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TEZ ADI: SPORTS MORALITY OF POLITICIANS

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by

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ABSTRACT

Even though it seems like they are different fields, in reality, sports and politics try to achieve the same goals through implicitly different methods. In other words, they both are motivated by things such as gaining power, maintaining power, and being in control by the means of power. The physical popularity of an athlete, the economic and social aspects of sports have always attracted the attention of political leaders, and with that, they have always hoped to bring politics to the masses. Because, rather than the concept of being in power, the fact that both sides have common goals like influencing the masses and both politics and sports are constantly on the spotlight, brought these two closer to each other. While this closeness sometimes remains within ethical frameworks, it sometimes leads to unethical moves. The aim of this study is to examine the sports ethics of the politicians while considering interrelated relationship between sports and politics.

In the study, a survey, which is one of the quantitative research methods, was used and applied to 100 people. 49% of the sample was female and 51% were male politicians. It was observed that there was no statistically significant relationship between the ages of the participants [F (2,016), $p > 0,05$]. It was found that the participants differed significantly according to their sports ethics and income levels [F (1,023), $p > .05$]. In this context, it was noted that the average score of the participants with an income level of 30000+ TL ($X_{ort}=2,24$ $s=,593$) was significantly higher than those with an income level of 0-8.999 TL ($X_{ort}=1,96$ $s=,326$) and those with an income level of 9.000-15.999 TL ($X_{ort}=2,14$ $s=,388$). It was observed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the sports ethics levels of the participants and the frequency of exercising. [F (2,671), $p < 0,05$]. In this context, it was observed that the average score of the participants who exercised 5-6 days a week ($X_{ort}=2,26$ $s=,466$) were significantly higher than the average score of the participants who exercised 1-2 days ($X_{ort}=2,02$ $s=,392$) and the average score of the participants who did not exercised at all ($X_{ort}=1,99$ $s=,382$).

Key Terms: Sports, Politics, Sports Ethics, Political Morals, Ethic

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ABBREVIATON INDEX

AKP: Justice and Development Party

BTGM: General Directorate of Physical Education

GSGM: General Directorate of Youth and Sports

IOC: International Olympic Committee

BC: Before Christ

PAS: Physical Activity and Sports

TICI: Association of Turkish Coaches Associations

TOC: Turkish National Olympics Committee

TSK: Turkish Sports Association

INTRODUCTION

With the technological developments leading us to an inactive life, the physical, mental and psychological changes of people have evolved more negatively than before. People who are far from active life have a low rate of acquiring social skills in their daily lives, are physically heavy, psychologically aggressive and unhappy. In addition, personal verbal and visual negative behaviors from followers, circles of friends, taking examples from social media, television and family, can make the individual more aggressive. There are also allegations related to sports such as game-fixing, etc. These reasons led athletes and fans to engage in negative, violent and unethical behavior, sometimes with the motivation to "just win" coming from the media, sometimes from the coaches of the team, and sometimes from the team's point of view. Managers have drifted apart from the concepts of compliance, sportsmanship and morality.

Sports recreation is defined as the physical activity of various sports or the type based on leisure activities and covers most of them. The base of Sports recreation is exercise (Zorba and Bakır, 2004). One of the most comprehensive, diverse and interesting recreation areas is sports. Recreation and sports interact. While sports are an important factor in meeting the recreational needs of the individual, recreation also plays an important role in achieving sportive growth and athletic success in society (Şahin, 2003).

It can be said that recreational sports are less competitive, target-oriented, requiring less expertise, easier, appealing to all age groups, leisure-oriented, amateur spirit-based, pleasing and increasing physical development. It is an obligation of local governments to improve social interaction as modern sports and social law should be taken into account from the perspective of the society. Providing sports recreation, which plays an important role in meeting the needs of people, should be one of the main duties of local governments.

Sports and politics, which are inseparable phenomena, are beginning to intertwine each passing day. Sports have historically been a political element, but at no point in history has it been so politicized. Today, cultural, political and economic

aspects of sports are widely accepted and recognized as an active element of international relations. Sports, which were used as a political element for a while, generally had a military identity in the past compared to today, and were seen primarily as a kind of activity to keep the warrior class in shape.

In particular, the Industrial Revolution, rising welfare standards and the urbanization movement changed the sports barracks and made it available to the public as a competitive entertainment element. This competitive spirit of entertainment, especially through the tournaments organized shortly after the First World War, transcended the individual and regional arenas and transformed into the international arena, with the formation of an international kind of hegemony and national identity, and turned into a struggle. With the support of the media, sports increased its popularity over time, was fully appreciated and reached the level of a dominant element unwittingly dragging the masses behind it.

In such a situation, there are several groups that want to use sports, such as managers, advertisers, businesses, and politicians who want to generate economic, cultural, social, and political income through sports. Of course, it should be emphasized that among these groups, politicians first discovered sports as a profitable field, and then benefited the most. Politicians have learned and practiced how to embrace, support and share achievements in almost every era of history. This study was carried out to examine the relationship between the sports ethics levels of politicians who adhere to ethical principles, who are constructive and unifying, adopt the principles of gentlemanliness, act proactively and increase social competence.

CHAPTER 1 SPORTS AND SPORTS MORALITY

1.1 What is Sports?

Today, sports are one of the greatest endeavors of society and people and are an inseparable part of human life. People become physically and mentally healthy, strong and happy by exercising, improving their skills.

Sports have different definitions. Some of these are: Sports is the social and integrated mind and body that individuals perform through specialization of the natural environment, with or without tools, in the context of individual or group leisure activities or full-time employment. Develop skills gained in transforming the natural environment into the human environment. It is a developing competitive, collaborative and cultural phenomenon.” (Erkal, 1998, p. 119). It is emphasized that sports contribute to the physical and mental development of people and have the function of socialization and integration with society. On the other hand Özbaydar (1983, p.30) defines sports as "the act of entertaining, relaxing, and generally following certain rules while enjoying body movements that require more or less precision and delicacy". In a sense, this definition states that sports are a means of entertainment for people. According to another, sports is defined as "all of the bodily movements performed in the form of individual or collective games, usually leading to competition, performed according to some certain rules, and without immediate benefit" (Meydan Larousse, 1973, p.523). In this definition, sports are expressed as games that lead to competition.

As can be understood from the definition above, the most important feature of sports is that it is performed according to certain rules and that it limits human behavior and behaviors with predetermined rules.

Each sport has its own rules and regulations that must be followed. In addition, a sport is an activity that "guides people in terms of rules, organizations, attitudes, norms and values. Sports are not pure substances, they also have a soul. In short, the world of sports is the world of people. It gives people spiritual guidance”. As you can see, sports appeals to the human soul and brings joy to people’s lives. Self-realization, equality, joy, creativity, naturalness and other values are at the forefront in sports.

1.2 What is Morality?

Morality is a concept that has been studied by philosophers for centuries and about which many assumptions, ideas and interpretations have been made. "There is ethics in seeking a certain moral event in a certain way. They have certain rules and moral laws, but these rules and laws are derived from observations and experiments of events. Therefore, ethics is not considered as a positive science" (Pazarlı, 1980, p.23).

The word morality is the plural of the Arabic word "hulk (or hulk)", which means "humor". Hulk means religion, nature and personality. Ethics is an ability built within the soul, which makes it easy to generate actions and action ideas without the need for coercion" (Kandemir, 1979, p.26).

In another definition, morality is "qualifications" (Kandemir, 1979, p.26). Morality, as can be understood from these definitions, is a person's personality and habits.

The religion of Islam gives special importance to morality. "Now, let's cite some verses and a few hadiths from the Qur'an in order to show the importance Islam gives to morality;

In order to show the importance of morality, our Great Messenger expresses that he was sent to complete moral virtues and values with the following words;

"I was sent to complete moral virtues and beauties."

"I wish health and well-being and good morality from his divine essence." In this hadith, it is stated that what is valuable for human beings is health first and then morality.

"The happiness of a person is his good nature, and his bad temper is considered a vice." This hadith states that good morality will lead people to happiness, and bad morality will lead to disaster" (Pazarlı, 1980, p. 18).

The word morality is used very often in our daily life. The word morality, used in the sense of morality, refers to the Kuvvei spirituality, that is, the inner strength of a person and his ideas, intentions and qualities. Just because someone is "depressed" doesn't mean that person spoiled. In this respect, the low morale or well-being of a person (athlete) represents the negative and positive mood that he is in.

1.3 The Relationship between Sports and Morality

Although sports and ethics are considered as two separate fields, it is possible to say that there is a very important relationship that has been overlooked so far. Because the common starting point of the two fields is the existence of a system of rules governing human and interpersonal relations. These two areas deal relations and activities between people within a system of rules. Both concepts arise as a result of interpersonal relationships and interactions.

Morality focuses on human behavior and the relationships arising from these behaviors. The goal is to allow people to create socially acceptable behavior within the framework of certain rules. When it comes to human relations, the concept of sports, which is universal, will come to the fore. Sports can also be seen as a system of social norms, rules and roles. When general sports are desired, movements are restricted and rules should be learned.

The athlete himself accepts that he must abide by certain rules of conduct, and victory or defeat is of no value if he breaks the rules. For example; nobody can say anything to the athlete who hits the walls alone in his room. However, if he turns this behavior into action during the competition, he will receive reactions from the spectators, the athletes and the referees. Because violence is a socially unacceptable behavior and does not comply with moral rules. A single action is not a question of morality. However, this behavior is evaluated as good, bad, useful or harmful when it turns from practice to action and in relation with others. From this point of view, sporting actions are directly related to morality since in sports, especially in team games, there is a relationship with other people.

Ethics, like sports, “tries to determine what the best way to live is (Öztürk, 1998, p.5). In sports, especially in competitions, athletes are aware that some of their behaviors are good and some are bad, and one of the goals of sports is to contribute to the development of the physical and mental characteristics that are desired to form in a person. This is due to the fact that ethical actions are carried out in people with a will and a sense of value (conscience).

Morality is "The habit of purposefully and willingly doing good deeds and avoiding bad deeds" (Evocator, 1981, p.13). Because liking or wanting a good or bad behavior involves a voluntary act. For example, the fact that a handball player

deliberately knocks down an opponent who scores points in a handball game, which can be considered as an unethical behavior, is an indication that the sporting action is taken by human will.

The fact that athletes are also liberal, it requires them to be held responsible for their behaviors. Since athletes must be absolutely responsible for their actions, deliberately kicking, swearing or similar actions against their opponents are not consistent with ethical behavior, but rather are considered as unethical. As can be seen, sports and ethics are complementary fields.

Morality can be defined as "accepted rules that regulate people's behavior in society and their relationships with each other. These rules are usually unwritten and different from the order. They are followed by time and society. In this respect, ethical rules come first among the rules that athletes must follow" (Durusoy, 1991, p.9). In particular, the rules of the game in team sports, such as the code of ethics, are adopted to manage the actions of players and their relationships during competition.

Morality requires "physical and mental balance" (Öymen, 1975, p.27). The purpose of sports is to ensure that members of the society form a physically and mentally balanced personality structure. From a moral and social point of view, physical exercise and sports competitions have very positive and educational functions for people, since a person can develop his whole self through sports. Therefore, sports also contribute to personal reflection in terms of positive ethics. Because in no other area of society, the rules and systems are defined as clearly and precisely as in sports.

