties is to gain the majority of votes in the elections and to make political decisions about the country. The main function of political parties in society is to unite the demands of social groups and to ensure the election of executive staff (Berber, 2001:5).

Each political party lays out its promises on all issues on the country's agenda (Law, economy, finance, justice, social work, politics, development, employment, environment, education, industry, agriculture, tourism, sports, health, culture, arts etc.) in its election declarations and shares them with the public. The results of elections in accordance with democracy are manifested by the free will of the nation. The electoral declarations of the political parties are generally the terms of the convention between electorate and party. Whichever of the parties participating the election comes in power, the promises of its election declaration must be kept. Voters expect the political party that established the government to fulfill its promises in the election declaration. Political parties, on the other hand, are socially accepted according to their electoral declarations. Election declarations are a good source for determining the policies and solution preferences of the parties for social problems (Aytaç, 2017: 9). Indeed, each of the political parties participating in the 24 June 2018 Presidential Election and the 27th Term Parliamentary General Election (Then, it will be used as the General Election of June 24, 2018) has prepared an election declaration and shared it with the public.

Healthy individuals form the essence of a healthy society. Sports are essential for health. When the concept of sport is defined, it refers to the collective behavior consisting of matches with physical movements played



by certain rules (Doğan, 2007: 33). The term sport policy covers the principles of sport, objectives, methods of achieving goals, the establishment of sports infrastructure, supply of tools and equipment, organization and implementation of sport.

Sports are primarily involved in the social phenomena that attract the interest of the public regardless of social and economic factors such as language, religion, race, development (Güneş, 2010: 9). Sport is also an entertainment tool. It helps to develop a balanced personality. It makes individuals a social person. The gentle competition in the spirit of sport positively affects people, performing the discharge of physical and mental energy. A sportsman is also the exemplary role model person that young people emulate and admire mostly. Social relations increase thanks to sports competitions. Being a team supporter is also a form of identity. But the fact that being match spectator is a tool for killing time should not be forgotten (Delice, 2011: 12). All segments of society gain their health and self-confidence by playing sports. At the same time, physical practices form and shape the body, prevent premature aging and rejuvenate individuals (Balçioğlu, 2003: 28). Because the regeneration of the blood cells of athletes is quicker, the rise in red blood cells and white blood cells is seen (Balçioğlu, 2003: 100). The treatment of obesity, alcohol and drug addiction is also possible via sport. For people, inactivity damages the physical and spiritual aspects. The remedy of stress brought by the modern age is the sport which is not harboring side effects. Because of this, political parties have not remained silent about the sport. In their election declarations, they announced their sports policies to be followed within a separate section. Therefore, the research topic of the study consists of the sports policies that political parties will put forward when they come to power, and the actions they will make towards sports, their perspectives on sports problems, and the evaluation of the solution proposals they have developed on common ground. The result from the literature search is that the parties' election declarations have not been adequately examined and evaluated (Berber, 2001: 3). Therefore, the approach of political parties towards sports cannot be underestimated. That is why the state is the enforcer of sports policies. The sports ministry of state is subordinate to the minister representing the ruling political party (Uygun, 2013:34). Thus, the importance of the research is that it fills the identified gap. The main aim of the research is to make inferences about the state of sport, problems, and suggestions in Turkey and to determine the road map of sport for the future by examining the sports policies in the election declarations of the current political parties.

The importance given to sport in Turkey is gaining momentum (Doğan, 2007: 1). Turks have been a moving nation throughout history and have given the sport the necessary importance. A variety of sports, especially for children, have been conducted with the participation of everyone. The Turkish sports tradition includes horse racing, javelin, sword-shield,



archery, hunting, wrestling, running, swimming, polo stick, truncheon, "lobut" throwing, mace and spear throwing (Güven, 1992:2; Donuk, 2007: 109). All mentioned sports entertain and educate people, also, strengthen the body and mind. Turks are a military nation (Akça and Özer, 2016: 180). Sports movements train the body. The phrase "as strong as Turk" has been a sign of success in sports activities (Dever, 2010: 52). The competitions held in Turkish sport in the name of the great leader Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, also have a meaning, importance and value. Among these, the oldest is the Veterans Run Horse Race, which has been held since 1927 (Donuk, 2007: 108).

