

REVIEW ARTICLES / ARTICOLE DE ANALIZĂ

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK OF YOUTH AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN TURKISH UNIVERSITIES

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Abstract

The young population is the most dynamic and sensitive group in Turkey. The number of youth in the 12-24 age group constitutes 31 percent of the population in Turkey, which has a rather young population. Today, problems related to youth are among the important subjects dwelled upon on the agenda of Turkey. The expectations for the future of youth has been increasing gradually. The State engages in activities with the cooperation of national and international institutions, organizations and universities in order to determine the problems of the youth and to find solutions to these problems, within the framework of the economic, social and cultural structure. Significant progress has started to be made in recent years on the subject of the organization of youth by means of foundations, associations and youth organizations in the social and cultural fields. Social, cultural and sports activities aim to utilize Turkish University students time outside of class, to be interested in sports, to encourage sports doing, to organize sports activities in order to protect physical and mental health and to enable academic and administrative staff to benefit from sports services and facilities. Also, it is aimed to improve studies in sports by cooperation with domestic and international sports organizations and enable students to represent the university in sports events organized by the Turkey University Sports Federation. Moreover, it is aimed to operate facilities in a planned way and manage them from a single center for students, academic and administrative staff to benefit from all the sports facilities and materials of the university effectively. This research is done to determine Economic Outlook of youth and sports activities in Turkish Universities in a descriptive way. To proceed statistics of sport economy are used and economic structure of organizations related to and sports activities in World Universities as well as the financial movements of Turkish Universities are examined.

Keywords: *Activities, University, Youth, Sports*

Introduction

Physical activity is a broad term used to describe any movement of the body that uses energy, and can refer to anything from doing the housework, walking or cycling to work, taking part in dance classes or kicking a ball around the park, to engaging in a formally organised competitive sport. These different activities can be plotted along a spectrum of motivation ranging from the physical activities undertaken as part of active living (such as the housework) to those we do for fun (such as the recreational activities and sports) Increasing activity at any point of this spectrum is desirable as research shows that the more active a population is, the healthier and happier it tends to be. Different ends of the spectrum, however, require different approaches, include different stakeholders and involve different motivations [10].

Much of the research evidence relates to the health benefits of physical activity, rather than sport per se. Among the least active and least healthy groups, the promotion of an 'active lifestyle' may be a more useful strategy than the promotion of sport and 'fitness'. For example, research on physical activity promotion schemes indicates that sports/leisure centres may not be the most suitable venues, at least in the early stages of such programmes [8,13].

Education, which is the basic component of social life, is a complement including social activities. Especially, the contribution of higher education to human capital formation can not be ignored. Since university education is parallel to social, cultural and sport activities, it is obvious that this phenomenon has influence on achieving and sustaining the economic development as well as regional development. Inter-regional differences in terms of development may decrease, whereupon fair income distribution may be maintained as a consequence of prevalent university education [12].

The importance of sport in many young people's lives can be used to attract educationally underachieving young people to educational programmes (although outcomes will depend on the nature and quality of the learning environment).

According to the report on “Turkey 2008 – Youth in Turkey” 8 developed under Human Development Reports of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), youth in Turkey is confronted with significant problems. Particularly the situation of “invisible” youth is highlighted in the report. Youth presented by the media as “single, healthy, dynamic and usually middle-class students” actually comprises only one third of the age group 15–24. Outside this category, the “invisible youth”, mostly comprising young women, (women who are neither in education nor at work, physically disabled people, young people having given up all hope and stopped seeking jobs, juvenile delinquents, street children and youth living on the streets, internally displaced and victims of human trafficking) are usually neglected [16].

The young population is the most dynamic and sensitive group in Turkey. The number of youth in the 12-24 age group constitutes 31 percent of the population in Turkey, which has a rather young population. Today, problems related to youth are among the important subjects dwelled upon on the agenda of Turkey. The expectations for the future of youth has been increasing gradually. The State engages in activities with the cooperation of national and international institutions, organizations and universities in order to determine the problems of the youth and to find solutions to these problems, within the framework of the economic, social and cultural structure. Significant progress has started to be made in recent years on the subject of the organization of youth by means of foundations, associations and youth organizations in the social and cultural fields [24].