In team sports, athletes are not penalized simply for breaking the rules that make the game a game. For example; when the player throws the ball, there is no penalty when the volleyball player touches the net. Conversely, any action during the game that may cause injury to the opponent is penalized. Therefore, moral values come into play at this stage, since hurting others is against moral values and judgment.

It is also accepted that competitive sports have a reducing effect on aggression. In other words, a feature that keeps people from doing evil and harming others is at the heart of the sports. As can be seen, ethics is the most beneficial field that gives meaning to sports and enables it to serve human purposes.

Sports often play an important role in the realization of universal moral values. Some countries that have treated black people as second-class for many years are now

winning world championships and the Olympics thanks to them. Thus, sports have served ethical principles such as respect for human rights and won a great moral victory.

According to Piaget, morality is a system of rules. Since a sport is also seen as a system of social norms and rules; there is a close relationship between the fields of sports and ethics that cannot be ignored. This relationship may also lead to laying the foundations of the science of sports ethics.

1.4 Morality of Sports

We have previously stated that the current relationship between sports and morality will lead to the establishment of the science of sports ethics. Some of the moral problems of the technology age are the moral problems related to sports experienced in society and in the field of sports.

Nowadays, sports ethics aims to be a science. Is it possible to have a scientific ethics of sports? If possible, sports ethics should be explained in accordance with moral and scientific standards. Because sports also experience moral degenerations and problems in every aspect of the society, and sports ethics needs to be clarified as a science. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly reveal the relationship of sports ethics with other branches of science, to determine its own experimental and observational cognitive methods, and to determine its place in existing scientific disciplines.

Sports ethics are behavior-oriented values that make games and sports possible. Justice is at the centre of this system. The philosophy of sports is sportiness and fair play. This concept forms the basic principle of sports ethics. Fair Play; "first appeared in English universities and was used in the sense of "a good game". The "mood" was later defined as the behavior of an athlete that played a good game.

Words such as sportsmanship are used as the equivalent of fair play in Turkish language. However, the word fair play is preferred not to lose its meaning. In 1974, two separate documents were constituted on the content of Fair Play. In the same year, the "Fair Play Declaration" prepared by the International Fair Play Committee was sent to sports organizations across the country. In this document, fair play is a way of life based on "respect for oneself and others, opponents, teammates, referees, spectators and the general public"..

In addition to fully adhering to the rules of the game, you also need to practice competitive sports in a certain mood” (TMOK, 1988, p.81). As you can see, fair play rejects the actions of athletes that violate moral values and are not accepted by the society. It supports the principle of being legal. On the contrary, it requires athletes to act according to the rules of the game and take into account such high moral values as respect for others, order, law, justice.

The concept of gentleman has a special place in Western culture. That is why a statement from the Church and Sports Commission of the Catholic Church in Germany says: "The Church must include in its mission the relationship of gentleman's love, gentleman's humanity and gentleman's Christianity." With this declaration, the Church touches on the concept of sports and emphasizes its interest in sports. But for many years the church prevented the spread of the sports and reacted. The contradiction between what the church does and what the church says is thought-provoking.

The church is also involved in sports today. At the 1990 World Cup, the Pope blessed the games and issued a call for sportsmanship, explaining that he had played football in Poland as a child.

In addition, "after the transfer of Turin football player Lentini to Milan AC for 26 million dollars (284 billion TL) in the transfer month of 1992, Vatican daily newspaper Osservatore Romona raised the question, "What is the price to sell a human skill for it to become moral or immoral?" (Koloğlu, 1992, p.7). But at the same time, the church could not hide the fact that it was using sports only as an advertising tool, by not being able to explain whether the mentality that massacred thousands of Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina on this day was moral or immoral.

The main principle of sports ethics is to contribute to the development of athletes who behave in a gentlemanly manner and act in good faith. In order for sports ethics to achieve this, it is necessary to create a balance between the theory and the practice. Because moral behavior can only be learned in practice. In other words, the athlete can see for himself whether his behavior in training and research is in line with moral standards. Therefore, theoretical education in sports ethics is not sufficient in this regard. But theory can be prepared for practice and athletes can be more successful in practice.

Today, sports ethics face some serious problems. Because there are many events in the field of sports that do not encourage moral behavior and harm sportsmanship. In particular, the use of sports in politics and specialization has damaged the spirit of sports and therefore principles of universal morality. The athlete earns an unreasonable amount of money and politicians take action to undermine the importance of sports for their promotional and political interests.

In terms of sports ethics, it is necessary to analyze the commercialization of sports in order to prevent violent and inappropriate events. The biggest factor that undermines the concept of sportsmanship and violates the rules of the game for athletes is the commercialization of sports. "When hidden or obvious professionalism brings other feelings and behaviors to the sports, the picture becomes a wetland composition. The fact that victory often brings economic opportunities is also smeared with blood by sweat ". Any way to win is legal. "If the sports evokes ambition rather than the goodwill of superiority in the player, or spreads hostility instead of respecting the team, it loses all benefits and becomes very malicious" (Özmen, 2008, p. 124).

Today, where victory means everything, athletes act from moral values and judgment. One of the most important issues in sports ethics, and therefore in sportsmanship, is the issue of first-class sports and related concept of doping. Peak Sports predicts that athletes will need to use all their physical abilities and skills to win and reach the highest levels in any industry. The basic principle of mountaineering is to repeatedly win, achieve and set records. Athletes should get the best grades and win at any cost. In mountaineering, the mentality is faster, higher and stronger. If the power of nature is not enough to gain this spirit, you can strengthen your physical fitness with medications.

Sports helps people to get to know themselves, see what they can and can't achieve, and improve their skills. However, the success of sports today depends on progress. In order to set records, athletes resort to immoral behaviors, such as doping.

In modern terminology, doping is defined as "the abnormal use or administration of physiological and foreign substances to athletes with the aim of artificially and unfairly increasing the performance of healthy people". It is an action against morality, religion and rules" (Durusoy, 1991, p. 9).

The principles of sportsmanship, fairness and responsibility are inseparable parts of sports ethics. But doping problems arising from mountaineering undermine these principles. Doping has caused many problems and even led to the death of many athletes. Athletes who are engaged in doping do not trust themselves and perform poorly. All athletes are aware that doping is bad for their health and morale. Nevertheless, they act contrary to their knowledge, even to their conscience.

There was also a doping scandal at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, when "ROC Women's Volleyball Team player Wu Dan was banned from the Olympics for using doping". Doping undermines the competition between athletes and downplays the importance of the sports. As you can see, doping affects not only the athlete's body, but also the athlete's morale. Adminstrating doping to improve performance is very wrong and immoral. Nowadays, it is legal to win in peak sports in any means necessary. That is why Peak Sports has defiled moral purity and turned athletes into robots programmed for success and glory. Moral changes in values have also affected the competitive morale of mountaineering. Therefore, there is a contradiction in the thresholds of shame and embarrassment of people. Professional ethics should be established for the best athletes. This is one of the problems of sports ethics.

As it is seen, sports are facing many problems in terms of morality and therefore sports are losing its moral dignity.

As Turkish society, we need to be more sensitive about sports and especially moral issues. Because;

"Morality is national, spirit is national;

Its corruption is the most terrible death: it's the death of everything" (Ersoy, 1975, p.307).

Therefore, countries that cannot protect their moral values will disappear in sports as in every field. Regarding the future of Turkish sports, it is necessary to create an original ethical atmosphere based on sportsmanship in our national sports system. Only in this way can the virtues of Turkish athletes be an example to others. "Sports are a moral tree. Athletes are its fruit. There may be rotten ones amongst them. These rotten fruits are doomed to fall off. And the tree bears more fruit. But if this corruption, which is immoral, seeps into the log and field system, the tree cannot save the fruit and

it dries up” (Erçetin, 1991, p.19). For this reason, everyone who is interested in sports has great responsibilities for the future of Turkish sports and Turkish sports ethics.

1.4.1. Morality of Athletes

In terms of sports ethics, the moral values of the athlete and the behaviors adopted in this sense are of great importance as a participant in sports. Because athletes are the starting point of sports ethics. Therefore a big part of this is ethics of the athlete. The athlete is defined as, "being in a material and spiritual search including, obeying certain rules, participating in sports individually or collectively, with or without equipment, professionalizing sports at a later stage, participating in a cultural phenomenon, competition, solidarity, including its physical and spiritual aspects” (Erkal, 1982, s. 119).

As mentioned earlier, sports ethics is a set of action-oriented ethical values that make sports games and events possible, and sportsmanship is at the center of this system. Therefore, athletes should conduct their behavior on sports fields in polite ways. Kindness is a human-centered personal morality. This shows the athlete’s respect for himself and his environment, as well as his responsibility towards society. As you can see, in terms of fairness respect and responsibility are very important. In this regard, the moral responsibility of the athlete to himself should be his greatest characteristic. Because the most important feature of a gentleman’s attitude and behavior is his sense of responsibility.

When it comes to ethics; "The emotions that arise from the combination of three mental characteristics such as a sense of duty, a sense of honor and humility and their manifestations can be understood very well. A sense of duty means a person who understands his duty very well and is enthusiastic and excited (Aldoğan, 1945, p.7). In order for athletes to behave ethically, they must first have a sense of shame. Because "moral punishment is shameful. In other words, a person is convicted if he acts contrary to the moral rules of the society to which he belongs” (Partridge, 1982, p. 189). For example; intentionally punching or spitting at an opponent by an athlete is not approved or condemned by their supporters. But for an athlete who does not have a sense of shame, being blamed is nothing important. As we can see, the athlete’s behavior is not limited to the sports in which he performs. Because sporting behavior faces moral values, as it turns into action.

Athletes who do not have a sense of responsibility cannot adapt their actions and behaviors to ethical principles. Because; “Ethics comes from responsibility” (Bergson, 1962, p. 10). Therefore, regardless of sports or industry, athletes need to have a sense of duty, shame and responsibility. The responsibility of athletes is to distinguish the difference between right and wrong, good and bad, and to be honest with themselves and others. Athletes should be aware of the behavior and actions to be taken. Otherwise, irresponsibility towards himself will necessarily make him regret, become upset and lose his balance.

Every athlete is responsible for himself and his environment. He should respect the rights, laws and personality of those around him. If necessary, he should help those around him and behave ethically. A good athlete is obliged to wish the well-being and happiness of those around him and to help them in this regard.

Athletes are social beings and a product of society. He owes his social existence and everything as an individual to society. For this reason, athletes should comply with the laws, rules and values of the society and should not contradict. Every athlete has the responsibility of being beneficial and contributing to the society in which they live in and the individuals they live together. Because this is required by the social responsibility” (Kartal, 1979, p. 16). Athletes are people who belong to society. Therefore, they are faced with the obligation to set an example for people with their behaviors. “Ethical thoughts and actions can be divided into proximal and distant ethical due to their spatial dependence” (Meinberg, 1991, p.7).

We love the people we are together with and the groups we belong to more. Therefore, as the athlete’s moral circle expands with each step, his responsibility increases and expands from his personal responsibility to his responsibility towards humanity. In other words, athletes have to take the main responsibility for themselves, their families, the environment, the country and humanity in general. Unforgettable Turkish wrestler Kurt Dereli Mehmet Pehlivan emphasized that the responsibilities of athletes are not limited to the sports they do, this responsibility is universal. (Atabeyoglu, 1991, p. 117).