The following sections will reveal policy promises for sports by political parties participating in the June 24, 2018 general election. The contents of these election declarations were obtained from the official internet addresses of the parties.

2. Method

The qualitative research method was used in this study and document review was conducted. Document review is the analysis of written sources on the subject to be investigated (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2008:187). First, the data was described and then analyzed with the determined criteria. Political parties' election statements were used to obtain data on the subject being investigated. The declarations in question represent secondary sources. The data sources of the research are written materials, and electronic documents are also available on the internet. The election declarations were subjected to content analysis and the concept of "sport" was scanned. Thus, objective results were revealed by systematic analysis from specific concepts within the text.

Within the scope of the study, the parties that prepared the declaration for the general elections of 24 June 2018 and had presidential candidates are: Justice and Development Party (AKP) and Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) Cumhur Alliance (candidate: Recep Tayyip Erdoğan), Republican People's Party (CHP) (candidate: Muharrem İnce), Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) (candidate: Selahattin Demirtaş), Good Party (candidate: Meral Akşener), Patriotic Party (candidate: Doğu Perinçek).

3. Results

Political parties participating in the 24 June 2018 General Election appear to have allocated a separate title on the subject of sports in their election manifestos. In general, the subject of sports had been accepted as the fundamental right of every citizen and various political promises had been made for sports.

3.1 Justice and Development Party



Justice and Development Party, which has been in power since 2002, adopted an approach that included what it did before and what it will do in future: Sport is an important tool for being a healthy society and socializing. The sport will keep generations away from bad habits and improve their quality of life. In addition, sports will be able to create new job opportunities. As a requirement of a healthy and active life, a culture of sports will be created in the society. The quality and variety of sports services will be increased and spread to large masses. The goal is to create more jobs and income opportunities in every branch of the sports (AK Party, 2018: 119).

a. What we have done: From the day we came to power, we have given a high level of emphasis on sport and individuals across the country. As Justice and Development Party, we are aware of the medium-and long-term positive effects of sport for a social structure formed by physically and spiritually healthy individuals. We have made significant improvements in the number of athletes and clubs, and in the sports infrastructure and organizations. The number of licensed athletes, which was 278 thousand in 2002, reached 8.4 million in 2018 (AK Party, 2018: 88). In order to prepare athletes for the Olympiads, Turkey Olympic Preparation Center project was started in 20 provinces and in 18 branches. A total of 1.951 sports facilities have been put into service. In this context, in the last 16 years, 56 athletics tracks, 141 swimming pools, 338 stadiums, 844 gymnasiums, 1.329 football fields, 530 multi-purpose sports facilities have been built. The construction of 92 Olympic and semi-Olympic swimming pools in 60 provinces has been completed and the construction of 28 swimming pools continues (AK Party, 2018: 119). Also, 772 international sports organizations have been realized in the last 16 years (AK Party, 2018: 89). In order for each student to have a license in a sport branch, sports talent screening and orientation studies to determine the appropriate branches of their abilities were carried out for approximately 4.2 million students as from 3rd grade (AK Party, 2018: 120).

b. What we will do: In the new period, the existing infrastructures will be used effectively with organizations with high added value. Investments in human resources and infrastructure will be continued in sport. The number of athletes and sporting qualities will be increased in the new period. Construction of multi-purpose, cost-effective sports facility projects will be continued in places close to the living areas. Studies on the determination of sportive abilities at an early age will continue. The supports given to athlete students will be increased. In order to train internationally successful athletes, athlete selection and orientation systems will be developed, appropriate physical infrastructure will be created and coach support will be continued. Necessary programs for certification of traditional and new sports professions will be created (AK Party, 2018: 120). The number of Turkey's Olympiad Preparation Centers will be increased. Successful results at the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics and Paralympic Games with more



athletes are the main goal. The physical condition of the existing facilities will be improved. New business models will be implemented that will be pioneered by the private sector in order to ensure that the facilities realized with large investments do not remain idle and generate employment and added value. Taking into account the regional development perspective, new steps will be taken in developing sports tourism. For preventing violence and doping incidents in sports, awareness and information activities, especially sports ethics, will be focused (AK Party, 2018: 121).