Social, cultural and sports activities aim to utilize Turkish University students time outside of class, to be interested in sports, to encourage sports doing, to organize sports activities in order to protect physical and mental health and to enable academic and administrative staff to benefit from sports services and facilities. Also, it is aimed to improve studies in sports by cooperation with domestic and international sports organizations and enable students to represent the university in sports events organized by the Turkey University Sports Federation. Moreover, it is aimed to operate facilities in a planned way and manage them from a single center for students, academic and administrative staff to benefit from all the sports facilities and materials of the university effectively [2].

Sports and various entertainment facilities have integration role to receive public support in the world. From its nature, via sport activitie people and communities get together. As an active leisure pass time sport has social and economic influences in contemporary societies Especially, sport programs promote social integration and generat dialogue between cultures. From professional leagues to colleges, from national to international organizations, constructing new sport facilities appears as an increasing trend. With popular and continuous organizations, sport has reached a multibillion dollar industry and the constructions become highly visible [9].

Today discussed the contribution sport (and physical activity more broadly) can make to individuals' improved fitness and health. However, these impacts also have an economic dimension. In addition to the sports-related employment provided by the commercial, public and voluntary sectors, sporting events can provide substantial short-term economic impacts [3].

Turkey in which the youth population is increasing day by day, it is significant that young university students and staff should be directed to sport either as a pastime activity or as a life style [24].

This research is done to determine Economic Outlook of youth and sports activities in Turkish Universities in a descriptive way. To proceed statistics of sport economy are used and economic structure of organizations related to and sports activities in World Universities as well as the financial movements of Turkish Universities are examined.

Structure of Turkish Higher Education

In 1981, in accordance with the new Higher Education Law (No. 2547), the administration of higher education in Turkey was comprehensively restructured. The system thereby became centralized, with all higher education institutions tied to the Council of Higher Education (Yükseköğretim Kurulu, or YÖK). After this restructuring, all higher education institutions were designed as universities. Expansion of higher education throughout the country was achieved, application to higher education was centralized, and a central university exam and placement were introduced. In addition to state universities, non-profit foundation universities started to be established since 1984. The Council of Higher Education (CoHE) has twenty-one members: one third of its members are directly appointed by the President of the Republic of Turkey by giving priority to the former rectors and successful professors; one third are selected by the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) from among distinguished, high ranking civil servants; one third are selected by the Inter-University Council from among professors who are not members of that Council. The selections of members by the Council of Ministers and the Inter-University Council are subject to approval by the President of the Turkish Republic. Each member is appointed for a renewable term of four years. The

President of the Council is appointed by the President of the Republic of Turkey from among the Council members. Nine members of the Council are elected to an Executive Board to carry out day-to-day functions of the Council. Members of the Executive Board are appointed on a full-time basis. The Inter-University Council is composed of two persons from each university, the rector and one member elected by the Senate of the university. The main duties are to co-ordinate and evaluate teaching, research and publication activities; to propose measures concerning academic staff; and to establish rules and regulations regarding doctoral work and granting of academic titles and degrees.

Higher education institutions can be classified as follows: Universities, Institutes of High Technology, Post Secondary Vocational Schools, Other Higher Education Institutions (Military and Police Academies). There are two types of universities in Turkey, namely State and Non-profit Foundation Universities.

The number of universities has dramatically increased during the last decade. Around 100 new universities have been established since 2006. As of September 2014, there are 176 universities in Turkey (see Table 1). There are also eight independent post-secondary vocational schools not attached to any university and six other higher education institutes. All of these higher education institutions are recognized and accredited by the CoHE.

Table.1. The Number of Higher Education Institutions in Turkey

State Universities	104
Non-profit Foundation Universities	72
Independent Post-Secondary Vocational Schools	8
Other Higher Education Institutions (e.g. Military and Police Academies)	6
Total	190

With the dramatic increase in the number of higher education institutions in the last decade, the higher education has become more accessible in Turkey. As of, 2013-2014 academic year there were approximately 5.5 million higher education students in Turkey (see Table 2). About 39 % of these students were undertaking their studies via distance education, mostly in Open Education Faculties, and 61% via face-to-face education. With recent developments, the higher education gross enrolment rate in Turkey for the relevant age group has passed the 70%. The number of incoming international students is around 55.000. Besides, with over 80.000 outgoing international students, Turkey is one of the top sending countries in the World [18].