This statement by Kurt Dereli Mehmet Pehlivan should be considered a professional slogan by Turkish athletes. The moral message that has always been in human history is the message of responsibility today. Therefore, responsibility, which

is an essential part of morality, becomes even more important. The ethics of our time can also be defined as the ethics of responsibility (Meinberg, 1991, p. 1113). For this reason, athletes participating in sports activities and organizations should be aware that they have a great moral responsibility towards humanity. Avoid events that undermine moral principles and values, such as game-fixing and doping. To be successful, athletes need to lead a balanced life. It is the only way for them to take responsibility for society. Recently, it has become clear that athletes who are concerned about their privacy tend to engage in socially unacceptable behaviors such as drinking and gambling. This question is quite provocative in terms of sports ethics. Because our athletes are known not for their success in sports, but for their success in nightlife. In addition, behaviors that do not comply with sports ethics occur in sports fields and stadiums. Victory and sweet rivalry between opponents are beautiful aspects of sports. However, nowadays, it is seen that athletes have to resort to all kinds of unethical practices such as lying and cheating in order to achieve their goals and win. Therefore, since every path is halal for victory in war, love and sports, we believe that it would not be wrong to change the statement that all paths are halal for victory in war and love.

We regret to note that unsportsmanlike and immoral behavior is often observed on the field. For today's athletes, it has become more important to win and earn money. That is why the sports fields have turned into a battlefield. In order to win, athletes often break the rules of the game, fight the referee and consider their opponent as an enemy who must be defeated. It has been noted that athletes, especially those involved in football, violate the rules of the game and often engage in unsportsmanlike and unethical behavior. Kemal Atatürk emphasized that athletes also need moral values by saying; "Sports should not be seen as just the superiority of physical ability. Knowledge and morality also help. Strong people with a weak understanding of intelligence cannot cope with these difficulties. People who are weaker, have a good sense of intelligence, can cope." "I like an athlete who is smart, agile, and also moral" (Atabeyoglu, 1981, p. 145).

A good athlete is a person who controls his behavior by moral principles and values, is not overly ambitious about hurting others, and recognizes that defeat is as natural as victory. Sports mean friendship, brotherhood. On sports fields, there is no place for kicks and punches that are not suitable for athletes, more specifically, actions that cause excessive harm to their opponents. Illegal behavior of athletes causes the

sports to lose its meaning and causes harm. Therefore, it is very important for athletes to be gentlemen during competitions in the spirit of sports ethics.

1.4.2 Morality of Coaches

Coach morality has a special place in sports ethics. As an individual who trains and coaches athletes, coaches have a great responsibility in terms of sports ethics. Coaching; In addition to raising athletes with high sports knowledge and skills, they should be able to present them to the society as morally educated values. Coaches are also educators Therefore, a coach must have a personal and an educational morality.

In addition to the influence of families and teachers, it can be said that coaches also affect children's moral development. For this reason, the attitude of the coaches working inside or outside the club infrastructure affects young athletes. It can be said that children see the elders, especially their loved ones, as role models. For this reason, the characteristics of the coach become more important in the moral development and personality formation of the child. As I said before, it is important to balance the theory and the practice of sports ethics. Because moral behavior is learned through experience. In this context, the coach aims to ensure that young athletes behave politely in training and competitions, taking into account moral values such as fair play, rank, rights and respect for others.

A good coach needs to teach athletes that losing is as natural as winning in sports, not just programmed training to be successful. In this context, the trainer's understanding of sports and morality is an important part of sports ethics. If the issue is considered on a broader scale, coaches who run professional teams also have an important moral responsibility. "I need to teach athletes to play with fouls, to win absolutely and to score goals." This idea of coaches, (Kahler, 1985, p.7), makes them think that it turns into the behavior of an athlete that is also a coach. Such an understanding begins with the principle that all paths to the goal of moral action are legal. What does it mean for coaches and athletes to commit illegal actions that harm others in order to win? Of course, coaches are responsible for the success of the club managers and fans. However, it is wrong to expect illegal activities from players due to the pressure to be successful. In our country, where managers have the habit of nominating 11 players to a football team, it should be seen as a normal behavior for coaches to use the necessary tools to maintain their duties and continue to be successful.

It was recently discovered that coaches work with the running team as an athlete facilitator during the transfer month and receive commissions from the transfer. Such events that are incompatible with the moral values of coaching also damage the moral values of sports.

1.4.3 Morality of Referees

Referee moral plays an important role in sports ethics. The referee has a great responsibility to ensure that the athletes compete according to the rules of the sports field. According to Kahler (1985, p. 4344), the referee "has a higher authority to apply knowledge and authority to the player in determining a game rule violation.

In order for the game to be played on the basis of equal opportunity, we need the rules and the referees who will apply them. The referee is responsible for applying the rules of the game in a fair and authoritative manner. For this reason, it is necessary to be familiar with the rules of the game, to closely follow the positions that occur during the competition, to instantly evaluate what is happening, and to make correct and quick decisions.

If he makes the wrong decision in any position, he should not make another mistake to make up for it. Also, respect for a good referee can only be shown by treating all players fairly with the right decisions, actions and attitudes.

The booklet "Rules of Football Games and Referee's Guide" published by the Turkish Football Federation states the powers and obligations of the referee as follows (1987, p. 2324). "A referee,

- Apply the rules of the game,
- If the referee believes that by imposing a penalty, he/she will protect the team that made the wrong move, he will avoid his decision,
- The referee will record what is happening in the game, add the time lost as the official stopwatch and for reasons such as accidents, ensure that the game is played in accordance with the rules and within the previously agreed time,
- The referee also has the discretion to stop the game when an illegal act is made, to postpone or adjourn the game if it is deemed necessary to stop the game due to weather conditions, spectators' interference or other reasons."
- The referee ensures the validity and continuation of the game by performing the duties mentioned above within the framework of the constructive game rules.

- In addition, the referee will "give a warning to a player who has committed a bad act or acted contrary to gentlemanliness from the moment the player joins the game, and if this behavior is repeated, the player will be expelled.
- The referee will expel a player who, in his opinion, acts in a harsh and violent manner, acts rudely or injures, commits a serious foul, or uses abusive or insulting language" (Turkish Football Federation, 1987, pp.24-25).

The referee's discretion is his power to penalize such acts that violate sportsmanship. It should be noted here that the referee's power is infinite and his decision is irrevocable.

When Churchill, a great politician, was asked how he felt about the sports when he saw a football game for the first time as Prime Minister: I envied his eternal authority. As the Prime Minister, I made the decision like a referee. I want you to accept this as irrevocable. With this sentence, he wanted to draw attention to the great authority of the referee".

It is very important in terms of game and sports ethics that the referee, who has a great power to make the Prime Minister jealous, uses this power in a positive or negative way. For this reason, the referee has a great responsibility to prevent ugly events that he does not want to see on the field. This is due to the fact that referees have such characteristics as a role model, ideal leader and manager.

The referee must have an honest personality and moral values. However, recently it has been observed that referees are biased, especially in football games, and teams get unfair results due to wrong decisions. Events that demoralize sports should be prevented as soon as possible. Furthermore, in Olympic Games, especially in wrestling, In addition, it is noted that in the Olympics, especially in wrestling competitions, as in other sports, medals are mostly stolen as a result of refereeing. It is not a fair practice for wrestlers who cannot control each other in overtime to be considered defeated for the pleasure of the referee. It is considered to be very inspiring that the referees prefer Turkish and Muslim wrestlers in such cases. The rule that the referee has the right to vote is a wrong practice that casts a shadow on the impartiality of the referee. Such practices make sports irrelevant and harmful.

1.4.4 Morality of Spectators-Fans

Today, the attitudes of athletes, coaches, managers, referees and especially spectators and fans in the field of sports are the indicators of the country's sports culture. For this reason, one of the most important parts of sports morale is the morale of the spectators and fans.

Viewers can be defined as people who watch sports competitions because they love sports and are interested in all aspects of it. A fan can be defined as a spectator who participates in a sports competition as a fan, sees and supports a club or team, rather than being interested in sports. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the spectators and fans are involved in the most unethical and violent behavior in the sports world. However, it is the enthusiastic (big) fans that make the noise on the sports stage, not the spectators.

It is clear that in our country, especially in the sports of sailing, obscene curses are used as a form of cheering. It is also unfortunate that the athletes and fans participating in the competition are provoked by these cheers and as a result they act against the purpose of the sports and the spirit of sportsmanship.

Over the past three decades, there have been unprecedented incidents of violence in the sports arena, as a result of which many people have been injured. It has been observed that these events led to a larger international war. After the national football game played in the states of Honduras and Salvador in the 1970s, the fight that had been started by the spectators and fans caused a war between these two states.

The violence that took place at the Hazel Stadium in Brussels in 1985 caused the death and injury of many people, and showed that spectators and fans should have high moral values when it comes to sports ethics. Unfortunately, such unfortunate events took place in our country and they continue to happen.

The sporting anarchy that took place in Kayseri in 1967 went down in history as the disgrace of Turkish sports. As will be remembered in those years; "When the excitement of football spread through the whole country like a flood, it led to a great rivalry between the provinces. This rivalry started to lead to ugly incidents and fights. Bloody deaths began not on the field, but in the stands or in the stadium. In the Kayserispor-Sivasspor game, which was played on October 17, 1967 and could not be suppressed by the intervention of the military units, the bloody struggle that started in

the stands continued in the streets, bloody events broke out after the battle: 40 people died and hundreds were injured. As football spread throughout the country, friendship and brotherhood, which is one of the aims of sports, was forgotten and replaced by blood and death” (Atabeyoglu, 1991, p.333).

A very important moral responsibility falls on the spectators and the fans to ensure that our sports field does not turn into a battlefield. We must remember that this serves an integrative purpose.

In terms of sports ethics, it’s deplorable that successful athletes are spoiled and spectators and fans take them too seriously. Because today, millions of people obey athletes and often football players. For athletes, there is a kind of "human idolatry" here (Adasal, 1979, p.88.) We can say that due to such wrong social approaches, athletes aim to live against moral values and to market their actions and values. But what should not be forgotten is the spectators. The fans are the ones who got them where they are and made them stars. The main thing here is that the spectators and the fans watch them regardless of the profit.

In order to build sports ethics in our country, spectators and fans should support the polite behavior of the athletes regardless of their team, and should treat the athletes who act unsportsmanlike and do not care about their privacy as much as they deserve accordingly. As can be seen, one of the most important elements of sports ethics is the ethics of the public and fans. In addition, it should not be forgotten that the purpose of sports is not war, but peace, friendship and brotherhood. Being a gentleman based on this principle can help our spectators and fans address sports ethics issues.

1.4.5 Morality of Clubs and Managers

As an institution that trains athletes, the sports club and its leaders have a great responsibility in terms of sports ethics. Sports clubs have the necessary conditions to raise the level of gentleman athletes. In particular, a sense of sportsmanship can be evoked in young athletes by creating training programs on sports ethics in the club infrastructure and through summer sports schools opened by these institutions. On a larger scale, in addition to the athletic activities in the teams’ pre-season training camp, athletes can be trained to follow the rules of the game and thus behave in a sporting manner.

Management ethics has a special place in sports ethics. Sports managers are public officials who take part in the management and operation of sports services and activities in various ways and contribute to the execution of these services and activities. Official sports manager are people who are involved in various ways in the management and operation of sports services and activities and receive a certain fee in return.

Volunteer Sports Managers (Honor) are sports managers who, in addition to their primary employment, voluntarily perform these services in the management and administration of sports services and activities.

