



*Araştırma Makalesi / Research Article*

**A RESEARCH ON THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
UNITS AFTER THE 06 FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKES: THE CASE OF KAHTA\***

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**Abstract**

In the context of this research, which was prepared in order to investigate the level of participation of the staff of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is one of the provincial organisations of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, in which activities they participated in after the 6 February earthquakes and the level of effect of the volunteer factor on this participation, literature information about the Turkish public administration and the Ministry of Youth and Sports was given first. In the next section, information about the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Kahta District Directorate is given. In the analysis part of the study, a questionnaire survey was conducted on the diversity of activities in which the staff of the Kahta District Directorate participated after the 6 February earthquakes, their level of volunteerism and their future expectations in an institutional sense. The research showed that the staff of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate successfully fulfilled their role in public administration after the earthquake and provided a high level of participation in the urgent needs of society. The volunteer factor also played an important role in this participation.

**Keywords:** Earthquake, Public administration, Youth and sports

**JEL Codes:** H83, L78, J13, L83

**06 ŞUBAT DEPREMLERİ SONRASI KAMU YÖNETİMİ BİRİMLERİNCE  
GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN FAALİYETLERE İLİŞKİN BİR ARAŞTIRMA: KÂHTA ÖRNEĞİ**

**Öz**

Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı taşra teşkilatlarından biri olan Kâhta Gençlik ve Spor İlçe Müdürlüğü personelinin 06 Şubat Depremleri sonrası hangi faaliyetlere hangi düzeyde katılım sağladığı ve bu katılımı gönüllülük faktörü etkisinin hangi düzeyde olduğunu araştırılması amacıyla hazırlanan bu araştırma kapsamında ilk olarak Türk kamu yönetimine ve Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığına ilişkin literatür bilgisi verilmiştir. Sonraki kısımda Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı ve Kâhta İlçe Müdürlüğü hakkında çalışma alanlarına yönelik bilgiler aktarılmıştır. Çalışmanın analiz kısmında ise ilçe müdürlüğü personelinin 06 Şubat Depremleri sonrası katılım gösterdikleri faaliyetlerin çeşitliliğine, gönüllülük düzeylerine ve kurumsal anlamda gelecek beklentilerini kapsayan bir anket araştırması yapılmıştır. Araştırma, Kâhta Gençlik ve Spor İlçe Müdürlüğü personelinin deprem sonrası kamu yönetimindeki rollerini başarıyla yerine getirdiğini ve toplumun acil ihtiyaçlarına yüksek düzeyde katılım sağladığını göstermiştir. Bunun yanında gönüllülük faktörü de bu katılımı önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Deprem, Kamu yönetimi, Gençlik ve spor

**JEL Kodları:** H83, L78, J13, L83

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## Introduction

Türkiye is known for its geography, which is prone to earthquakes. These natural disasters can have a serious impact on living spaces and test the resilience of society. In particular, post-earthquake events and the state's response are important for assessing the effectiveness of public administration units and public safety measures. In this context, the quality, effectiveness and sustainability of the post-earthquake activities carried out by public administration units are the main criteria for disaster management. These activities cover many dimensions, such as meeting the urgent needs of earthquake victims, repairing damaged infrastructure and buildings, normalising social and economic life, providing psychological support and solidarity, reducing disaster risk and increasing disaster preparedness capacity.

In particular, the earthquakes of 6 February affected many regions of our country and created situations requiring urgent intervention. The 11 affected provinces (Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Hatay, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Osmaniye, Kilis, Malatya and Elazığ) are located in the southern part of Türkiye and have a population of around 14 million. During and after the earthquake, public administrations quickly stepped in and planned activities for crisis management, emergency relief and community needs. In this context, by focusing on the activities carried out by the public administration units after the earthquakes of 6 February, the activities of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is taken as an example in this process, the voluntary participation of the staff in the activities during and after the earthquake, and finally the expectations for the future of the institution in extraordinary situations such as disasters were examined through field research. In addition, the researcher's field observations in the region (Adıyaman and Kahta) where the earthquake occurred (Adıyaman and Kahta) on how the District Directorate has assumed a role in public administration activities and how it has responded to the needs of the society since 6 February are also included.

It is expected that the research will contribute to the literature by providing an idea of the effectiveness and efficiency of the staff-oriented voluntary participation of public administration units in terms of post-earthquake emergency management and efforts to increase the resilience of society. At the same time, the experience of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate will be presented as an exemplary model to guide other local government/public administration units in preparing for and responding to similar disaster situations.

## 1. Literature Review

Public administration can be defined as the organisational structure of the state and the determination and implementation of public policies (Berkün, 2017: 640-642). Every state needs a certain organisational structure, assets, policies, authorities and personnel to carry out its activities within the scope of its duties and powers. The fact that these are in unity and harmony increases the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration. The organisational structure existing in the state and the activities of these structures constitute the public administration as a whole (Mecek and Atmaca, 2020: 2069). Public administration is a branch of science and profession that benefits from various disciplines such as political science, law, economics and sociology (Saklı, 2011: 101-102) and contributes to solving public problems (Köseoğlu, 2013). Also, another characteristic of public administration is the need for its active diffusion throughout the country and the good functioning of its institutions (Mecek, 2020: 297). Public administration plays an important role in supporting social development and increasing the welfare of the public (Akyel and Köse, 2010: 14-15).

Turkish public administration is a branch of science that deals with the state structure, form of government, institutions, functioning and services of the Republic of Türkiye (Bayansar and Özer, 2023: 390). The Turkish public administration is analysed both theoretically and practically. The theoretical aspect includes the basic concepts, principles, theories, models and approaches of public administration. On the other hand, the practical aspect includes the application areas, problems,

proposed solutions and reform studies of public administration (Eryılmaz, Sözen, and Köseoğlu, 2019: 96-97).