Table.2. Total Number of Students in Higher Education Institutions (2013-2014)

Education Type	State Universities	Foundation Universities	Total
Associate	1.683.044	67.089	1.750.133
Undergraduate	3.139.516	231.172	3.370.688
Master	206.014	56.738	262.752
Doctorate	60.227	5.637	65.864
Proficiency in Art	490	34	524
Total	5.089.291	360.670	5.449.961

Source: istatistik.yok.gov.tr (March, 2014)

Youth And Sports Activities In Turkish Universities

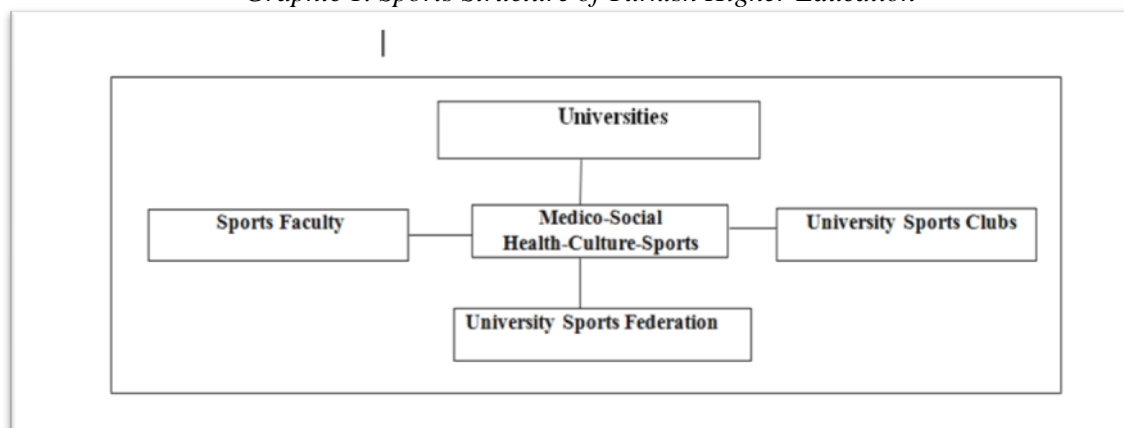
Sports, which is often correlated with health policies in Turkey in recent years, is laid down as a condition by the government and concerned government entities for prevention and treatment of several

diseases. In this direction, thanks to the collaboration established between the Ministry of Health and GSGM, DPT, RTÜK, TRT, STK, MEB, TSK, YÖK, universities and private sector institutions etc.,[21].

In universities, besides the sport facilities allocated to the Departments of Physical Education and Sport, there are other sport facilities which are allocated to the Directorate of Health, Culture and Sports. The students of the Departments of Physical Education and Sport and some departments of the Faculties of Education use these facilities for education. Furthermore, the sport clubs of the universities and university teams can also benefit for these facilities. There sport activities which do not include competition whose motto are “compete with neither yourself nor anyone else”, and philosophy are “exercise for health”. These activities are placed out of performance sport branches. In these activities, recreational team sports are also available for festivals in the philosophy of sport for health. Winning or defeating is not the initial aim in these kinds of sports; instead the initial aims are to enjoy, to make new friends by means of the social atmosphere and to stay physically and mentally healthy. It is quite possible to see this philosophy in the Sport for All Federation. Universities aim to raise individuals who have such social and mental equipments as knowledge, intellect as well as healthy minds and bodies (24).

Universities offer all sorts of sports and recreation facilities to their students. International students may take part in sports activities on their own or can join any one of the student group events (17). In Medico-Social Center under the Directorate of Health Department, health services are provided to students studying in the faculties and academies affiliated to Turkish university.

Graphic 1. Sports Structure of Turkish Higher Education



Sports Faculty

Turkish physical education and sports offer service in different institutes and departments of higher education. For example, while physical education and sports are associated to health sciences in some universities, they are associated to institutes of social sciences and educational sciences in others. This condition is caused by the lack of academicians in the field, and by rapid and unplanned growth. It's seen that this condition is insufficient for meeting social and sportive needs of students. Physical education and sports schools were rapidly increased in number in an unplanned way with incomplete infrastructures within the last 15 years.

Distribution of these schools in terms of universities and the number of the academicians in these schools are as follows As is seen in table 1, there are 58 Physical Education and Sports Schools in total [4,5].