There are no strict rules that set the necessary standards for sports managers. However, in the sports field, as in any field, certain features are needed to manage sports activities. These features are;

- To love the athlete, athletes and other sports officials,
- To determine in advance the purpose and target of his contribution to sports,
- Reading publications about sports and educating oneself in this field,
- Being open to innovations related to sports,
- Being honest and hardworking,
- Knowing a foreign language
- Keeping the interests of the country above his own personal interests at all times,
- Taking into account the national and international situation of his country,
- Being a good organizer

(Demirci, 1986, p. 19-21).

From this, it becomes clear that sports management is not as easy as it seems.

To become a sports manager, certain qualifications are required. Honorary sports directors in our country usually work in sports clubs. In addition, the directors or presidents of sports clubs are appointed according to their economic strength, not their qualifications.

It is clear that those who are club presidents and therefore in charge of other sections are indifferent to the sports and ignore it. Many people participate in club management not for sports, but for the recognition and love of the profession. Because

today it is an important privilege to be the president or manager of a club. It's just like being president or prime minister of a country. Thus, a person who is the president of a famous club can take advantage of this privilege and establish important business relations related to his profession. That's where the unscrupulous behavior of managers comes into play. The job of a manager is to serve his club and therefore the sports. He doesn't use the club for personal gain.

Today, it is seen that the managers and presidents of the clubs consist of wealthy businessmen such as merchants and manufacturers. As Nasreddin Hodja said, whoever gives the money will whistle and the club will become a toy in their hands. For this reason, training sports managers with managerial qualifications within the sports system is of great importance for the future of Turkish sports.

In addition, due to the bad transfer policy of the managers, the transfer market has become a kind of slave market. In these markets, the highest bidder gets the athlete he wants. Athletes that are packaged and sold are the subject of commercial purchases. Such practices are strictly condemned from the point of view of sports ethics.

Club officials should severely punish athletes who commit unsportsmanlike conduct during competitions, regardless of their profession. Managers can contribute to the formation of sports ethics by developing sanction systems that exclude athletes who commit such acts or impose high penalties. This is what management ethics is required to do.

An ideal sports manager should first of all have an honest work ethic, which is a professional ethic, and should "manage the athletes by acting with an honest and moral example" (Erçetin, 1991, p. 19). The development of sports ethics can only be possible with the training of sports managers with high sports knowledge and management skills.

1.4.6 Morality of Olympics

The Olympic Games have played a great role in the popular use of the sports and its popularity around the world. The ancient Olympics, which formed the basis of the modern Olympics; "according to current records, has begun in 776 BC in Ancient Olympia, located on the Peloponnese peninsula in southwestern Greece, and lasted until 393 AD.

Ancient Olympia was the religious center of the region since ancient times. Earth (believed in Rhea) Olympia was a religious center where military forces could not intervene. It is mentioned that the religious holidays which were held in this center on certain days of the year can be considered as the beginning of the old Olympic games” (TMOK, 1985, p. 1719). From these claims, it is clear that the ancient Olympics arose for religious purposes.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder and pioneer of the Olympic movement, said, "The content of the modern Olympic idea can be found in various books, manifestos and other documents. Other textual materials were written by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Olympism is a philosophy aimed at the development of physical fitness and skills, as well as the human spirit, and therefore the balanced and harmonious development of all human qualities. Another goal was to educate people, strengthen their character and morality, and create "Kalos Kagothos" – man, which was the ideal of ancient Olympic Games. Literally, Olympism pursues educational and pedagogical goals. Olympism is not a religion, a social doctrine, or a social or economic system. Olympism is a state of mind, a way of life, a vision of humanity. It is an immaculate school of nobility and morality, in short, a belief in a "disinterested ideal" (TMOK, 1985, p.9), as can be seen, the goal of Olympism is to uplift people with moral values. Survivors of all kinds of evil through sports. This also applies to Olympic ethics.

Olympic Ethics aims to create a "complete human being" through education, as well as raising moral individuals who are beneficial to society and balanced. To some extent, the medal symbolizes the noble character of the Olympic competition. Another activity of Olympism is the modern Olympic Games. The Olympics is the world's largest sporting event. The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, the capital of Greece, in 1896. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, one of the pioneers of the Olympic movement and the first president of the International Olympic Committee, defined the modern Olympics as: "The Modern Olympics are not the world sports championships. It is a sports festival held every four years to allow international sports competitions to be held freely in a peaceful atmosphere, apart from racial, religious and political reasons.

Coubertin also created an important ideological condition for those who would participate in the Olympic Games. Only those who do sports for pleasure, physical, mental, spiritual and moral harmony can participate. The Olympic Games will not be a source of income and profit for the participants. Athletes participating in these games can compete with all their strength and loyalty. Their reward will be the joy of participating alone, symbolized by the olive branch in ancient times” (TMOK, 1985, pp.3233).

As it can be understood from the definitions above, the purpose of the Olympic Games is to train athletes in moral principles through education, to provide education to the world through sports, and to serve world peace within the framework of moral values such as love and friendship.

But so-called manifestations that cannot be transferred to life or on paper are not valid. Because since the first Olympic Games, the principles of the Olympic Games, laid out by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, began to be violated by the Greeks when marathon gold medalist Spiros Couis was awarded with monetary reward. In the following years, for example, in 1928, the first commercial misconduct took place in Amsterdam, where the rights to sell photos of all games were assigned to a single company.

In 1964 South Africa was expelled from the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck due to racist attitudes. At the 1972 Munich Olympics, 17 people were killed when Arab guerrillas attacked the Israeli team. The 1980 Moscow Olympics were boycotted by 66 countries, including Turkey. For athletes today, the joy of participating in the Olympic Games is symbolized by victory and the financial gain instead of the olive branch that remains in the background . This, in return, has led to the loss of the meaning and importance of some moral values of Olympism and sports, and to the deterioration of some values.

We are experiencing an undesired phenomenon that is incompatible with universal moral values, such as doping at the Olympics, the largest sports organization at the international level. For example, during the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, Canadian athletes Ben Johnson and Mark McKoy were found to have committed adultery and were expelled from the Games.

Despite the strong denial of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, not only athletes and nations, but also religions, sects and ideologies clashed at the Olympic Games. This was evident during the Summer Olympics in Barcelona which was held in 1992. At the Olympics, many Western athletes drew attention by making the sign of cross and this was shown on the screen. However, a Muslim athlete's performance of prayer before a competition or this performance not being shown on the screen intensifies the situation. This situation does not comply with the ethical principles of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games succeeded in bringing together hostile countries through sports. At the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics, athletes from the dissolved Soviet Union competed as the Commonwealth of Independent States, demonstrating the unity and inclusiveness of the sports. Sports ethics emerged systematically with the Olympic movement. The Olympic Movement brings with it the concept of sports for all and therefore ethics for all. Olympic Ethics; is a morality that should set an example for everyone involved in sports.

1.4.7 Morality of Intersexual Sports

The purpose of moral sports is to have a sports attitude in gender, nutrition, health and other areas. However, sports ethics should also consider examples of gender differences in sports.

It is said that the sports ethics of the female athlete is one of the problems to be solved. There are more male athletes than female athletes in each country. This can easily be seen in the Olympic Games, World Championships and other sporting events. Because sports are seen as men's business. In addition, feminine male athletes or masculine female athletes born from the understanding that everything is a license to win also raise a sports ethics issue.

The issue of doping that harms sports ethics can also be addressed in this context. Influenced by the widespread belief that sports are men's business, parents will encourage their sons to play sports and prohibit their daughters. This is another injustice. An ethics that is genderless or monopolized by feminists cannot be called sports ethics. In this regard, it is necessary to determine the values that take into account the attire, clothing and ethical behavior of female athletes and to create an ideal female athlete.

1.4.8 Morality of Sports-Environment

The meaning of the word environment varies depending on the content of the relevant discipline. Nowadays, while as many people as possible want to exercise with sports equipment, the environment is getting worse and worse. Sports or sports system disrupts the environmental order and therefore the balance of nature. In other words, sports consume the beauty of nature. More specifically, it is seen that the environment deteriorates in skiing. Sports facilities built unconsciously without considering nature, raises the question "Is sports the enemy of the environment?".

This is one of the issues that sports ethics should deal with. As can be seen, sports ethics not only deals with the ethical problems caused by athletes and violence in sports fields, but also tries to investigate and explain the events related to sports. In this respect, the hostility of sports to the environment and the hostility of the environment to sports should be balanced. This conflict can only be resolved with moral values. In addition, ethical values that emphasize the environmental responsibility of athletes can be developed. In addition, solutions can be sought by organizing seminars and symposiums on sports-environment-society relations.

Anyone interested in sports should ask themselves if people living in a wider society treat nature fairly. Since nature cannot act according to man's goals, man must act according to his goals without harming nature. In addition, vehicles were burned, shop windows were broken and the environment was destroyed while the violence that started at the sports fields continued outside the stadium. This is one of the issues that sports ethics should be dealing with.

In terms of sports ethics, practices such as harming the sports environment should be eliminated as soon as possible and solutions should be found. Because today's ethics is the ethics of responsibility. For this reason, it is necessary to be sensitive in protecting the environment and to take ethical responsibilities for future generations.

1.4.9 Morality of Spots Media

Media emission has the opportunity to reach millions of people of all ages. It is a fact that most people read the newspaper primarily starting from the sports sections. Sports; is a call for friendship and peace. The press prints educational articles on topics

of great importance in sports ethics. Athletes and coaches of both teams must not be provoked using fans before competitions defined as "Derbies".

In addition, the language used in press releases during the new notification process should be made into the language used to take into account social moral values. However, we regret to say that our sports press has a wrong attitude on this issue. A newspaper's title for our 1992 UEFA Cup was; "Fenerbahçe, *** Botev's mother." (Fotospor, 1992, P, 1). Does it benefit society to give such news using morally unacceptable words? This is a moment to be proud and happy. News that is open to public should be constructed with words according to the pride society feels and never with vulgar language.

Positive results in national games make us all happy as human beings. However, this happiness is some of the moral values we are mobilizing now. Because young people are interested in sports and non-sports activities, and the values they adopt are still limited to the concepts of sports culture and the supreme moral values become of secondary importance.

First of all, the sports media should convey the news to the reader and remain impartial. In addition, the behaviors of the athletes outside the sports field that are incompatible with ethical values, such as alcohol, gambling, nightlife should not be discussed in a way that encourages other athletes. Sports is a profession that requires discipline above all else. It is mentioned that the athletes who live in this way are getting more and more unsuccessful results on the sports fields and that other athletes should not be encouraged to live this way by the sports press.

1.5 The Concept of Sports Ethics

Ethics comes from the Greek word ethos. In ancient Greek history, the soul includes meanings such as the place where the individual lives, general traditions, and the nature of the individual. Ethics, when evaluated in terms of its dictionary meaning, can be easily defined as "rules of morality, moral norms, moral science, moral systems, and morality" (Eroz, 2007).

Government efforts for "goodness" also helped create some value. These values are widely accepted by all humanity. This common denominator enables people to live together. These elements found in humans are defined as ethics.

Morality is a combination of rules describing right and wrong actions. These moral rules tell us whether our actions are approved or not, and the fault in them (William et al., 1988). The whole set of rules defining right and wrong actions are called ethics. These rules tell us what is allowed and what is not allowed in our actions, as well as the fault in them.

Sports, which is a cultural activity based on moral origin, has become the subject of social sciences with many forms, meanings and original values related to individuals, societies and civilizations. When sports are viewed from a sociological perspective, it is clear that the expressions of athletes, sports and success are very important in the formation of a nation and in gaining an important place in the relations between other nations and civilizations (Karakoç, 2011).