Since the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye, public administration has been shaped by different approaches in different periods (Kırılmaz and Kılıç Kırılmaz, 2014: 26). For example, concepts such as statism between 1920 and 1930 (Akkor, 2018), mixed economy between 1930 and 1950 (Koçtürk and Gölalan, 2010), liberalism between 1950 and 1980, new public management between 1980 and 2000 (Yay and Aktel, 2015) and governance after 2000 have influenced the understanding of public administration (Karcı, 2015). Public administration reforms in Türkiye are the changes and improvements made by the Republic of Türkiye in terms of state structure, management style, institutions, functioning and services (Çetin, 2010). The aim of these reforms is generally to increase the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, transparency, participation and democracy of the public administration (Önen and Kurnaz, 2017: 55). Moreover, another contribution of these reforms is to ensure that public services reach an effective and efficient level (Yaylı and Yaslıkaya, 2012: 67).

The Turkish public administration generally consists of central and local governments. The central administration includes the President, the Council of Ministers and the ministries. Local administration includes municipalities, special provincial administrations and village administrations (muhtarlık). Turkish public administration also includes autonomous and special budget organisations such as public institutions, public economic enterprises, public professional organisations and universities (Berkün, 2017; Yaylı, 2018).

Today, Turkish public administration has undergone structural changes with new concepts and approaches such as new public administration - new public management, governance, good governance, participatory management, accountable management, transparent management, ethical management, performance management, strategic management, total quality management, human resources/asset management, knowledge management, crisis management, change management (Nacak, 2015: 44). The Turkish public administration has tried to evaluate and implement these concepts and approaches according to its own historical, cultural, political and social context.

The New Public Management approach (Eryiğit and Yörükoğlu, 2011), which was effective in Türkiye in the 1980s as well as in other countries, led to reforms in many sectors, such as health, education and sports, and continues to implement new reforms. Despite the cumbersome structure of traditional public administration (Ozan and Yolcu, 2021: 580- 581), new regulations have been implemented in the field of youth and sports as in many other fields with the New Public Management approach (Solmaz and Yetim, 2018: 17).

From the perspective of traditional public administration and new public administration, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has shown many changes. If we look at the history of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the General Directorate of Physical Education was established on 29 June 1938 with the law number 3530. After the general elections in Türkiye in 1969, İsmet Sezgin was first appointed to the Ministry of Sports on 3 November 1969 and the name was changed to the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 1972. After the general elections in Türkiye in 1983, the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports was renamed as the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports, and the sports organisation carried out its services together with the Ministry of National Education. In the following years, i.e. since 1 April 1989, it continued its activities as the Ministry of State Responsible for Youth and Sports and the General Directorate of Youth and Sports. Most recently, in 2011, it was re-established as the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Türkiye ([gsb.gov.tr/tarihce](http://gsb.gov.tr/tarihce)).

Pursuant to Law No. 6223, the Council of Ministers decided to establish the Ministry of Youth and Sports with the Decree Law No. 638 on 3.6.2011. The purpose of this Decree Law is to regulate the establishment, duties, authorities and responsibilities of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Established

in 2011, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has played an important role in determining, developing and implementing the sports and youth policies of the country since its establishment. The Ministry has explained its duties and responsibilities in detail on its official website, including ensuring the social, cultural, sportive and professional development of young people, helping young people to spend their free time, encouraging the development of sports, training athletes and organising sports activities (For detailed information see: [gsb.gov.tr](http://gsb.gov.tr)).

## **2. Activities of The Ministry of Youth and Sport and Kahta District Directorate**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports operates provincial and district directorates in the provinces to ensure that young people lead a healthy life, play sports, develop their talents and play an active role in society. The Ministry develops various policies and strategies to contribute to the development of young people and prepare them for the future (Oktay, 2017: 323- 325).

In this context, the Ministry of Youth and Sports carries out its activities for the education, accommodation, employment, health, social and cultural life of young people through sports facilities, youth camps, dormitories and youth centres affiliated to provincial and district directorates. It provides many services to meet the needs of young people and athletes in the provinces. These services are divided into three main categories: Youth Services, Dormitory Services and Sports Services ([mevzuat.gov.tr](http://mevzuat.gov.tr)).

**Youth Services;** the Ministry aims to meet the needs of young people in terms of education, culture, arts, sports and social activities through youth centres. In this regard, the Ministry implements many projects and programmes for the development of young people through the General Directorate of Youth Services established within the Ministry. These projects include youth camps to ensure the active participation of young people in social life, scholarships to support young people in the field of education, workshops established to develop their skills in arts and cultural activities, and tournaments and sports competitions organised to help young people develop their skills in sports.

**Residential services:** The Ministry organises courses, workshops and conferences in the fields of science, art, foreign languages, vocational knowledge and skills, recreational and competitive sports in dormitories to meet the accommodation and nutritional needs of young people attending university, as well as to make use of their time outside of education and to contribute to their personal and academic development.

**Sports services:** The Ministry aims to meet the needs of sportsmen and women through sports facilities in the provinces and districts. In this context, the General Directorate of Sports Services within the Ministry carries out many projects and programmes for the development and dissemination of sports activities. These projects include activities such as scholarships to support the education of athletes, opportunities for athletes to participate in training and competitions, campaigns to organise health checks for athletes, tournaments and competitions that allow athletes to discover their talents.