Table.3. Sports Educator Academics at Turkish Universities⁵

Academics (2009-2010)	Number of Academics
Faculty of Education	10
Faculty of Health Sciences	3
High school of Physical Education and Sports	42
Sport Sciences and Technology School	2
School of Applied Sciences	1
total	58

The number of sections of the academic units by the end of 2009 and the 1st and 2nd of education they received at school level the number of students in the 2009-2010 academic year are given in Table 4.

Table .4. Number of Sports Students and Staff at Turkish Universities

Programs / Departments 2009-2010	1. Education		2. Education	
	Departments	Students	Departments	Students
Physical Education and Sports Teacher	50	2 238	2	80
Department of Coaching Education	35	1 530	17	750
Department of Sports Management	28	1 110	13	610
Department of Recreation	11	430	3	150
Department of Sport Sciences	5	178	1	40
total	129	5486	36	1630

Directorate of Health, Culture and Sports (Medico-Social)

All turkish universities, government or private, are controled by Commission of Higher Education which is founded by the Law 2547. In this Law, Article 46 states that Liquids at the universities are used for the food, health, sport, culture and social needs of the students. And the Article 47 states that, for the students' needs, universities organizes all kind of recreational events, obtain health, culture and sport facilities, theaters, camp grounds and cafeterias. To realize the jobs stated by the Law 2547, at every Turkish universities, an office called "Directorate of Health, Culture and Sports" is established. This Office is runned by its special code of orders.

At these code of orders, it is stated that one of the 5 services runned by this office is Sport Services and for this service the office aimes:

1. to protect and developpe the students' physical health,
2. to help students to developpe abilities for cooperative work,
3. to developpe interests in sports,
4. to help students to canalize their energie towards positive things,
5. to help students to recreate throe sports.

To reach these aims stated above, the Directorate of Health, Culture and Sports Office:

1. Organizes Competitions,
2. Establish a Body to Govern the Sport Events on Campus,
3. Collaborate with the other Bodies founded for the same purpose outside the Campus and / or Country to expaned the Student Activities within Sports.
4. To help Students to represent their Universities thru Competitions,
5. To Administer the Universities Sport Facilities, Equipment and Staff (6).

University Sports Clubs and Studends Clubs

Turkish University gives importance to the development of student's sport experiment. Sport and entertainment centers situated in the campus are adding a different dimension to the campus life. University students do sports such as; turf football field, basketball, volleyball, handball, football field, tennis, athleticism, horse riding, fitness, step, aerobic, cycle, climbing, tennis table tennis. All Universities are another sport opportunities like outdoor sports mountaineering, diving, paragliding, orienteering, and cross out of the university but in striking distance

According to the Article 14 of the Association Law No: 5253 "the right to be registered as youth club has been given to the associations founded with the aim of realizing activities in the youth field" [1].

Turkish University Students has participate sports activities in Amateur Spors Clubs and Student Clubs, The substructures and possibilities on the field of sport medicine of Turkish university, Turkish Universities has become one of the most preferred national and international athletes (14). Some Turkish University have Amateur Sports Clubs they competitions such as Football, Basketball, Volleyball and Handball in Turkish Amateur Sports Leauge. ; Some Turkish University have Sports Team; Basketball, Volleyball, Handball, Table Tennis, Ragby, Ice Hockey Waterball, Tennis, Protection Baseball, Saloon Football matches are performed in Turkish Interuniversity Displacement Spor League (Unileuge) also [22].

Student Clubs In terms of student clubs, many university in Turkey. The increasing number of student clubs at University is also the indicator of the richness of social life. These clubs offer wide range of hobby to our students during their university education. It is possible to improve your human affairs, to have new abilities and to spend students time with creating at Turkish University which has student clubs almost in every branch of science, culture, art and sports [14].

Youth Week celebrations are organised between 15 – 21 May every year. During the week the General Directorate and the Provincial Directorates of Youth and Sports organise various activities such as conferences, panels and symposiums about youth issues, youth feasts, theatre shows, folk dances, concerts, sports tournaments, exhibitions of works produced by young people [23].