In the Philosophy Department, ethics explores questions about behavior such as what is not good and what is good. It aims to decipher the most common human gestures. The meaning of ethics in social life is a set of laws about what people should do and avoid in relationships.

In short, it is the general ethical structure of a society. Business ethics is the concept that determines the laws that people working in a particular field must comply with and determines what actions should be taken for applications related to that field (Yıldırım, 2007).

We can specify the types of ethics in the form of three subheadings: Descriptive Ethics, Normative Ethics, and Meta-Ethics.

Descriptive ethics: By observing human behavior, it aims to enlighten people by looking at their own behaviors from a critical point of view.

Normative ethics: Unlike descriptive ethics, it aims to realize certain rules, patterns, common values and regulatory rules for moral behavior.

Meta-ethics: The study of the ethical field is Meta-ethics. It aims to analyze moral values by seeking answers to questions such as the meanings of ethical statements or the methods of ethics, the ways in which ethical knowledge is possible, and the place of the mind in the application of ethical behavior.

There are some attitudes that are the basis for the expression of ethics and support the formation of ethical patterns. These can be briefly explained as:

The utilitarian approach: The importance in the effects of ethical behavior is to obtain the maximum benefit.

Rights approach: Moral rights give priority to how an individual will lead a life.

Goodness and justice approach: Moral acts give importance to all individuals having the same attitude, but this inequality can be questioned when it comes to the same rights.

Well-being of all approach: It gives importance to consider the benefit of the whole community in matters that concern the entire community, such as justice, education, health.

Value approach: It gives importance to ethical action being in harmony with values such as courage, honesty and tolerance (Özmen & Güngör, 2008).

1.5.1 Ethics in Sports

Sports are generally recognized as a school of will and socialization. It's a character builder, that's what I call it. It challenges endurance and activates all physical abilities. Once the rules of sporting activity are determined with precision, they become binding. The desire and joy of being strong, the desire to give a hundred and ten percent, the desire to work with defeated enemies, the modesty of self-intimidation and destruction, the element that seems to be a very fast run, jump that requires honest obedience throws the javelin the furthest (Tiryaki, 1981).

People's use of doping should be perceived as taking advantage of their self-confidence and demanding what they deserve. Confidence, on the other hand, is the experience gained from the many actions of others who know the values of a moral person and with whom he or she communicates based on the knowledge gained from that individual's valuable actions.

Of course, if one of the parties to the competition seeks unfair advantage, this is far from goodwill and right behavior. For this reason, doping is a practice that causes inequality in sports (Ergen, 1991). Therefore, not using doping is one of the principles of sportsmanship. It is an unsportsmanlike and unjust practice. From a human perspective, these values manifest as specific behaviors and experiences in sportsmanship and moral relations. From this perspective, there are two kinds of moral

values. You can talk about personal ethical values and the values of ethical relationships, personal qualities such as honesty, respect and reliability. Experiences of gratitude such as respect, love, trust, appreciation are a well-known example of dualism (Kuçuradi, 1996).

1.5.2 Ethical Principles in Sports

The behavior of coaches, athletes, spectators, managers, sports equipment and all people involved in sports, on which sports are based, should be based on moral principles. From this point of view, sports should adhere to the following moral principles (Eitzen, 1993; cited in: Obuz, 2009’):

- Athletes who should not be used as tools should be viewed from a more purposeful perspective. Achieving sports ethics goals in competition should be more important than the outcome of the competition. Factors such as money to be earned should not hinder the true purpose of the sports.
- Sports managers and coaches should treat their players kindly and value their personalities.
- Athletes should treat rival athletes with respect and not psychologically pressure them or deliberately tend to tactics that will harm them.
- The tools and equipment used, timings and sports provisions must be of a quality that can gain the trust of everyone involved in sports.
- Competitions should be held in a fair manner.
- The control of the competitions and the management of the leagues must be according to the impartial rules that apply equally to everyone.

By definition, a sport is a competition involving physical strength and struggle. Therefore, the provisions applied in the competitions should be created according to the purposes of sports ethics, only according to the factors of physical abilities, motivation, tactics and luck. It is illegal to artificially increase a player’s performance by cheating or doping a player or team.

It is contrary to the essence of sports that the principles of sports and those who play sports have an effect on the results of encounters in a lawless way.

Participation, leadership, resources and rewards should depend on success. This article means that those who are going to participate in sports activities should be provided with the same participation rights and the same opportunities.

Participation in sports activities should not be based on race, religion, gender or social status; but ability and motivation.

When distributing resources among athletes, discrimination against genders such as men or women should be avoided.

Sports activities should be organized in a way that ensures the safety of the participants in the sports event.

It should be considered that the life safety and health of the athletes are more important than the success of the team for the coaches and managers..

Trainers should protect the athletes from physical negativities and keep them away from the formation of situations such as thirst or exhaustion.

Players must refrain from behaviors that will deliberately hurt other team players. In terms of listing some of the most important moral problems in sports today, we can say that doping, betting, game-fixing and violence takes top three.

Gentlemanliness: A respectful, decent way of acting that makes good friends (<http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts/>). It includes the goodwill of approaching opposing situations in a positive way and accepting the situation without causing problems and minor tensions and complaining. It contains actions that define optimism instead of pessimism (Organ, 1988, act. Cetin 003).

Virtue: Virtue characterizes having qualities such as kindness, modesty, courage, honesty, etc., which are praised by ethics ([http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts /](http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts/)). The responsibility that a person shows for his/her existence is qualified as virtuousness (Akt. Pehlivan, 2004).

Integrity: It means being strictly honest in terms of speech and actions, not discriminating against language, belief, philosophical thought, political opinion, race, gender and similar reasons while performing services and duties. It is the characteristic of a person who averts actions and attitudes that do not comply with human rights, prevent or restrict the equal rights.

Equality in opportunity: It is the equal enjoyment of the opportunities provided by each person without distinction. ([http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts /](http://tdkterim.gov.tr/bts/)). All individuals have the right to benefit from the school and all activities provided at the

school, use the same amount of equal opportunities to achieve success, to be treated equally (Pehlivan, 2002).

Empathy: It can be described as looking from an objective point of view by making sense of the feelings and thoughts of an individual, and living by putting oneself in that person's place (Budak, 2000).

1.5.3 Unethical Behaviors in Sports

We can characterize unethical behavior in sports as actions that occur as a result of aggression, violence and discrimination.

Aggression: The psychological and bodily actions that a person voluntarily and consciously takes in order to harm the social environment are called "attack" or aggression (İkizler & Karagözoğlu, 1997).

In order for an attack to occur, a harmful and malicious action and intend must occur against the other party, these behaviors can be physical or mental. Examples of aggression include beating, bending, kicking, spitting, insulting and mocking (Tiryaki, 2000).

In order for us to prove that the act is an attack, the attack must have been made on a living being. For example, a coach watching a game from the cabin getting angry because the team misses the goal and kicking the cabin or throwing a badge on the floor, or a volleyball coach not liking the referee's decision... these are not an examples of aggression (Tiryaki, 2000).

Violence: This is a concept used to indicate the level and strength of an action. In this sense, athletes in sports resort to violence against their opponents and use brute force instead of persuading or reconciling them in order to change the outcome of the encounter in their favor.

Participating in active or passive sports requires such qualities as righteousness, nobility, honesty, kindness and love of peace in each person. It is expected that the given skills will develop together with the sports. The issue of violence in sports is becoming a cultural problem. As long as those who do not play games in their childhood, those who strive to build friendship, those who want their rights to be respected, those who do not respect the rights of others, those who cannot accept the result of winning or losing, exist on the sports field, whether they are athletes, fans or other social strata, they will live in a field of violence (Şahin, 1997).

Discrimination: Racism has the most important place in the subject of discrimination. In addition to this issue, discrimination also includes discrimination against people of faith, civilization, gender and those who are disabled (Donuk and Senduran, 2006).

Doping: It can be defined as the use of certain substances during the examination of diseases and injuries in order to increase the physical and mental performance of the athlete by artificial means, as a preference or with the encouragement of people such as the manager, trainer, technical director, doctor, physiotherapist, masseur, just to enter the competition, although it is not suitable for health.

1.5.4 The concept of Fair-play

Fair-Play is a philosophical thought where athletes follow the rules of the competition patiently, purposefully and consistently, even in difficult situations, do not accept unfair obstacles within the framework of equality of opportunity, do not benefit from the unfair prevention of the opponent, see the opponent not as an enemy, but as a person who has the same rights as himself and value them for the formation of the competition (Yıldiran, 2004).

Fair-Play is generally shaped over three meanings. Previously, it was evaluated to meet the meaning of "good game". Afterwards, it was used as "the psychology that will perform the good game and the form of action suitable for the player". At the end, it is stated as "all of the actions and attitudes that are obligatory for the participants to fulfill in order for a good game to occur". In the later periods in France, sports were used to express "general honesty" in the places where the game is played and in social life. (Erdemli, 1996)

Formal Fair-Play: It includes the understanding of accepting the rules of the game, which are definite, and of complying with these rules.

Informal Fair-Play: Not limited by the exact rules in sports, on the contrary, beyond what the rules in sports want, it is based on the athlete's desire to compete with his opponent in the same opportunities, making an effort to eliminate the unfair situations that may happen to the opponent, respecting the decisions of the referee in all kinds of positions, respecting the decisions of the referees even if it is against him, acting with restraint and foresight in victory and defeat. (Ateşoğlu, 1974).

1.6 The Relationship between Ethics and Morality

The words ethics and morals are used interchangeably in everyday Turkish, but the Arabic to Turkish translation of the word moral is a multiple form of the word hulk. The word Hulk describes a person's behavior by his nature and means habits. The word ethics is used as a science of morals to study human behavior within the framework of moral rules, but ethics explores what behavior should be. Ethics, in the Turkish dictionary, is defined as ethics and the sequence of actions that a group of moral experts should follow, includes everything related to morality. The word deontology corresponds to the professional ethics. (Uzun, 2007).

CHAPTER 2. POLITICS AND SPORTS

2.1 The Relationship between Politics and Sports

The relationship between sports and politics, which has always existed but has been discussed academically since the 1990s, is a very deep and worthy subject to investigate. Sports, like any other subject under the control of the government, have inevitably acquired political importance, but the politicization of sports is very ancient. Since that's the case, sports have inevitably taken a political position since then. However, sports have a political element of struggle, although it has no direct relation to the government or the state.

Sports activities are managed by national and international organizations around the world. The rules are determined by the formations that regulate the structure of the club and the factors of competition between clubs. The Federation and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) formally approve and respond to only one organization per country. For example, in the second half of the last century, the IOC spent several years thinking about and researching ways to solve problems in East and West Germany and North Korea.

Recognizing a sporting establishment in any country inevitably means accepting that country's regime. The exclusion of South Africa from the Olympic organization in 1970 is a result of the socio-economic system it is in (Taylor, 1986: 30).

2.1.1 Sports and Politics in Turkey

The sports of our country have been influenced by political and economic developments in both the Ottoman and Republican periods. Especially since the announcement of Tanzimat, the westernization movement seen in all aspects of sports has come to the fore, and games based on team building rather than individual sports such as wrestling have started to gain popularity.