In order to meet the housing and nutritional needs of young people and to enrich the educational, cultural, artistic, sports and social fields of young people, many projects and programmes for the development of young people are carried out by the provincial and district directorates ([gdpd.gsb.gov.tr](http://gdpd.gsb.gov.tr)). Among these projects, the applications for the Youth Projects Support Programme (GPDP) are particularly noteworthy. GPDP 2020-I Overall Call includes 8 themes: volunteering, personal development, physical activity, exercise and sports, book coffee, culture and arts, innovative ideas, environment and animal welfare. These projects aim to contribute to the social and cultural development of young people ([gsb.gov.tr](http://gsb.gov.tr)).

The Youth Centres project, which is one of the youth projects, encourages young people's participation in social, cultural and sports activities and aims to increase their self-confidence. These centres provide young people with leadership training, artistic and cultural activities, entrepreneurship programmes, vocational training and counselling services. The Youth Camps

project aims to give young people the opportunity to meet in a natural environment and to raise their awareness of nature ([genclikkamplari.gsb.gov.tr/modul/genclikkamplari](http://genclikkamplari.gsb.gov.tr/modul/genclikkamplari)). In addition, the Ministry of Youth and Sports communicates directly with young people and takes their opinions and demands into account in determining youth policy. In this respect, it establishes structures such as youth assemblies, youth forums and youth advisory boards to ensure young people's participation and to reflect their opinions in public policies. These platforms promote the democratic participation of young people and their active role in finding solutions to their problems ([gsb.gov.tr](http://gsb.gov.tr)).

The Ministry also offers various programmes and support to increase the employability of young people and to facilitate their transition to business life ([gsb.gov.tr](http://gsb.gov.tr)). In this context, it carries out activities such as vocational training, internship opportunities, support for entrepreneurship and the development of employment policies for young people. The Ministry of Youth and Sports works with the private sector to promote the integration of young people into the business world and reduce the problem of unemployment. The Ministry continues its efforts to increase and expand the number of youth centres to further develop such activities.

Among the sports projects, the Spor Toto organisation stands out. The aim of this project is the construction of sports facilities and the provision of financial support to sports clubs. In addition, projects such as “Do Sports”, “Catch Life”, “Run While You Can”, “Anatolian Stars League”, “Happy Wednesday”, “Sultans of the House”, “Streets are Ours 3x3 Basketball”, “Provincial Sports Centre” encourage young people to take part in sports and promote a healthy lifestyle.

The roles and responsibilities of the District Directorate of Youth and Sports, which is a provincial organisation, are explained on the Ministry's official website ([gsb.gov.tr](http://gsb.gov.tr)) as follows

“1. To contribute to the sporting, cultural and moral development of young people and to protect them from bad habits,

2. To ensure coordination between non-governmental organisations working in the field of youth and public institutions and organisations, local administrations, universities and other relevant units,

3. To ensure the implementation of works and procedures related to sports events, organisations and clubs,

4. To plan activities for the training of sportsmen and sportswomen and for the development, dissemination and promotion of sports culture and to ensure that they are carried out in accordance with the legislation and within the framework of a specific plan and programme,

5. To carry out the necessary work for the use of sports facilities and the organisation of sports events, and to cooperate with public institutions and organisations and provincial/district representatives of sports federations in order to take safety, health and similar measures,

6. To determine the needs for the efficient conduct of sports activities, to carry out all necessary work and procedures at the point of supply and distribution of materials,

7. To ensure coordination with the competent bodies for the implementation of sports activities in schools and to monitor sports projects,

8. To provide the necessary working conditions by organising the work of coaches and other sports staff in the district according to plans and programmes,

9. To coordinate the work and procedures for the registration and admission of students to be accommodated in dormitories, to provide for the social, health, cultural and educational needs of students staying in dormitories and to cooperate with the relevant institutions” (GSB, 2023).

Within this framework, the Kahta District Youth and Sports Directorate carries out all sports, social, cultural and youth related activities.

However, on 06/02/2023, when the Adıyaman provincial centre and villages and the Kahta district centre and villages were severely affected by the earthquakes of the century centred on Pazarcık and Elbistan in the province of Kahramanmaraş, all the staff belonging to the said district directorate were on duty. In addition to the questionnaire/fieldwork, the following issues and activities were observed by the researchers during the fieldwork. The information notes on the activities carried out by the District Directorate after the 6 February earthquakes are summarised below:

\*On the first day of the earthquake, the relevant staff and administrators met in the meeting room of the District Directorate and the issues to be addressed after the earthquake were discussed and tasks were divided among the formed groups and teams. By the groups formed;

\*Atatürk Sports Hall, Gazi Sports Hall, Youth Centre, District Stadium and Dormitory Buildings (KYK- YURTKUR) under the District Directorate opened their doors to the citizens affected by the earthquake and received them. The staff at all levels of the District Directorate served the earthquake victims 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in shifts.

\*On the day of the earthquake, a total of 2775 earthquake survivors were sheltered in these facilities, including 755 people in the Atatürk Sports Hall, 457 people in the Gazi Sports Hall, 250 people in the District Stadium and 1313 people in the Kahta (KYK- YURTKUR) Dormitory under the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate. The Kahta District Directorate and the Youth and Sports Ministry - Adıyaman GSİM - have provided accommodation, food and all other needs of the earthquake victims staying in the facilities.

\*Coaches, volunteer psychologists, volunteer athletes and young people and preachers from the Mufti's Office provided moral support to the earthquake victims staying in the facilities and activities were organised.

\*Young people and children affected by the earthquake received moral support from the youth leaders of the Kahta Youth Centre.

\*Volunteer youth, staff, coaches, youth leaders and athletes affiliated with the District Directorate of Youth and Sports took part in sorting supplies, dispatching logistics vehicles and distributing supplies to earthquake victims at the Soil Products Office (TMO) warehouse set up for the earthquake.

\*The coaches and trainers affiliated to the District Youth and Sports Directorate took over the role of hosts to meet the basic needs of the earthquake victims in the tent city set up by the Kahta District Governorate and continued their activities periodically according to the needs of the people in these places where shelters were created.