Turkish University Sports Federation

(TUSF) Before 2004, TUSF was a typical sports federation that was affiliated with GDYS. TUSF, that was founded in 1997, had been performing its duties under the rule of this governmental organization. Following the “sport act” in 2004, bylaws of TUSF had been prepared according to the modified Act 3289 (GDYS) and the Frame Regulation of Autonomous Sport Federations of General Directorate of Youth and Sport. In June 2006, the prime ministry granted the federation the right to be autonomous in terms of administration and finance (Turkish University Sports Federation, 2010c).

According to Turkish University Leauge; the bylaws, the official name of the federation is “Turkey University Sports Federation,” and the head office is located in Ankara (Art. 5). As it is stated in Code of Competition Instructions Art. 1, the aim of TUSF is “to present sports well - rounded in every level in universities, to do background work to encourage sports, to carry out local and international events among universities and to coordinate these institutions.”

On the upper part of the pyramidal hierarchy, TUSF is first bounded to the European University Sports Association (EUSA) and then the Federation Internationale du Sport Universitaire (FISU). Founded in 1949, FISU supervises the Summer and Winter Universiades, the world - wide university games, and the World University Championships. (Federation Internationale du Sport Universitaire, n.d). FISU’s General Assembly consists of 153 national university sports federations, including TUSF. TUSF comprises central and provincial organizations as the two main governance parts. The Board of the federation determines the assignments for provincial governance to support TUSF in local terms. The General Assembly is the top of the organization and cannot have less than 120 or more than 250 members (Main Bylaw of TUSF). The member universities must register with the federation every year. Once they meet the registration conditions declared by the Board of the federation, universities may conduct events.

The Board consists of the president of the federation and 14 members, chosen by the General Assembly. The term of the Board is 4 years. The Board fulfills executive duties such as choosing the member universities, programming the competitions, preparing the budget, constructing the provincial organization and regulating the legal procedures (Main Bylaw of TUSF). Each year, the Board prepares a budget for TUSF that is then reviewed and approved by the General Assembly before being implemented. With the Board’s oversight, the president is empowered to conduct the business of the organization, an authority he or she can transfer to the vice - president when necessary. The federation’s primary sources of income are allocations from the budget of GDYS; participation, application, and membership fees; registration fees; revenue from competitions and sponsorships; revenue from advertisements, publications, and other printed documents; revenue from penalties and protestations; donations and grants from supporters; and revenue from rents and administration.

Participation in sport events among universities is becoming popular in Turkey each day. The number of licensed athletes participated in TUSF events. Operation of the TUSF depends on the participation of member universities in sport events. The number of the universities that participate in the events of the TUSF. TUSF as the main promoter of the sporting events among universities has various competitions in different branches not only on the national level but also internationally through its affiliation to FISU and EUSF [7].

Turkish University Sports Budgets

State higher education institutions are funded by the government budget, based on a detailed itemizing of their expenditures, essentially prepared after consultations based on the previous year’s allocations. Income is also received from institutions, fees, payments, publications and sales, movable and immovable property, profits etc. Foundation Universities are funded by their foundations and students. The budgets of governing bodies of higher education and higher education institutions are prepared, put into effect and supervised in accordance with the provisions which apply to general and subsidiary budgets.

Presidents in governing bodies of higher education and rectors in universities are the ita Amiri(s). This authority can, when deemed necessary and appropriate, be delegated to Vice-Presidents, Deans, Directors of Graduate Schools and Schools of Higher Education, Chairperson of the units attached to governing bodies, and to SecretariesGeneral of governing bodies and universities [18].

Each year, the Board prepares a budget for TUSF that is then reviewedand approved by the General Assembly before being implemented. With theBoard’s oversight, the president is empowered to conduct the business of theorganization, an authority he or she can transfer to the vice-president whennecessary. The federation’s primary sources of income are allocations from the budget of GDYS; participation, application, and membership fees; registration fees; revenue from competitions and sponsorships; revenue from advertisements, publications, and other printed documents; revenue from penal-ties and protestations; donations and grants from supporters; and revenuefrom rents and administration

TUSF’s spending to operate its duties and expenditure of the federation(See Figure 2) may vary due to the annual budget (Art 38). The federation has the right to buy, sell and rent the movable and immovable properties accordingto its needs, or accept these properties as grants by the decision of the Board.Fundamentals of the expenditures are defined in the instruction prepared bythe Board. (Bylaws of Budget and Accountancy of TUSF, Item no. 10) [7].