With the encouragement and support of the ruling party, sports became a larger part of social life. Especially after the declaration of the Constitutional Monarchy, sects and clubs started to take an interest in sports and started to work with sports clubs in order to gain the support and love of the youth. As an example, it can be shown that Karşıyaka sports club, which was founded in İzmir in 1912, belonged to and is supported by a political organization called Müdafaa-i Milliye, and in this context, the Committee of Union and Progress established Altay Sports with the help of Celal Bayar.

Similar political and sportive relations can be found in Istanbul, the capital of the period. For example, Grand Vizier Talat Pasha and a few agents took up positions on the board of directors of the club, and the established name Progress was changed to Altunordu by the administrators, and meanwhile, the club was performing military duties in Istanbul (Ertuğ, 1997: 35).

There are also such current examples as Elvan Abeylegesse. Japan has been represented by athletes who were not trained in boxing, table tennis, football, basketball, judo or weightlifting and were called “paid athletes”.

As you can see, sports have never been specifically sports anywhere. Due to the elements such as the crowds it attracts and the love and admiration it creates in the masses, it has always tended to provoke the desires of politicians and governments and those who wanted to use this situation for political purposes. One of the most important examples of our politicians’ desire to expand their circle of influence and make a profit through sports events is the extraordinary efforts of the AKP government in order to host the 2020 Olympics in our country and dedicating it as a "National Issue" (İnce, 2016: pp. 460).

2.1.2 International Relations and Sports

Although traditional theories see states only as actors in international relations, the reflection of behavioral thought has been at work especially since the 1950s, and non-state informal factors are also accepted as agents (Aydın, 1996, p. 84). Because athletes, who are now followed with great interest, are seen as an influential element in international relations, and even successful athletes are accepted as cultural ambassadors and represent their countries everywhere.

The importance of sports in international relations and diplomacy can be explained with other examples. As an example, our country's efforts on the "Armenian Initiative" between 2008 and 2009 can be cited (Özdaşlı, 2015) and President Abdullah Gül visited Armenia on 6 September 2015 during these activities. There was a football game between the two countries in 2008 and he visited Armenia in October. The arrival of Armenian President Serzh Serkisyan to our country during the controversial return of 2009 can be considered as one of the stages. The most interesting and remarkable dialogue of the process was titled "Football diplomacy" (BBC, 2009). In this case, when sports start to become politicized or be seen as an ideological element, sports, the essential element of which is peace and brotherhood, can become an element of opposition or even hatred. This situation is definitely starting to create a fan base based on "political hooliganism" and can lead to undesirable consequences such as the 14 October 2014 Serbia-Albania football game.

There is a general population of Serbs who are uncomfortable with their Albanian identity due to their hateful attitude towards the Albanian national team (CNN, 2014). The ugly behavior of the Serbian fans in the stadium was reinforced by the arrest and detention of the Albanian fans outside the stadium by the Serbian authorities, and the sports was transformed from being an ambassador of peace and brotherhood into an element of hatred (Bunjaku, 2014).

In the 1936 Berlin Olympics (Houlihan, 1991: 17) and during the occupation of the Suez Canal by the French and the British through Iraq, Spain, the conversion of sports into a political and propaganda tool by racist thoughts led to Nazi propaganda. The protests during the 1956 Olympics in Egypt and the Netherlands can be taken as an example (Langley, 1989: 19).

However, one of the most painful and ugly events that should be mentioned on this subject was the infiltration of a Palestinian terrorist organization into the village known as Black September at the 1972 Munich Olympics and releasing 200 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel during the Olympics.

Although it is not possible to say which one is more effective than the other in the relationship between sports and politics, we know that we have very rich data on this subject. The bloodiest of these was the standing event that spread to interstate relations during the World Cup qualifying game between Honduras and El Salvador in 1969, resulting in 2,000 deaths and 10,000 injuries over 4 days. As a result of this incident, thousands of people's blood was shed, they were expelled from their homes, and with the intervention of the Organization of American States, which would last for a very long time, and a ceasefire without victory was achieved between the two countries and was resolved in 2006 with the agreement of the two heads of state. (NTV, 2010).

2.2 Sports Policies by Periods

2.2.1 Sports Policy in the Period of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the First Years of the Republic

As the young Republic of Turkey, established after the war of Independence, was trying to put its new structure into operation in all areas under the leadership of the great leader Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, innovations and changes had been made in many areas. First, regulations were made for the structure and form of the government, and then regulations were made in different areas for the welfare, health, safety and development of the country.

The Union of Turkish Coaches Associations (1922), founded with the idea of voluntary unification in the early years of the republic, was the first organization to emerge as an organization responsible for managing sports. TICI, which is not an official organization due to its commitment to the principle of voluntary service, was replaced by the Turkish Sports Association (TSK) (1936) as the first official sports organization in Turkey. Accordingly, organizations established by legal regulations, such as the General Directorate of Physical Education (BTGM) (1938), the General Directorate of Youth and Sports (GSGM) (1986), are an important and supportive indicator.

At the same time, Turkey, which had just emerged from a war against the most powerful nations in Europe, prepared athletes for the 1924 Paris Olympics under the direction of respected Kemal Ataturk, despite financial difficulties. A resource of 17.000 TL was provided. From a sporting point of view, this had a great political importance, without the expectation of success.

The introduction of the newly created flag of the Republic of Turkey at the Olympic was a part of the sports policy. In fact, this importance is due to the fact that in that period of time, Gazi Mustafa Kemal was aware of the social unity of the sports phenomenon and was aware that all individuals would make a material and spiritual contribution to the state policy. From his speech dated September 30, 1926, in which he considers that exercise and sports are not a game, but a principle, and a need to develop and prepare youth physically and spiritually, the following words are understood; "Sports are vital in the world, the world of sports is very important. . It is sports life that is so important and it is more important for us. Because it's a matter of race. It is a matter of will and even a matter of civilization" (Karakuř, 2005, p. 6). At the same time, it is possible to understand this from the phrase "I like the smart, agile and moral athlete of the athlete", in which sports emphasizes the importance of morality and physical training.

In the 54th article of the social life and public health program in the 41/c article of the national education program, which was accepted by the 4th Fourth Great Congress on May 13, 1935, the following statement emphasized the positive effect of sports on health. CHP, during the single-party period emphasized that; "Increasing the population and rising future generations strong and resilient is one of our works that will always be watched carefully" (Palazoęlu, 1996, p. 306). They argued that for this, an infrastructure and the construction of modern sports facilities were needed for the development of sports (Ankara Stadium, Youth Park, and Hippodrome).

Equestrian, wrestling and athletics emerged as successful and popular sports branches in the Republican period. Again as it is stated in this article, "It is a great ambition to give importance to the development of the body as well as the mind, and especially to raise the national character to the high levels inspired by our deep history". With this expression, it can be said that sports were accepted as a national issue.

In his opening speech at the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on November 1, 1937, Mustafa Kemal outlined Turkey's general policy and said: "All kinds of sports activities should be considered as one of the main elements of the national upbringing of the Turkish youth. Here, the Government should be more serious and careful than ever before, and the Turkish youth should be trained meticulously in national excitement in terms of sports." He emphasized the necessity of maintaining national sports and love.

2.2.2 Turkish Sports Policy in the Multiple-Party Era

When I looked at the understanding of sports in the governments established after the Second World War, I first encountered the government lead by Recep Peker (1946, 1947). In the state programs, efforts were being made to establish a higher institute of physical education, which trained teachers engaged in all kinds of sports activities, trained schools and clubs that would promote sports, and promoted outdoor and indoor physical education. After Peker administration (1947), a total of 10 governments were formed until the İnönü the VII administration (1961) . However, the sports were not included in any of the government programs.

İsmet İnönü, in his second Presidency, stipulated that activities in the field of sports should be based on certain plans. It was noted that during the period of the Ürgüplü administration (1965-1965) following the two İnönü administrations, physical education activities were carried out with laws that did not comply with modern principles. For this reason, the law was based on the principle of raising quality athletes and making better use of existing athletes, giving more importance to both amateurs and professionals, in order to bring every sector of sports to a modern level.

In the First Period (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th) Demirel Government (1965-1971), talented people who excelled in science, culture, arts and sports were encouraged economically and morally. Our youth dormitories were established to meet the needs of scholarship, recreation and sports. At the same time, efforts were made to support and encourage amateur sports and to develop attitudes and behaviors that would lead professional sports.

II. Erim Government (1971-1972) gave the necessary importance to the development of Turkish sports and planned to expand it. The Melen Government (1972, 1973) prioritized youth and physical education, provided sufficient and qualified personnel

to secure expertise, and ensured the effective organization and development of the national sports sector.

During the Irmak period (1974-1975), modern science and technology were used to raise sufficient numbers and talents for youth and sports services. It also included formalizations such as the expansion of existing sports fields and the implementation of activities by disseminating youth and sports academies.

During the Ecevit Government period (1975-1980), special zoning regulations established the sports facilities and playgrounds of the district. Established popular sports facilities were expanded throughout the country with the necessary government support. During his tenure in the country (1980-1983), it was expected that efforts would be made to spread and develop group sports, which had a great place in the evaluation of youth's leisure time and public health, in a balanced way throughout the country.

During the Özal government (1983-1989), it was thought that physical education and sports sector graduates should be emphasized, as well as the rapid completion and expansion of sports facilities for the development of sports.

During the Demirel administration (1991-1993), sports were considered as a social need from a new perspective and it was envisaged that new sports facilities would be built every year and that research including physical education would be conducted as primary school, middle school and high school courses.

During the period of Çiller (1993-1995), the statement was made that "Thought, culture, art and sports activities that enable young people to develop their personalities, thoughts and bodies are supported so that they can reveal their constructive and creative abilities in and outside of the school" (Congress, 2015).

During Erbakan's period (1996-1997), it was envisaged that the necessary studies should be carried out to host the Olympics in our country.

During the fifth Ecevit administration period (1999-2002), with the support of local government's sports policy, cheap, robust and healthy sports fields were developed in towns and cities, and sports activities were encouraged for the benefit of the youth. In addition, facilities were built for the benefit of amateur and professional athletes.

2.2.3 Sports Policy in Recent Government Era

The first government of the Justice and Development Party (AKP), which came to power in the November 3, 2002 elections, was the Gül government. This government remained in power for about 4 months. The scope of its program included organizing, coordinating and supervising youth and sports services. These services were provided by local governments in partnership with voluntary organizations and the private sector..

At the same time, sports federations were given administrative and financial autonomy, sports organizations were restructured and local governments were encouraged to invest in culture, arts and sports. Investments were made in sports, folklore, reading and research activities for the youth and the private sector. By activating the rich tourism potential of our country, a movement had been started that would enable us to become a modern civilization in the field of sports and cultural tourism, which had an important place in world tourism and entertainment tourism (Aykın, 2013; p: 241). Erdoğan Government (2002-2014): The sports policy of the first Erdoğan government is consistent with the sports policy of the previous Gül government, as it was the government of the same party. However, unlike the Commission government; "Every kind of support was given to reach international standards in every sports sector in order to create a new sports policy, taking into account the development and evolution conditions of the world and Turkey (Aykın, 2013).

In the Program of the Second Erdogan Government (2007-2011), any statement on this issue was not included. In Erdogan's third government program, the sports policy will be completed in the infrastructure of winter sports centers. To provide more comprehensive services for young people, to include sports in the life of society and to provide more comprehensive services, better services should be provided with higher energy.

2.2.4 Sports in Development Plans

A plan is a document that balances goals and tools and represents a process. Undoubtedly, since the development of cantons will take place on an ongoing basis, it is necessary to create certain policies to achieve the goals set by the state administration. These policies are contained in state constitutions, laws, government programs, and development plans.