\*The earthquake victims who were accommodated in other facilities affiliated to the District Governorate, except for the guests accommodated in the Kahta Dormitory (KYK- YURTKUR), were evacuated to safe dwellings as of 18.02.2023. Prior to the evacuation, the earthquake victims were interviewed by the District Directorate staff and informed about the evacuation. Subsequently, the earthquake victims staying in the facilities were subjected to a health check by the District Health Directorate and the evacuation process was carried out under safety measures.

\*Since the first day of the earthquake, official and non-governmental teams involved in search and rescue activities have been accommodated in the Kahta dormitory. The teams have been provided with 24-hour food, hot water and heating in the dormitory. In addition to search and rescue teams, damage assessment teams from the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation were also accommodated in the same way.

\*The Youth Centre provided showering and personal cleaning services for the non-boarding teams. Facilities were also provided for the teams to have a short rest.

\*After hosting the teams for the first two weeks in the facilities of the District Directorate of Youth and Sports in Kahta, the coaches, sports experts and training staff of the institution conducted sports, art and cultural activities for children in two different tent city areas set up in the district. In the education tent and activity areas allocated to the said District Directorate in the tent cities, expert coaches provided children with productive and entertaining time with branches such as educational games, curling, volleyball, boccia, darts, bowling, football and basketball. Educational officers and youth leaders in the fields of art, music and religion employed by the institution's youth centre continued to contribute to the process in their own branches. Throughout the process, activities continued in coordination with other institutions and non-governmental organisations, in particular the Directorate of National Education under the supervision of the District Governorate.

\*Effective sports activities, especially for the children of the earthquake victims, have been initiated in the facilities left vacant by the evacuation of the earthquake victims to the tents erected within the District Directorate. Activities in football, athletics and bowls at the Kahta district stadium and in the main sports of volleyball, basketball, handball and badminton at the Atatürk and Gazi sports halls continued without interruption.

The fact that the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, a provincial organisation, is a public administration unit that plays an active role in such crisis periods, in addition to its main duties and responsibilities, was an important factor in shaping the axis of the research.

### **3.Purpose, Data, Methodology and Limitation**

#### **3.1. Purpose of Research**

The main purpose of the research is to determine the activities carried out by the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is one of the provincial units of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, after the earthquakes that took place in February 2023 and caused great destruction, to determine the volunteer status of the institutional staff participating in these activities, and to conduct a field study on the mission of the relevant public unit after disasters.

The secondary purpose of the research is to contribute to the successful management of the responsibilities taken on by the public administration units in eliminating the chaos experienced by the provincial organisations of the Ministry of Youth and Sport after disasters, in a human and citizen-oriented manner.

#### **3.2. Data**

As part of the research, the questionnaire form was sent to the staff of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate from in October 2023 and this process was completed by the end of November 2023. In this context, 120 employees of the District Directorate (administrator, officer, sports specialist, coach, youth leader, trainer, worker, security ...) participated in the survey study. After collecting the questionnaire forms from the relevant staff, the researchers' preliminary check revealed errors in the questionnaire form and 18 questionnaire forms were not processed. In total, the number of questionnaire forms considered was 102. In other words, the questionnaire of 85% of the district directorate, which has 120 employees, was analysed in the IBM SPSS 22 statistical programme and the results were interpreted in this context.

In this context, after interpreting the frequency values of the variables in the questionnaire, the normality test of the scales was carried out and it was found that the scales were not normally distributed. Therefore, non-parametric tests were used in the analyses.

#### **3.3. Methodology**

A face-to-face survey, one of the quantitative research methods, was used to find out what activities the staff of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate participated in after the earthquakes of 6

February 2023, their volunteer status regarding the activities they participated in, and their institutional expectations for the future. This method is defined as "the collection of information from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions" and includes applications that contain numerical items or consist of various parts (Check and Shutt, 2012: 160). For this reason, the study was presented to the participants with 4 parts and 5 point Likert options.

The first part asked for information on the demographic status of the staff. The second part asked for the staff's views on their participation in the activities and their volunteer status. In the third part, responses were sought on the types of post-earthquake activities in which the staff had participated. Finally, in the fourth part of the questionnaire, they were asked to answer questions about the future after the earthquake.

### **3.4. Limitation and Importance**

Scope of the research: After the earthquakes that occurred in our country in February 2023 and deeply affected 11 provinces, the scope of the research in terms of the subject of the research is to examine what activities are carried out in the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is one of the provincial units affiliated to the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the Kahta District of Adıyaman Province, and in which areas the institutional staff who are actively involved in these activities voluntarily participate.

Geographical scope of the research: Kahta District of Adıyaman Province is within the geographical scope of the research, and no research will be conducted outside this district.

Sample Scope of the Research: The sample of the research includes 120 volunteers who are employed in Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate.

The answers to the field study to be conducted in this research will be used in the evaluation of the public administration units regarding their post-earthquake activities. It is expected that this research will fill an important gap in terms of helping public administrations to adopt more active and preventive post-earthquake positions and efficient actions.

## **4. Findings and Results**

In this part of the research, 102 people from the staff of the Kahta Youth and Sport District Directorate were asked the questions prepared from the literature sources using the face-to-face interview method. The survey questions analysed the participation of the District Directorate staff in the activities carried out by the District Directorate of Youth and Sports after the 6 February earthquake, their volunteer status in the activities and their expectations for the future of the missions carried out by the District Directorate after the earthquake. In this context, findings and interpretations are given in relation to the answers given by the staff to the survey questions.