3.2 Republican People's Party

The approaches of Republican People's Party to sports are discussed under the heading of legal regulations, institutional regulations in sports, facilities, education, transparency in sports revenues, justice and international promotional activities and they announced the regulations they will do when coming to power:

Legal Regulations; Passolig and e-ticket applications will be removed. The Law on Violence in Sports will be revised. Necessary legal arrangements will be made for all sports workers to have social security and union rights. A class of sports services will be established within the State Personnel Law. National sports law will also be harmonized with international sports law (CHP, 2018: 162). Institutional Arrangements in Sport: Sports Law Department will be established in faculties of law. The Paralympic Committee will work more effectively with Turkey's National Olympiad Committee. There will be an end to discrimination in sport and necessary institutional arrangements will be made to ensure equality of opportunity. The Turkish Anti-Doping Agency (TADA) will be established for struggling doping (CHP, 2018: 162-163).

Facilities; In cooperation with local governments for the spread of mass sports, sports facilities will be offered free of charge to amateur sports clubs and all citizens. Sports facilities will be created in public institutions so that employees can play sports. In this regard, the private sector will be encouraged. Unimpeded sports fields will be set up for individuals with disabilities (CHP, 2018: 163).

Education and Sports; The understanding that athletes should be imported will be ended. Necessary arrangements will be made for young people to continue their educational life and sports careers together. The regional sports high schools will be established in 81 provinces. The training level of young athletes will be raised. Students' participation in Amateur Sports will be facilitated and necessary arrangements will be made in the education system. Public lands will be allocated to sports clubs to open sports schools (CHP, 2018: 163).



Transparency and Fairness in Sports Revenues; The transfer of funds to federations will be freed from political favoritism. A transparent audit system will be established to ensure the financial independence of the federations. The award ordinance will be revised on the basis of fairness. In addition to the share allocated from the budget to sports, the fair distribution of legal betting revenues to clubs will be institutionalized (CHP, 2018: 164).

International Promotional Events; A strategic action plan for organizing the Olympiads in Turkey will be prepared and implemented with the participation of all stakeholders. Sports tourism will be developed by establishing world-class sports facilities that are compatible with the environment. The spirit of the Olympiads will be disseminated through harmony, communication, and cooperation among the stakeholders of the sports (CHP, 2018: 164).

3.3 Peoples' Democratic Party

In the election declaration of Peoples' Democratic Party, the sport was taken as a separate title and it was emphasized that improvements would be made in the following aspects. Violence in the sport will end. Sport will be the domain of friendly racing and tolerance. There will be a fight against the understanding that infects sports with shady and match-fixing, grants privileges to certain clubs and turns the sports field into mafia bribery and money laundering area. Sports centers, facilities and fields will be established, which will be easily accessible to the public. Sports will be removed from being the ideological domain of the state.

Reorganized with an understanding that prioritizes the general health of the people. The federations will be democratized and the initiative will be transferred to the local people. Sports will be saved from being a source of social tension and become a field of social meeting and common enthusiasm. In sports, values such as respecting the opponents and their labors, fighting in fair conditions, caring about being part of the race and events will be brought forward. The funds allocated to the sport will be spent on the possibility of each citizen playing sports. Passolig application will be terminated. Amateur sports will be supported and sports centers will be established in neighborhoods and villages. Sport will cease to be the hunting ground of militarism, sexism and nationalism. The number of licensed active athletes will be increased. Distribution of licensed athletes according to sports branches will be balanced, football's dominance in all other sports branches will be reduced (HDP, 2018: 72).

3.4 Nationalist Movement Party

The Nationalist Movement Party did not nominate a presidential candidate in the June 24th general elections but declared that it would support the Justice and Development Party's candidate. Nevertheless, Nationalist



Movement Party was prepared a 133-page election declaration and shared it with the public. The issue of sports, on the other hand, is included in the "Youth and Sports" section under the general title of "Our Policies": We believe the urgency of the regulations that will actively bring ethical rules into our daily lives against corruption in sports and in all social areas (MHP, 2018: 36).