Table.5.Turkish Youth And Sports Ministiry Budget 2012-2015

UNITS	2012	2013	2014
PRIVATE OFFICE	5.671.800	3.958.400	5.450.000
SUPPORT SERVICES DEPARTMENT	15.819.100	19.778.500	17.069.600
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT	1.191.700	1.562.950	2.408.800
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT	1.761.000	5.046.750	6.758.800
EXTERNAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT	997.700	1.568.250	2.168.800
SPORTS SERVICES DEPARTMENT	1.155.200	1.023.200	1.577.100
STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	1.579.200	1.187.00	1.467.000
LEGAL ADVISERS	1.179.800	833.850	1.212.850
PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISORY	613.500	361.650	495.350
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH SERVICE,	11.057.000	13.128.850	17.545.650
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PROJECT COORDINATION	38.854.000	72.367.600	76.210.700
EDUCATION GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND RESEARCH	6.020.000	6.621.000	10.326.350
TOTAL	85.900.000	127.438.00	142.780.000

Source : <http://www.gsb.gov.tr/Public/Edit/files/verilerle-genclik-ve-spor.pdf>

Table.6.Turkish University Sports Federation Draft Budget 2016

INCOME		EXPENSES	
SPORTS GOV SUPPORT	2.2500.000.00	DOMESTIC OPERATING EXPENSES	1.350.000.00
SPORTS TOTO ADVERTISING REVENUES	5.4540.000.00	FOREIGN OPERATING EXPENSES	1.325.000.00
CONTRIBUTION MARGIN. MORTARS	0	DOMESTIC CAMP EXPENSES	100.000.00
LICENSE TRANSFER VISA	0	CAMP EXPENSES ABROAD	0
NATIONAL COMPETITION	0	EDUCATION EXPENSES	280.000.00
TRANSFER REVENUES	0	INFRASTRUCTURE WORK EXPENSES	0
APPEAL INCOME	0	SPORTS MATERIAL COSTS	200.000.00
CRIMINAL INCOME	0	ASSET PURCHASE	50.000.00
BROADCAST REVENUE	0	PERSONNEL EXPENSES	200.000.00

SPONSORSHIP REVENUES	450.00.00	MEETING EXPENSES	90.000.00
ADVERTISING REVENUE	0	ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING EXPENS	90.000.00
RENT AND OPERATING INCOME	0	DOPING CONTROL AND ANALYSIS OF EXP	80.000.00
SOUVENIR SALES REVENUE	0	AWARD COSTS	85.000.00
DONATIONS	0	OTHER EXPENSES	90.000.00
CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUT	0		
OTHER INCOME	90.000.00	UNİLEAGU	4.300.000.00
TOTAL REVENUE	8.240.000.00	TOTAL EXPENSES	8.240.000.00

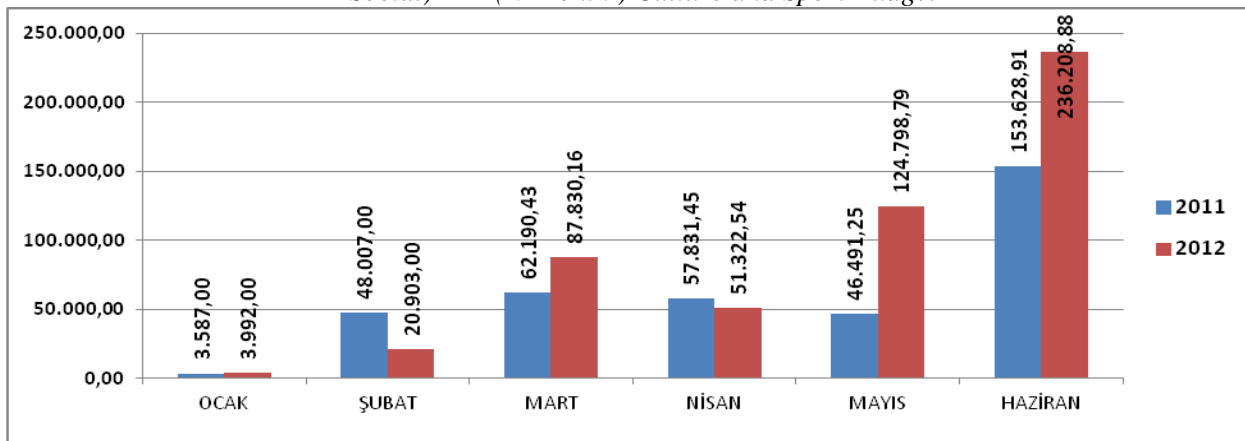
Source: Turkish University Sports Federation 2015