**Table 1: Demographic Status of the District Directorate Staff Participating in the Research**

<b>Gender</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Female	39	38,2
Male	63	61,8
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Age</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
18-25	12	11,8
26-30	25	24,5
31-35	26	25,5
36-40	19	18,6
41+	20	19,6
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Marital Status</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single	37	36,3
Married	65	63,7
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Education</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
High School	32	31,4
Bachelor Degree	64	62,7
Master Degree	6	5,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Residence</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kahta	94	92,2
Adiyaman	8	7,8
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Title</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Manager	5	4,9
Officer	12	11,8
Sport Specialist	6	5,9
Coach	12	11,8
Youth Leader	8	7,8
Trainer	20	19,6
Worker	21	20,6
Security	13	12,7
Volunteer	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Field of Study</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Spor Services	41	40,2
Youth Services	35	34,3
Dormitory Services	26	25,5
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0
<b>Working Period (Year)</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
0-5	43	42,2
6-10	30	29,4
11-15	17	16,7

<b>16-20</b>	9	8,8
<b>21-25</b>	1	1,0
<b>25+</b>	2	2,0
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

An analysis of the demographic status of the District Directorate staff participating in the study shows that 61% are male and 38% are female. The number of female staff is therefore, one third of the number of male staff. 80% of the staff are between 18 and 40 years old. This ratio shows that a youth-oriented public administration unit has a dynamic age group. In addition, 63% of the staff have a bachelor's degree. 94% of the staff live in the district centre of Kahta. The proportion of staff directly involved in the field activities of youth and sport services (sports specialists, coaches, youth leaders, trainers) is 40%. Looking at the length of service of the current staff of the District Directorate, 72% of the staff have been working for 10 years or less.

**Table 2:** *Survey Question 1 on Participation and Volunteering*

**After the earthquakes at 04:17, I think that I came to my institution/place of work voluntarily and willingly on the same day.**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	30	29,4
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	58	56,9
<b>Neutral</b>	6	5,9
<b>Disagree</b>	3	2,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

According to the data, 86.3% of the participants, which is the majority of the participants, showed a positive attitude towards coming to their institution or place of work as a volunteer after the earthquakes at 04:17. These data also show that the participants are generally willing to take responsibility and volunteer to help in emergencies and crises.

**Table 3.** *Survey Question 2 on Participation and Volunteering*

**I think that my participation in the activities that took place in the institution before the earthquake was effective in my coming to the institution after the earthquake.**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	31	30,4
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	52	51,0
<b>Neutral</b>	9	8,8
<b>Disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

It can be seen that the majority of the participants think that participating in the organisation's activities before the earthquake has a positive effect on volunteering in the organisation after the earthquake. According to the statistics, 81.4% of the participants share this opinion.

This shows that participation in activities within the organisation and loyalty to the organisation have a positive effect on volunteering during emergencies or crises. Participants may be more likely to support the organisation in times of crisis if they have previously been actively involved in activities within the organisation. These data suggest that social ties and activities within the organisation can strengthen the culture of solidarity and support in emergencies.

**Table 4. Survey Question 3 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>I think that the incentives given by the managers to participate in the activities of the organisation were effective in my becoming active in the organisation after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	35	34,3
Strongly Agree	44	43,1
Neutral	9	8,8
Disagree	11	10,8
Strongly disagree	3	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>

According to the data, the majority of the participants believe that the incentives provided by the managers to participate in the activities of the organisation are effective on the attitude of the participants to be active in the organisation after the earthquake. According to the statistics, 77.5% of the participants agreed with this view.

This data shows that managers' motivational and incentive strategies are effective in encouraging employees to take more responsibility and volunteer in times of crisis. Managers leadership and incentive approaches can help to strengthen social bonds within the organisation and create a culture of solidarity in emergency situations.

**Table 5. Survey question 4 on participation and volunteering**

<b>I think that my willingness to participate in the activities of the organisation before the earthquake was effective in my being in the organisation and taking action after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	33	32,4
Strongly Agree	52	51,0
Neutral	7	6,9
Disagree	6	5,9
Strongly disagree	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>

The majority of the participants think that the willingness to be in the organisation and to take action after the earthquake is influenced by the willingness to participate in the activities in the organisation before the earthquake. According to the statistics, 83.3% of the participants share this view.

It shows that people who are willing to participate in the organisation's activities before are more likely to take a more active and voluntary role in times of crisis. Participation in organisational activities can increase employees' sense of loyalty to their organisations and strengthen the culture of solidarity within the community. Therefore, participation in activities organised within the organisation can be an important factor in terms of cooperation and assistance in crisis situations.

**Table 6. Survey Question 5 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>I think that participation in post-earthquake activities is at a sufficient level according to our human potential in the institution.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	36	35,3
Strongly Agree	46	45,1
Neutral	11	10,8
Disagree	5	4,9
Strongly disagree	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>

According to the data, the majority of the participants think that the participation in the post-earthquake activities is sufficient according to the human potential in the organisation. According to the statistics, 80.4% of the participants share this view.

These results show that the human resource potential of the organisation has a positive effect on participation in post-earthquake activities. Increasing the number of staff may enable them to respond more effectively in crisis situations. In addition, the positive attitude of staff in this regard may also contribute to maintaining a culture of solidarity and cooperation within the organisation.

**Table 7. Survey Question 6 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>I think the volunteering factor was effective in my participation in the organisation's activities after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	41	40,2
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	48	47,1
<b>Neutral</b>	4	3,9
<b>Disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	3	2,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

There is a majority of participants who think that participation in organisational activities after the earthquake is closely related to the volunteering factor. According to the statistics, 87.3% of the respondents agree with this view.

These data show that the concept of volunteering has a significant impact on participation in post-crisis activities. Volunteering is linked to the intrinsic motivation of individuals, which allows them to mobilise more effectively in crisis situations. Volunteer participation can strengthen the culture of solidarity within the community and increase the sense of cooperation and collaboration within the organisation.