A business plan is especially important when defining a goal and choosing the means to achieve it. The first attempt was to ensure the development of our country by establishing links with plans and programs dating back to the 1961 Constitution. When we visualized the development plans, we found out that the sports were in the second five-year development plan.

In the Second Five-Year Development Plan (1968-1972), “the recognition of sports as one of the main education tools in raising a healthy and robust generation, saving those who can do sports from being mere spectators by creating opportunities for them to join sportive activities and thus helping their physical and mental states, and developing the role of the state in regulating the course of sports, giving priority to school and social sports and directing sports-related activities to the society” was included. With this sentence, sports took its place in development plans for the first time.

In the principles of the Third Five-Year Development Plan (1973-1977), “The Ministry of Youth and Sports will give priority to training sufficient number of physical education teachers, lecturers, trainers, monitors, sports managers and health specialists in order to train talented personnel in sports. The production of sports equipment will be supported by developing opportunities in accordance with international standards, the standardization of sports equipment and equipment will be carried out by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Turkish Standards Institute, measures will be taken to eliminate the imbalances in the distribution of sports investments to the country level, and service standards compatible with the scales of settlements will be taken into account in the construction of the facilities. Versatile use will be taken as a basis in the construction of the facilities, and the existing sports facilities will be primarily benefited by the broad masses of the public, amateur athletes and students,” item was included. Also in this plan, the organization of international sports competitions was mentioned.

The fourth plan (1979-1983) was prepared by the Ecevit government. Therefore, we see that the social security issues that were at the heart of the government program were also dominant in the plan. As a matter of fact, it was stated in the plan that amateur sports clubs and affiliated organizations carrying out professional sports activities would be removed from the status of associations and got merged with companies.

In the principles of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan (1985-1989), “The popularization of physical education and sports and the promotion of amateur sports are essential. In order to reach the desired level in amateur sports, emphasis should be placed on the further development of traditional sports industries and the training of internationally successful athletes; special measures will be taken to improve the Turkish fight and initiatives on this issue will be supported. Organizations that employ a certain percentage of the workforce in public and private sector organizations will be encouraged. In order to spread sports to neighborhoods and villages, simple and economical facilities will be created with the cooperation and contributions of central administrative institutions and municipalities. The construction of a sports facility will be encouraged by the public sector as well as the private sector. Mass sports will become important, and the necessary conditions will be prepared for this. Focusing on the training of the necessary human resources in the field of physical education and sports; graduates of physical education and sports departments of universities are appointed as physical education teachers; Emphasis will be placed on the training of coaches in all sports. Physical education and sports will be widespread in schools. Physical education will be provided at the workplace. Sports facilities will be completed and expanded as soon as possible.”

In the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan (1990-1994), "Physical education and sports will be accepted as basic education tools in raising a healthy generation, and opportunities will be increased to enable people of all ages to do active sports by getting rid of the spectator status in order to include sports in daily activities with the aim of improving physical and mental health. Emphasis will be placed on training and supporting athletes who will be successful in international and amateur sports. In the field of physical education and sports, priority will be given to the follow-up and implementation of innovations in education, health, science and technology. Sports facilities will be constructed in such a way that they can be used in multiple ways, and arrangements will be made to ensure that all facilities are used at full capacity. Especially in the preparation of city development plans, it will be ensured that the size of the area per capita for green areas, sports facilities and children’s playgrounds is in accordance with the standards of developed countries.”

The Seventh Five-Year Development Plan (1996-2000) stated the following about sports: "Agencies and spirits should be encouraged to create large sports volumes, this is

one of the essential elements of a healthy society, the intensity will be directed to the Olympic grounds instead of a single branch, while the weight of the state decreases the use of reasonable facilities will be increased.”

The subject of sports in the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan of 2001-2005: “It is essential to make physical education and sports a habit of the whole population and a lifestyle with a service infrastructure that can be easily reached.” By encouraging all segments of the society to have the habit of doing sports regularly and in a balanced way, disseminating sports, which is the basic element of building a physically and mentally healthy society, disseminating the national sports and sports infrastructure in all sectors, eliminating education and employment, eliminating the problems of athletes and sports personnel, aimed to increase the number of facilities. Full financial and administrative independence will be ensured if sports facilities and activities and continuing education of sports personnel are carried out or operated by sports clubs, federations, private companies and local governments. It was stated that the work to establish the necessary infrastructure for the Olympics would continue.

Sports were not included in the Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013).

The number of sports clubs, which was 8,593 in the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan in 2007, increased by 36% in 2012 and reached 11,735. However, the number of joint population per club is over 6,500 and in most European Union countries this number has been reduced to less than 1000. This shows that the number of sports clubs in our country should increase. The number of authorized athletes in amateur sports branches reached 910,000 in 2007 and 2.2 million in 2011, excluding those approved by TFF and Sports Cards. However, this is a matter of understanding the diversity of universities.

We really think that there are enough sports and achievements in international competitions. On the other hand, about 25 million people in Turkey are considered sports potential, but we see that the number of approved athletes is still low. The number of coaches in Amateur Sports has reached 137,000 in 2012, compared to about 37 thousand in 2007. However, the coaching staff needs to be improved both in quantity and in quality (Şentuna, 2009; p: 63).

Goals of the Tenth Plan Period in Sports; playing a very important role in the establishment of ties of love, peace, solidarity and brotherhood in a society, sports have been

deemed necessary by people from every section region of our country and serious measures have taken in this regard. The application and practice of the West is a vital factor for our country to achieve its goals in the field of economic and social development.

Based on this vision, the main targets determined by our committee for the 10th Plan phase covering the years 2013-2018 are listed below.

- Sports policy and management in Turkey will be improved.
- Athlete infrastructure will be strengthened and the number of licensed athletes will be increased.
- Trainers will be developed in terms of quality and quantity.
- The effectiveness of local governments in the field of sports will be increased.
- The capacities of sports federations will be strengthened.
- Formal sports education will be diversified and improved in terms of both content and practice time.
- Elite athlete selection, guidance and forming systems will be implemented, and the number of successful athletes in Turkey in international competitions will be increased.
- Sports legislation and the judicial system will be updated in line with the needs.
- Correct planning and effective operation of sports facilities will be ensured.
- Turkish sports industry and sports economy will be strengthened.
- Sports finance will be diversified and increased, and sponsorship practices will be encouraged.
- Sports services for the disabled will be improved.
- Health and social security opportunities of sports personnel will be improved.
- Necessary educational and preventive measures will be taken to prevent violence and unethical practices in sports.
- Effective use of sports media will be ensured for the dissemination of sports.

- Effective use of information and communication technologies in sports education, sports services, scientific studies and sports industry will be ensured.
- Turkey's position in the world sports arena will be strengthened and the 2020 or 2024 Olympic Games will be held in Turkey.

As can be seen, the 10th Plan period is a more comprehensive and progressive approach than the others. However, the practices and what is written in our country often do not match. The sense of merit in the running of the business has not been developed. Quality and quantity are only reflected positively in theory. In fact, this has not been achieved.

2.3 Examples of Sports Policies of the Politicians in the World

2.3.1 Caesarean Era in Ancient Rome

Gladiator games, in particular, have been regularly performed in Rome since the late 3rd century, mostly only by politically and financially powerful families. In the first 264, the matches played in Rome were immediately followed by other games. Organized by famous and wealthy Roman citizens, gladiator games eventually became a popular form of entertainment among all Romans. Although the attitude of gaining the love and support of the people by organizing flashy and bloody fighting games was common to all Roman politicians, it should be noted that Julius Caesar was the leader of these politicians and was the leader who used these games. Because Caesar was one of the first few politicians to love these games, and he realized that the shortest way to reach the masses and gain their popularity was through sports competitions.

From the very beginning of his political career, he began to organize gladiatorial games for the public. In these games, the place of the games he organized by purchasing many gladiators in memory of his daughter who died at the age of 65 eight years before was very important. Soldiers, who stirred things up at that time, did not go unnoticed by their political opponents, and after these incidents, an official limit was placed on the number of wars they could participate. Therefore they joined the game. Caesar, who organized theaters, circus performances and bloody gladiator fights for the public, provided numerous venues for such shows.

For Caesar, the gladiators were more than just a spectacle, for he was well aware of their chivalry and military might. As a result, his bond and affinity with the gladiators intimidated his political opponents in the senate and made him even more secure against them. Both the relationship he developed with the gladiators and his stellar achievements while commanding the corps in Gaul show how much he valued military training and sports.

2.3.2 Portugal under Salazar

His full name is António de Oliveira Salazar.

3F: Fado, Football and Fatima... Although today it is sometimes attributed to Spanish dictator Franco and the last F is sometimes thought to be a “Fiesta”, in fact, it is Salazar’s famous formula, who ruled Portugal with an iron fist from 1932 to 1968, which he allegedly expressed in an interview. The claim is that when Salazar was asked, "How do you manage Portugal?", he gave the brief answer of “3F”. Salazar’s 3F was actually the characteristic triad of all dictatorships: Fado, contentment and trust in fate. According to him, football represented the virtual revel created to keep the masses out of politics and Fatima represented "there is an order from the heavens", that is, religion.

Dictator António de Oliveira Salazar ruled Portugal from 1933 to 1968. He was the most well-known personality of the period, known as Estado Novo (New State), where he permanently influenced its culture. He resigned from the government in 1968 due to illness. His policy continued until the Carnation Revolution in 1974 by Marcelo Caetano. This revolution paved the way for present-day Portuguese democracy.

Sports in general, football in particular, were of great importance to Salazar. For him, sports were a terrific manipulation tool that could be used to confuse minds and set agendas. As such, sports became an indispensable tool for Salazar’s political movements. For example, the 1950s and 1970s may be considered golden years for the football club Benfica, as they won two European Cups, but thanks to this propaganda, it was not only the success of the club, but also the success of the fascist government.

It can easily be said that the politicians who best capture the unifying power of sports and use it for political purposes are fascist leaders and dictators. Naturally, Salazar was one of these leaders, and Salazar sought to popularize his own power, ideology and regime through sports and to give his people 3F’s, which he described as a sleeping pill.

The main factor in Salazar's use of sports in line with his political goals was that individuals and masses were completely disconnected from the agenda for a while, and in this process, the individual made excessive and uncontrolled productions. So much so that these actions results in winning and creating a great atmosphere. It was a fairly simple and observable phenomenon.

For this reason, Salazar immediately put sports, and especially football, on his political agenda and tried to make the already boring politics a little fun in this way and aimed to attract the support and love of the people with his sporting achievements. Overall, Salazar made an intense and ambitious attempt to integrate football into Portuguese culture during his reign.

2.3.3 Spain under Franco

The Franco dictatorship was the name of the dictatorship in Spain from the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939 until the death of Francisco Franco in 1975. The rise of Spanish football, which technically and aesthetically conquered all of Europe, coincides with the fascist dictator. It was a traumatic time for the Spaniards when Franco completely suppressed the people and killed those who refused to believe in the values of the regime. During this time, they were angry about their situation and repeatedly came to the brink of fragmentation.

For this reason, cultural and sportive factors have been tried to prevent this fragmentation and encourage unity (Corelly and Hand, 2006:103). Although Franco wanted to create an atmosphere of solidarity through sports, the main purpose of this initiative was to make the masses fall in love with the ideology and regime of fascism, and sports had a special place in it. It is difficult to say that the policy that Franco wanted to pursue in the Catalan city of Barcelona, and even more so, the negative Catalan attitudes towards Franco and the fascist regime were transmitted to this regime through Real Madrid, which was assumed to represent.