Investment in youth is the most important investment for Turkey's future. Our approach to youth problems has integrity in economic, social, cultural and psychological aspects. Sociologists, psychologists, and social workers, as well as, various professional staff should be employed in the diagnosis and solution of youth problems in the research, planning and implementation phases. "Youth centers" should be transformed into a place where young people can effectively use their leisure time, explore their personal abilities, benefit from various social and cultural opportunities and guidance services conducted with a scientific understanding. As much as success in sport, the contribution of it to social cohesion with virtues such as love, morality, discipline, perseverance, and diligence is the basis of our national sport policy, other bases are the establishment of necessary physical, technological and manpower infrastructure to train athletes in all fields and guidance of our children to sports as early as possible (MHP, 2018: 99).

3.5 İYİ Party

İYİ Party devoted a heading to the subject of sports in its election declaration. First of all, it was promised that passolig application would be abolished and Turkish sports would be restructured. Turkish sports will be convened under a single law to manage it with specialty and merit. The sport will be depoliticized and autonomy will be ensured. With the participation of sports administrators and all licensed active athletes, a system will be established in the selection of all federations, especially the Turkish Football Federation. Criteria and restrictions on the transfer of foreign players will be imposed (İYİ Party, 2018: 126). Amateur sports clubs will be supported and the in- National Olympiad Committee. Children and young people will be kind and cash aid will be given to them. The Olympiad Strategy will be prepared to fly the Turkish Flag at the Olympiads. Within the framework of this strategy, a separate structure will be established within the Turkish encouraged to play sports. The skills of young people of primary and secondary education age will be determined and directed to the sport. Training of groups of athletes, assignment of trainers and related facilities will be provided. Sports facilities will be established in all parts of the country where graduates of the Faculty of Sports Sciences are employed, enabling both the public and athletes to perform all kinds of sports (İYİ Party, 2018: 127).



3.6 Vatan Party

The Vatan Party declaration did not include a title or section on the subject of sports but in different parts of the party declaration, there were sentences dealing with sports. These include: "Every neighborhood will have a gymnasium, cultural center, playground and community culture, business areas also will be developed by building public houses in appropriate locations (Vatan Party, 2018: 26). National, scientific, democratic, secular, modern and free education and sports services will be provided (Vatan Party, 2018: 37). Sport is an indispensable part of healthy life for every citizen. The physical education program will be established according to this understanding (Vatan Party, 2018: 39). Sports institutions will be disseminated and supported in every corner of the country. Sports will be freed from special exploitative degeneration that provokes hostility and individualism. A sports culture will be developed that raises healthy, happy and straight citizens and strengthens friendship, solidarity and brotherhood in society. The rights of sports workers will be protected. Amateur sportsmanship will be disseminated. The number of foreigners in football will be limited (Vatan Party, 2018: 44).

4. Discussion

There is a need in this section to interpret the policy proposals put forward in light of the election declarations. Thus, it will be possible to reassess the intended purpose at the beginning of the research. Political parties are indispensable factors of democracy. They explain in their election programs what they will do for the development of the country in all areas when they come to power and use it in their electioneering. When political parties come to power, they must implement their promised policies to coincide with the realities of the country. Voters should also be followers of these promises to be realized.

The Justice and Development Party's election manifesto states that "the culture of sports will be established in society as a necessity of healthy and active life" (AK Party, 2018: 119), which should be shared by the ruling and opposition parties. The main thing is not to do sports but important thing is that everyone from seven to seventy should play sports on a continuous basis. It's a promise that can be made. Just as the goal of fighting inflation altogether has been adopted and implemented before, the concept of total sports should be adopted in society as well. Here, the sportsman identity of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, president of the Republic of Turkey, should be an exemplary role model. "Increasing the quality and diversity of sports services to a wide audience" (AK Party, 2018: 119) is the right goal as a policy promise. Appropriate arrangements should be made urgently. Again, the proposal that "every student should have a license in a sport" (AK Party, 2018: 120) should be implemented in a short time through the Ministry of National Education.