**Table 8. Survey Question 7 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>I think the volunteering factor was effective in my participation in the organisation's activities after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	40	39,2
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	45	44,1
<b>Neutral</b>	8	7,8
<b>Disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	3	2,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

According to the data, the majority of participants think that other colleagues volunteered for the activities of the organisation in which they participated after the earthquake. 83.3% of respondents share this view.

This situation shows that employees within the organisation tend to act together and show solidarity. The voluntary participation of colleagues also shows that there is a strong sense of unity and harmony within the community. This kind of solidarity can increase cooperation within the organisation in crisis situations and promote a positive working environment.

**Table 9. Survey Question 8 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>I think that the incentives for managers to volunteer in the organisation's activities were effective in getting me involved in the organisation after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	36	35,3
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	42	41,2
<b>Neutral</b>	11	10,8
<b>Disagree</b>	9	8,8
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

It can be seen that the majority of the participants think that the incentives given by the managers to participate voluntarily in the activities of the organisation were effective in the activities of the organisation after the earthquake. According to the statistics, 76.5% of the participants share this view.

This data shows that managers' motivation and incentive strategies are effective in encouraging employees to participate more in organisational activities. Managers' leadership and incentive approaches can encourage employees to take more responsibility and volunteer their support in times of crisis. This can strengthen the culture of solidarity within the organisation and promote a positive working environment.

**Table 10. Survey Question 9 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>I think that the volunteer status of my other colleagues in the institution in terms of their participation in post-earthquake activities is the same as the factors that led me to do so.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	38	37,3
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	45	44,1
<b>Neutral</b>	10	9,8
<b>Disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	3	2,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

The data shows that the majority of participants believe that the volunteer status of other colleagues in the organisation is the same as the factors that led them to participate in post-earthquake activities 81.4% of participants agree with this view.

This shows that similar motivations, values or commitment to the organisational culture of your colleagues and yourself have a similar effect on participation in post-earthquake activities. Shared values and motivations allow you and your colleagues to have a common response and solidarity to crisis situations. This can foster team spirit within the organisation and strengthen cooperation in times of crisis.

**Table 11. Survey Question 10 on Participation and Volunteering**

<b>Although all the activities carried out in the institution after the earthquake were not in accordance with my job description in the institution, I think that I served voluntarily by participating in all the tasks.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	38	37,3
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	48	47,1
<b>Neutral</b>	6	5,9
<b>Disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

It is seen that the majority of the participants think that you served in all the activities carried out in the institution after the earthquake, even if it is not in accordance with your job description in the institution, to voluntarily participate in all tasks. According to the statistics, 84.3% of the participants share this view.

This shows the employee's commitment to their organisation and sense of responsibility. Crisis situations can often bring special tasks and needs beyond routine job descriptions. Such flexibility and volunteerism can strengthen the culture of solidarity and cooperation within the organisation. It can also increase employees' commitment to the organisation by displaying a flexible attitude in times of crisis.

**Table 12: Questions on Active Actions (11- 18)**

<b>I think I was active as a volunteer in search and rescue activities after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	29	28,4
Strongly Agree	39	38,2
Neutral	6	5,9
Disagree	20	19,6
Strongly disagree	8	7,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>I think that I actively participated as a volunteer in the shelter services activities after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	39	38,2
Strongly Agree	47	46,1
Neutral	4	3,9
Disagree	10	9,8
Strongly disagree	2	2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>I think I was actively involved as a volunteer in the distribution of food and drink after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	37	36,3
Strongly Agree	49	48,0
Neutral	5	4,9
Disagree	9	8,8
Strongly disagree	2	2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>I think I actively participated as a volunteer in the activities of setting up the tent city after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	29	28,4
Strongly Agree	33	32,4
Neutral	11	10,8
Disagree	23	22,5
Strongly disagree	6	5,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>I think I was actively involved in psycho-social support activities as a volunteer after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	29	28,4
Strongly Agree	41	40,2
Neutral	6	5,9
Disagree	22	21,6
Strongly disagree	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>I think I was actively involved as a volunteer in social aid and distribution activities after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	32	31,4
Strongly Agree	41	40,2
Neutral	11	10,8
Disagree	14	13,7
Strongly disagree	4	3,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>I think I actively participated in the activities of the camp organisations as a volunteer after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	31	30,4
Strongly Agree	39	38,2
Neutral	10	9,8

<b>Disagree</b>	16	15,7
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	4	5,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

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**After the earthquake, I think I actively participated as a volunteer in the cooperation between public and non-governmental organisations.**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	33	32,4
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	42	41,2
<b>Neutral</b>	6	5,9
<b>Disagree</b>	16	15,7
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

The data show that the majority of respondents believe that they were actively involved as volunteers in various activities following the earthquake. Participation in search and rescue activities was 66.7%; participation in shelter service activities was 84.3%; participation in food and beverage distribution activities was 84.3%; participation in tent city establishment activities was 60.8%; participation in psychosocial support activities was 68.6%; participation in social assistance and distribution activities was 71.6%; participation in camp organisation activities was 68.6%; and participation in cooperation between public and civil society organisations was 73.5%.

Generally, based on the answers to the previous questions, the respondents showed a high level of voluntary participation in various activities. This shows that the culture of solidarity within the community is strong and the willingness to support each other in times of crisis is also high.

**Table 13: Question 19 on Active Actions**

<b>I think I have been active in the service area I am assigned to in my organisation.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	42	41,2
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	47	46,1
<b>Neutral</b>	5	4,9
<b>Disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	3	2,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

According to the data, there is a large majority of respondents who believe that you have been active in your field of work in your organisation. According to the statistics, 87.3 per cent of respondents share this view.