Table.7. Turkish University Sports Federation 01.01.2014-30.09.2014 Budget

INCOME		EXPENSES	
SPORTS GOV. SUPPORT	1.2500.000.00	DOMESTIC OPERATING EXPENSES	2.698.503.19
SPORTS TOTO ADVERTISING REVENUES	2.600.00.00	FOREIGN OPERATING EXPENSES	426.164.23
APPEAL INCOME	800.00	DOMESTIC CAMP EXPENSES	100.000.00
SPONSORSHIP REVENUES	465.276.65	CAMP EXPENSES ABROAD	76.525.75
OTHER INCOME	196.609.56	EDUCATION EXPENSES	61.169.38
		SPORTS MATERIAL COSTS	107.454.31
		ASSET PURCHASE	63.738.49
		PERSONNEL EXPENSES	169.948.97
		MEETING EXPENSES	169.452.66
		ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES	1.200.411.50
		AWARD COSTS	599.998.79
		OTHER EXPENSES	2.633.75
		OFFICE EXPENSES	79.428.12
TOTAL INCOME	4.487.686.21	TOTAL EXPENSES	5.655.429.14
COSTS MORE	1.167.742.93	MORE REVENUE	
GRAND TOTAL	5.655.429.14	TOTAL EXPENSES	6.240.000.00

Source: Turkish University Sports Federation 2015

Graphic.2.Example University Of Istanbul Directorate of Health, Culture and Sports (Medico-Social) TL (6 Month) Culture and Sport Budget



Source: University Of Istanbul Directorate of Health, Culture and Sports Report 2012

Conclusions

According to study Esra's about university sports "we identified three areas that could encourage the growth of the TUSF and overall sport in Turkey. These areas were marketing, programming, and talent identification. Implemented effectively, these focus areas could provide (a) increased financial independence, (b) a network of programs that will encourage sport in Turkey and support athletes currently competing at the collegiate level, and (c) additional opportunities for athletes to compete on the collegiate level and to represent the country in international events such as the Olympic Games (7).

According to study Doğu's, At first glance, this structure looks positive and it is harmonious with the Turkish Constitution. Because our Constitution states that it is the job of the government to give opportunity to do sports to all turkish people at all ages. Eventhough there is a legal base and enough Money at our universities for the students to do sports, it is easy to say that the level of student sports is far away from satisfaction.

Only 20 % approx of students are actively involved at the Campus Recreation and / or Sports.

- Limited amount of university liquids are used for Sport Services.
- At most universities no strong governing body of sports is established by Rectors (because there is no code of orders for tis issue) and prefered to run the sports services thru staff without an education in the field of sports (Sports Administration, Recreation Coaching and Physical Education).
- There is no middle and / or long distance plans for Sports / Recreation Facilities at the universities due to the turkish bureaucratic governing system.
- Due to the lack of Sports Culture, to some university administrators some basic sport facilities such as Swimming Pools, are very expensive facilities to operate, so they keep them closed or use it for other purpose such as volleyball court.
- Due to the lack of sports culture and/or expence, not enough students are using sport facilities such as swimming pools at the campuses.
- In terms of University Sports in Turkey, one thing is going real well. That is the administration of Athletics in Turkey. We have a well developed federation called "Turkish University Sports Federation"
- It is an independent one yet, can use the government funds. The organization of Izmir Summer Universiade and Erzurum Winter Universiade are twoo important example of this relationship.
- All turkish universities are members to the federation with high collaboration. You can see that collaboration at the federation's year activity plan where most of them are shared by the universities thru hosting activities in their campuses (6).

According to study Zorba's, For his reason, activity programs of universities should provide opportunities for recreation and rest, and should relieve the tiredness resulting from school studies and modern life. University campuses should become liveable places; on the other hand, they should include social activities as well. To achieve this aim, efforts, plans, and programs are required (25).

As a result; Although Turkey's have young population, universities, students the number of is more than but budget not enough for sports and activities, university students inadequate participation in sports activities because of insufficient resources.

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