On the other hand, the promise of "taking steps to improve sports tourism" is a policy objective that must be fulfilled. Therefore, the mentioned goal should be carried out immediately by the ruling party. On 121st page of the AKP's election declaration, the statement that "organizations with high added value will be realized in the new period", which is determined as a policy goal, does not escape our attention. One of Turkey's ultimate goals is to host the Olympiads. The Turkish nation will be hosting the Olympiads sooner or later. The important thing is to make and complete the necessary preparations before this moment comes. Sports branches to compete, athletes to compete in these branches and qualifications in terms of infrastructure should be provided. The works of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and other stakeholder public-private sector agency representatives in this direction should be aimed mainly as a vision of 2023. This vision should also be shared with Turkish nation.

"Removing passolig and e-ticket applications" (CHP, 2018:), one of the Republican People's party's policy promises, will not be the right practice. These practices prevented violence and unruliness in sports. Passolig has registered fans and now rampages have disappeared. With emerging technology, passolig must be moved to the advanced levels. The policy promise of "creating a class of sports services" (CHP, 2018: 162) within the State Personnel Law should be implemented in a short time. In order to increase the number of athletes and to institutionalize the point of view of sports, this promise should be adopted as a state policy and implemented in a short time.

The promise on "The understanding that athletes should be imported will be ended" (CHP, 2018: 163) is also a practice that is completely contrary to the natural process of sports life. Because every supply gives rise to its own demand or every demand gives rise to its own supply. Not limiting the need for foreign players and completely releasing them will always be the right policy. The competition that exists in the nature of sports will best fulfill what is expected of itself in free environments.

Peoples' Democratic Party's promise to the electorate as "reducing the dominance of football in all other sports" (HDP, 2018: 72) is a statement in need of disclosure. No one can interfere with people's preferences. The non-democratic implementation of the party in question, which is called a democrat, is in its form and quality. The statement that "There will be a fight against the understanding that infects sports with shady and match-fixing, grants privileges to certain clubs, and turns the sports field into mafia bribery and money laundering area" (HDP, 2018: 72) also sounds just nice. It is not explained how to overcome this reality and how to realize the ideal situation. It needs to be made clear.



The phrase "Investment in youth is the most important investment for Turkey's future" (MHP, 2018: 99), which is included in the sports section of the election declaration shared with the public by the Nationalist Movement Party, represents the most beautiful policy goal. Youth represents the future of Turkey. All sports investments should be focused on the realization of this ideal. The phrase that "The way to train athletes is to establish physical, technological and manpower infrastructure" (MHP, 2018: 99) is a precise policy implementation provision. The policy tool implied by the phrase "Children should be directed to sports as early as possible" (MHP, 2018: 99) is the ideal fact that this article says exactly and is also confirmed by the MHP election declaration. The tree is bent while it is sapling. Early diagnosis in health saves lives.

The promise on "purging sport from politics and ensuring its autonomy" (İYİ Party, 2018: 127), which constitutes one of the İYİ Party's sports policy discourses, is far from implementation. Every politician goes to the public by wearing the scarf of local clubs in the constituency. This includes the leader of The İYİ Party. "Supporting amateur sports clubs" (İYİ Party, 2018: 127) is a consistent and accurate sports policy. Thanks to amateur sports, the sports will be possible for everyone. The promise of "encouraging children and young people to sport" (İYİ Party, 2018: 127) should also be implemented as a road map by the Ministry of Education in a short time and should be given continuity.

The idea of politics in the Vatan Party's election declaration, "sport is an indispensable part of healthy living for every citizen", should be supported by the media with public spot programs. The phrase that "Sports will be freed from special exploitative degeneration that provokes hostility and individualism" is a full provocative slogan and expression of agitation. Its contents need to be disclosed. It is not a promise for sports policy. It has no value to consider.

As a result of the Content Analysis, how often the parties use the concept of sports in the election declarations is included in Table 1.