This situation shows that employees feel competent and active to work effectively in their areas of responsibility in their organisations. This positive attitude may reflect employees' willingness to contribute to organisational goals and their commitment to their organisations. Active participation in activities can contribute to the creation of a culture of organisational success and solidarity.

**Table 14: Question 20 on the Future After the Earthquake**

<b>I think that the activities that I have been involved in are useful for our organisation to clear up the chaos that occurred after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	37	36,3
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	51	50,0
<b>Neutral</b>	5	4,9
<b>Disagree</b>	4	3,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

The majority of participants think that the activities in which you have been involved have been useful for your organisation in helping to clear up the chaos that followed the earthquake. 86.3% of respondents share this view.

These results show that respondents believe that participation in volunteer activities and active involvement in such activities play an effective role in the organisation's efforts to deal with the post-earthquake chaos. Volunteer participation is believed to strengthen the culture of solidarity within the community and contribute to a more effective response in crisis situations. This can increase employees' commitment to their organisations and strengthen their ability to act together in times of crisis.

**Table 15:** *Question 21 on the Future After the Earthquake*

<b>I think that the activities I have participated in through my institution will eliminate the negativity in social life related to the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	37	36,3
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	51	50,0
<b>Neutral</b>	4	3,9
<b>Disagree</b>	4	3,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

According to the data, the majority of the participants believe that the activities they are involved in through the organisation will eliminate the negative aspects of social life related to the earthquake. According to the statistics, 86.3% of the participants share this view.

This data shows that respondents believe that participating in voluntary activities and being actively involved in activities organised by their organisations has a positive impact on coping with the social effects of the earthquake. Social activities can increase solidarity within the community and allow people to communicate and support each other. This can strengthen emotional and social support networks to cope with the negative effects of the earthquake.

**Table 16:** *Question 22 on the Future After the Earthquake*

<b>I think that my professional behaviour after the earthquake will contribute positively to my future institutional duties.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	39	38,2
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	51	50,0
<b>Neutral</b>	3	2,9
<b>Disagree</b>	4	3,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

According to the data, there is a large majority of participants who believe that your professional behaviour after the earthquake will contribute positively to your future institutional tasks. According to the statistics, 88.2% of the participants share this view.

These results show the belief that participating in volunteer activities after the earthquake and developing skills to deal with such situations can have a positive impact on professional behaviour. Volunteering can improve skills such as leadership, teamwork, crisis management and communication. Such experiences can contribute to employees being better prepared and more effective in responding to crisis situations.



**Table 17: Question 23 on the Future After the Earthquake**

<b>I think that the activities I have done in the institution have made a positive contribution to strengthening my social life after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	39	38,2
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	51	50,0
<b>Neutral</b>	2	2,0
<b>Disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

This view is shared by 88.2% of respondents who believe that the activities they have carried out in the organisation after the earthquake have made a positive contribution to strengthening their social life.

These results show that volunteering can strengthen not only individual but also social life. They can increase solidarity within the community, allow people to build closer relationships with each other and strengthen social networks in general. Participation in such activities not only improves the emotional and social well-being of individuals, but can also strengthen community ties.

**Table 18: Question 24 on the Future After the Earthquake**

<b>I think my institution has an important role to play in normalising social life after the earthquake.</b>		
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Agree</b>	39	38,2
<b>Strongly Agree</b>	49	48,0
<b>Neutral</b>	3	2,9
<b>Disagree</b>	6	5,9
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	5	4,9
<b>Total</b>	102	100,0

According to the data, 86.3% of the participants who believe that their institution has an important role to play in normalising social life after the earthquake share this view.

According to this data, there is a consensus among the respondents that their organisations should play an important role in restoring the social life of the society after the earthquake. Such a responsibility may include various activities such as strengthening social solidarity, providing psycho-social support and contributing to the recovery process of society. Participants expect their organisations to play an effective role in this process.

In addition to these analyses, the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was also used. The one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to test the conformity of a sample of data to a given distribution. This test is usually used to test for normal distribution. The test results assess how well the sample data fits the chosen theoretical distribution. In other words, the tests assess whether the respondents' answers conform to a normal distribution. P values (Asymp. Sig.) are usually less than 0.05, indicating that the respondents' responses do not conform to a normal distribution. However, these results are for a specific test and depend on the assumptions of that test. The test results assess a specific case, not the normality of the distribution of the dataset in general (Creswell, 2020).

**Table 19:** *Significant Differences by Marital Status*

	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
I think that my participation in the activities that took place in the institution before the earthquake was effective in my coming to the institution after the earthquake.	973.000	1676.000	-1.744	.081
I think I was active as a volunteer in search and rescue activities after the earthquake.	965.500	1668.500	-1.726	.084
I think I actively participated as a volunteer in the activities of setting up the tent city after the earthquake.	857.500	1560.500	-2.490	.013
I think I was actively involved in psycho-social support activities as a volunteer after the earthquake.	916.000	1619.000	-2.100	.036
I think I was actively involved as a volunteer in social aid and distribution activities after the earthquake.	966.500	1669.500	-1.731	.083
After the earthquake, I think I actively participated as a volunteer in the cooperation between public and non-governmental organisations.	949.500	1652.500	-1.864	.062

According to the results, the p-values for the first three suggestions (I came to the institution after the earthquake..., I voluntarily participated in search and rescue activities after the earthquake..., I voluntarily participated in setting up tent cities after the earthquake...) are 0.081, 0.084 and 0.013 respectively. The first two are not statistically significant, but the third is significant (p=0.013).