Table 1. The Place of Sports Concept in The Party Declarations

Party Name	Declaration Page Numbers	Sports Word Usage Count	Sports as a separate title
AK Party	360	97	Exist
Republican People's Party	240	38	Exist
Peoples Democratic Party	92	19	Exist
Nationalist Movement Party	133	7	Exist



İYİ Party	138	35	Exist
Vatan Party	58	17	Exist

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

Consequently, this study examined the approaches of the political parties, participating in the 24 June 2018 General Election, on sports. All political parties have addressed the issue of sports. What the ruling AK Party has done and will do about sports is explained in detail, while the opposition parties declared only what they will do.

The concept of sports includes every citizen's use of sports activities as a healthy individual, the training of athletes, the provision of sports facilities in all settlements (athletics tracks, football fields, basketball courts, swimming pools, multipurpose sports halls, etc.), and the broadcasting rights of sports competitions open to public. Therefore, the need to increase the funds allocated to sports, to use the facilities rationally, to meet the manpower related to sports, to increase the contribution of the private sector, local administrations and sports clubs continues. Both parties and the state have to deal with the sport. Sports are the main means of making people strong physically and spiritually. The way to protect from obesity, a common disease coming with the age, is through a moving life. Sports help the body to gain resistance against diseases. Maintaining public health is directly proportional to the sport being performed. Sport fits into life and sport is for everyone. So there is a sport that every person can do in accordance with their life. Sport is not all of life, but it complements the way people live. One side will always be missing in the life of a non-sporting person.

The main suggestions of the authors of the article in the development of Turkish sports policy are;

- 1) Considering the vision of Turkey playing sports, it will be possible for Turkey to become the number one sports country in the world with the contribution of every Turkish citizen. For the mass dissemination of physical education and sport, amateur sport should be encouraged.
- 2) The need for sports facilities of schools should be met and sports education should be given emphasis. It should be based on revealing and developing the interests, desires and abilities of sports-prone students in particular (Kösterelioğlu and Bayar, 2014:182). The coach and physical education teachers' needs of the schools must be met.
- 3) Sports faculties should be spread in sports high schools and universities. Thus, the university education of the athlete students will be provided. In addition, scientific research in the field of Sports should be increased (Üçışık,



1999: 126).

4) When preparing city zoning plans, sports fields and green fields should be emphasized.

5) The employment of athletes should be encouraged at a certain rate of the number of employees in public institutions.

6) Educational institutions should be used actively in the dissemination of participation in sports activities and in the development of sports. Physical education and sports activities should be given importance in schools and physical education course hours should be increased to the full day.

7) Sports clubs should be encouraged to operate amateur sports in different branches, especially wrestling, shooting, archery, and equestrian, which are traditional Turkish sports.

8) The number and type of sports equipment placed in parks by municipalities should be increased. Maintenance and repair of existing sports equipment should be carried out regularly.

9) Compulsory public spot programs should be given in the media continuously in order for everyone to get into the habit of playing regular sports. For example, "There should be a ball in each car".

10) Cycling and daily walking should be encouraged for all ages.

11) Every student at all levels of education must do a sport very well.

12) Students should be given a ball and a bicycle, depending on the example of distributing tablet computers within the scope of the FATİH project.

13) Sports skills arise from outdoor activities. Young people should be allowed to perform outdoor activities. Parents should be made aware of this issue.

14) Sports competitions at Turkey and around the world should be announced to the public through the media and the participation of interested people should be encouraged.

15) Appropriate recreational areas, parks and bicycle paths should be established by local governments to promote the physical mobility of citizens.

16) Attention should be paid to the creation of the necessary infrastructure for increasing and disseminating sportive activities for tourism purposes.

17) Since sports introduce the country, all branches of sports should be encouraged.

18) A balanced distribution of sports and infrastructure should be ensured throughout the country in all branches. Athlete and sports coach training should be continuous. Employment problems must be addressed. Facilities



should be used rationally.

19) Local administrations should prepare sports programs, especially for young people, such as intelligence games, chess, music, painting, calligraphy, marbling, tile-making and folklore.

20) There should be qualified and multi-athlete participation in international competitions.

As a final word, the most important thing is that everyone must play sports. Every citizen needs sports to be healthy. As a requirement of being a social state, the state must meet the requirements of the sport of its citizens, who are a state's most valuable assets.

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