For the other propositions (Voluntary psycho-social support activities after the earthquake..., Voluntary social assistance and distribution activities after the earthquake..., Voluntary cooperation between public and civil society organisations after the earthquake...) the p-values are 0.036, 0.083 and 0.062 respectively. In this case, the first and third recommendations are significant (p=0.036 and p=0.062), but the second is not.

The significance level is generally considered to be 0.05, so if the p-value is less than 0.05, the difference is considered to be statistically significant.

**Table 20:** *Significant Differences by Educational Field*

	Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig.
I think that the incentives given by the managers to participate in the activities of the organisation were effective in my becoming active in the organisation after the earthquake.	7.741	2	.021
I think that my willingness to participate in the activities of the organisation before the earthquake was effective in my being in the organisation and taking action after the earthquake.	6.793	2	.033
I think that participation in post-earthquake activities is at a sufficient level according to our human potential in the institution.	5.132	2	.077

According to the results, it can be said that at least in the first two cases (1 and 2) there are statistically significant differences between individuals with regard to the level of education. In other words, it

can be seen that in these two cases different opinions emerge according to the level of education. In the other cases, no statistically significant difference was found.

**Table 21:** *Significant Differences by Field Of Study*

	Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig.
I think I was active as a volunteer in search and rescue activities after the earthquake.	15.205	2	.000
I think I actively participated as a volunteer in the activities of setting up the tent city after the earthquake.	8.841	2	.012
I think I was actively involved in psycho-social support activities as a volunteer after the earthquake.	7.533	2	.023
I think I was actively involved as a volunteer in social aid and distribution activities after the earthquake.	5.950	2	.051
I think I actively participated in the activities of the camp organisations as a volunteer after the earthquake.	12.495	2	.002
After the earthquake, I think I actively participated as a volunteer in the cooperation between public and non-governmental organisations.	15.642	2	.000
I think I have been active in the service area I am assigned to in my organisation.	12.162	2	.002

The results show that at least in the first three cases (1, 2 and 3) there are statistically significant differences between individuals according to their field of study. In the other cases, no statistically significant difference was found.

## 5. Conclusion

The purpose of this research was to assess the situation regarding diversity, volunteerism, participation and institutional future expectations regarding the activities of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is the provincial organisational unit of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, after the 6 February 2023 earthquakes. Earthquakes, one of the unpredictable catastrophes, cause consequences that are difficult or impossible to compensate if no measures are taken, and public administration units assume a social responsibility. It is not very important who is responsible for the consequences and what the problems are after the earthquake. A concrete example of this situation was observed with the earthquakes of 6 February.

The course of preparation, experience and merit in ordinary public administration is practically shown in extraordinary times. The ideal success of public administration lies in its coordination and sustainability in extraordinary situations. In addition, the management and rehabilitation of social chaos, such as earthquakes, are among the responsibilities of public administration.

From this point of view, the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is one of the public administration units after the 6 February earthquakes and has an interactive working area, has used its duties and powers with social support activities as well as its pure activity scale. The results obtained at the end of the research show that the District Directorate played an important role after the earthquakes. From the responses of the staff regarding participation and volunteering, it can be seen that the staff were immediately and voluntarily present in the institution and in their places of work after the first earthquake. The impact of the previous functioning of the institution on their coming to the institution is high. In addition, the high level of positive opinions of the staff regarding the post-earthquake activities of the institution is an important factor. These factors have a strong impact on the presence of the staff who ensure the functioning of the public administration in a chaotic environment.

The rate of participation of the staff of the District Directorate in active post-earthquake actions was high. The high rate of participation in actions related to shelter services and its derivatives, which is one of the most important needs after earthquakes, is a concrete example to show the role of the District Directorate in extraordinary periods. The results of the research show that the high level of participation of the staff of the District Directorate in institutional and social activities has led to positive psychological and sociological results for the population served. These positive results in extraordinary periods are indicative of a successful public administration practice. The answers given by the staff of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate to the questions about the future after the earthquake showed that the District Directorate rehabilitated the staff with the activities it carried out in addition to the useful activities for social responsibility.

The evaluation of the activities of the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate, which is the district unit of the central organisation at the local level, after the 6 February earthquake and the participation of the staff have been an experience that has also improved the institutional capacity. In order for the public administration at the local level to achieve successful results in ordinary and extraordinary periods, depending on the research results and experiences, the Kahta Youth and Sports District Directorate can make some suggestions according to its service area:

**-Collaboration and partnership:** The District Directorate can develop more effective programmes and projects by working with other local institutions, civil society organisations and volunteers. Partnerships can help to make more efficient use of post-earthquake activities in terms of tangible outputs and provide a wider range of services to young people.

**-Training programmes:** The District Administration can organise planned and certified post-earthquake training programmes for young people. These programmes can include content that provides youth with knowledge and skills on earthquake preparedness, crisis resilience and resilience. At the same time, training can be organised for young people to strengthen their social skills such as team leadership, communication, coordination, crisis management and cooperation.

**-Psychological and social support:** The District Directorate can provide counselling services to provide psycho-social support to young people after the earthquake. These services can guide young people in coping with the trauma of the earthquake, provide stress management methods and support their emotional well-being. Joint projects can be developed by the District Health Directorate and the District Social Services Directorate.

**-Sports and recreational activities:** Infrastructure services can be strengthened to increase the variety of sports activities routinely offered by the District Directorate, which support young people's physical skills and strengthen their social bonds. In this respect, the investment programmes of local administrations and ministries can be expanded, with positive discrimination towards young people directly affected by the earthquake.

**-Evaluation and feedback:** The activities carried out by the District Directorate are regularly evaluated and the activities of young people are recorded. In addition, young people can be informed through surveys, targeted components or report collection methods (etc.) about the areas where services are needed (etc.). This feedback can be an important source for the activities of the directorate and for a more active participation of young people.

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