It has become a kind of struggle of the regime or time through the Barcelona football club. The basis of the struggle between these two clubs, which is known today as El Clásico and contains more political elements than sports competition, was laid (Payne, 2011: 321). Franco officially became the owner of the Real Madrid club after the civil war was won and the crown removed from the club's crest by the Republicans was added. He also built the

Santiago Bernabéu Yeste stadium for the Real Madrid club, which was in the ranks of Franco during the civil war years, and compared it to a castle and defined Real Madrid fans as soldiers of fascist Spain.

Franco's attempt to create a football culture based in Real Madrid, paved the way for those who did not share his ideological views to get organized in other clubs through football and create an environment of political protest through sports. Therefore, football had become a kind of political struggle that was only fought on green playing fields.

2.3.4 Germany in the Hitler Era

The Nazi ideology, which accepted life as a constant struggle and war, dominated Germany as an ideology and official state system under the leadership of Adolf Hitler from 1933 to 1945. It was strong and declared that the weak were automatically bound to be led and serve. For this reason, Nazi ideology argued that the only way for the German people to win in this world of struggle and reach their rightful living space (Lebensraum) was right.

According to the Nazis, every German should have a strong body (Macit, 2007: 131), because according to the Nazis, a strong body was the only way to live and survive in nature. Sports were a very important element for the Nazis and the goal they wanted to reach had to be achieved. For this reason, they were encouraged to do sports in schools, barracks, factories, in short, almost everywhere.

Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler's speeches on sports and his emphasis on the importance of sports in his book *Mein Kampf*, which is known with the roots of the Nazi ideology, clearly show how critical sports are. For Nazi Germany (Hitler, 2004: 328) Adolf Hitler insisted that the German education program should be changed and more sports training should be given before he came to power, and when the Nazi ideology came to power, sports became a very important part of the German education system (Akarcali, 2003: 109).

Sports were also used as a means to spread and legitimize Nazi ideology. The message was given that German athletes represent the honor of the German nation, and that these international sports competitions were a struggle for national honor. For this reason, competitions with a large number of participants had been recognized as an indispensable opportunity both to raise public awareness and to spread propaganda. The most obvious

example of the culmination of this propaganda was the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin (Beamish and Ritchie, 2005).

CHAPTER 3. TUDIES ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF SPORTS AND POLITICS

The relationship between sports and politics became an issue that was not discussed in academic circles until the late 1990s. Three important perspectives explain the sports-politics relationship. Politics is primarily a term that covers only administrative matters. According to this view, if the state gets involved in an issue, that issue will have a "political" identity. While sports are subject to state regulation and sometimes to certain activities, it is strictly political as it is governed by state law in its general framework. (Sevam & Kodoman, 2015). In this part of the research, in parallel with the relationship between sports and politics, which is explained in various ways in the literature, the keywords of politics and sports ethics will be referenced, online platforms such as "Google Scholar", "Yök-Tez", "Google Scholar" will be scanned and the relationship between sports and politics will be examined. The summaries of the studies examining the subject will be evaluated in paragraphs.

When the relevant literature on the interaction of sports and politics was examined, it was noted that many studies have been conducted. In this context, when the study conducted by Şahin & Imamoğlu (2011) was examined, it was noticed that the research aimed to evaluate the relationship between sports and politics from the perspective of academics and congressmen. In this context, it is observed that a sample of 86 academicians and 83 congressmen was taken in the study. Participants were reached through a questionnaire and the results were analyzed with the SPSS program. The results obtained as a result of the analyzes are listed as follows: within the scope of the research, the relevant sample defined sports as an element of national identity in society and international sports competitions as a factor in increasing the prestige of States. In addition to the stated situation, in the study, it was concluded that politicians were more sensitive to sports activities and sports clubs in the regions, especially during the election process. In this study, which was carried out in general terms for academicians and politicians, it was concluded that both sample groups accepted the existence of the relationship between politics and sports and supported that these variables are important phenomena that affect each other.

The relationship between the concepts of sports and politics is based on the sub-dimensions they cover. These dimensions are social, political, physical, social, economic, etc. Until today, sports, which is an area that affects societies and drags large masses after

them, has been constantly tried to be drawn into politics by various forces? In this context, the findings of İnce's (2016) study, which examined the relationship between sports and politics and the use of sports for politics, showed that sports was not a simple phenomenon and based on the changes and transformations of social life, had turned into a lifestyle today. In addition to the physical contributions of sports to individuals, there are also being respectful, loving, understanding, enduring, sharing joys and sorrows in relations with others.

Considering that this value gained through sports activates social adaptation mechanisms, it is clear how important a role sports will play in these efforts. Another result of the study in the national context was explained as follows: As in many countries of the world, within the scope of sports, the Turkish government was afraid of the football fans. It was accepted that this crowd could not be controlled by different bans and it was understood that the only way to win them was to share their excitement.

When the study of Karataş (2014), which aims to analyze the relationship between football which has a popular place among sports branches, and politics is examined, it is noted that the general survey model, which is one of the quantitative research methods is used in the research. In the research, related literature studies were examined and the results were evaluated. Within the scope of the evaluation, it had been concluded that football was affected by the economic, social and political factors of the society and that the relationship between football and politics in our country was intertwined. In this context, we can list the common factors where the concepts of sports and politics intersect as "social, communal, economics, society, etc."

We observe that the effects of the sports phenomenon from the past to the present are constantly increasing. It is thought that sports, which influenced small groups in the beginning, affects large masses today and politics has an active role in this aspect. In this context, it is observed that the role of politics in sports is not only in the national context, but also affects international politics. When the study prepared by Seval & Kodoman (2015) was evaluated, it was stated that sports were generally applied for military purposes until the end of the 19th century. The aim here was to make the soldier have a more sporty structure and stay in shape. In fact, it was emphasized that it was more accurate to evaluate the work done at that time as "training" rather than "sports". Over time, sports began to come

out of the barracks and fall on the people. The impact of industrialization and urbanization and the increase in happiness were predisposing factors for this transition, especially in Europe. At the beginning of the 20th century, tournaments began to be held. On the eve of the First World War and in its first year, sports began to be used as a tool in the formation of a new national identity. Finally, after the First World War, international tournaments started and international wrestling was moved from the field of war to the field of sports. After all, all these milestones herald the developing relationship between sports and politics. It was observed that the research was prepared in order to reflect the impact of sports on international policies and to examine the impact of these policies. Within the scope of the research, it was concluded that sports was an important factor in the formation of international policies and it affected international policies in various ways.

Sports have always played a central role in societies. While there is a lot at stake, such as money, pride, power (and sometimes even entertainment), sports is undeniably political. But despite this recognition, political scientists and political scientists show little interest in sports studies, especially when compared with other disciplines such as business, law and economics. In this context, Gift & Miner (2017) presented the reasons for the gap mentioned in their research and it was observed that political scientists suggested how they could start filling it. In this context, the relationship between politics and sports was examined in the study and suggestions were made about the development of this relationship. The link between sports and politics was not only a vital subject of study in its own right, but could also provide a perspective to examine and test broader questions in the discipline.

The interaction between sports and politics has become an important issue in the New Age. Various governments are trying to take advantage of the possibilities and opportunities that sports offers in different ways. The most important political function of sports, especially football, is to control and direct public opinion, to show the effective face of the government and ultimately to help the nation-building process. However, football has not only been used by national governments, minorities and ethnic groups are also trying to take advantage of the high potential of this sport to show their opposition to governments and/or strengthen their ethnic rapprochement. In this context, when the study prepared by Fazli (2012) was evaluated, it was observed that the research aimed to examine the

relationship between politics and sports in Iran. As a result of the research, it was concluded that sports was related to politics in this aspect, it provided national rapprochement in Iran and strengthened the national identity.

As an increasing amount of diplomatic archival material has been declassified, academics are now finding more examples of not only governments and especially diplomats dealing with sports matters, but also the different ways in which sports and politics have historically intertwined. Thus, the last two decades have witnessed what could be named as a diplomatic turn in the history of sports. Such research has led to the development of a new set of sports and politics research that encompasses the diplomatic use of sports, through sports as diplomacy and sports diplomacy. Through mutual coordination, sports representatives and government diplomats shared information with each other so that sports could serve diplomatic purposes and support diplomats' sporting efforts. While relationships between members of government and sports organizations have traditionally been thought of in terms of national sports policies, their reach goes far beyond a local audience, as demonstrated during the Cold War in various examples, often involving Germany (Dichter, 2021). In line with this, Dichter (2021) research brought together files from sports organizations and representatives with foreign ministry and government records, providing a new perspective not only on international sports and diplomacy during the decades of the Cold War, but also on how its practitioners relate to and influence one another. In the research, the relationship of sports with politics was evaluated from the perspective of Germany and the related results were stated as above. In this context, the general conclusion that we will draw from the study is that the relationship of politics and sports has always existed and that this relationship continues to exist today.

There had been a relationship between sports and politics for thousands of years. When sports provided a function beyond "play", it was often embraced by the ruling elite. The Ancient Olympiad, for example, began in 776 BC "in a religious setting as one of the events during the festival of Zeus" and later evolved into a sports competition, a gift to the people, and a way to glorify conflict. To date, the relationship between diplomacy and international sports has not been relatively theorized. (Murray & Pigman, 2013). When the study of Murray & Pigman (2013), which aimed to fill the gap by suggesting an analytical classification of multiple convergences between international sports and diplomacy, was

examined, it was stated that the main analytical distinction to be made from the perspective of politics and sports was "international sports, international diplomacy, diplomatic representation, communication and negotiations between non-state actors". In this context, it was emphasized that the general result reached in the research should be evaluated by understanding the role of sports in diplomacy and diplomacy in sports.

The actors or "players" involved in diplomacy transactions where sports create opportunities are very diverse. When it comes to the world's "global game" - federation football - these include, but are not limited to, individual footballers, football clubs, national leagues, national federations, football's international governing structures, and multinational sponsors. Important for this analysis, such a community of actors creates a structure that is replicated in other sports and that addresses the need for a better understanding of the relationship between sports and diplomacy. These two phenomena share a longstanding similarity in global relations; both have been overlooked as tools for understanding the relationships between different forms of governments that would otherwise focus on the nation-state. (Rofe, 2016). When the research of Rofe (2016) was examined in this direction, it was noted that the parameters of the discussion of "sports and diplomacy" were discussed in the first place and created a problem within the discourse between the two with a note on language. Secondly, it was observed that a framework provided by the appreciation of "global diplomacy" was used to explore the concepts of communication, representation and negotiation in sports and diplomacy. The general result that emerged within the scope of the research can be expressed as that sports have an important place in global diplomacy and the importance of this place should be increased and continued.

There are many areas where sports are related. In this context, when Hanstad & Skille (2008) research was examined, it was noted that the aim of the research was to understand the tripartite relationship between politicians and bureaucrats in the public sector and leadership in voluntary sports organizations. In the research, written texts (newspaper articles and books) and interviews with relevant people (personal information) were used as data collection tools and a case study was carried out about a specific event in the history of sports policy. In this context, it was mentioned in the research that the Norwegian sports

policy met almost all of the requirements, but that improvements should have been made in order to further develop and to include politics more in sports.

Although scientific interest in the social effects of sporting events has increased in recent years, there is still little research that specifically discusses the far-reaching community effects resulting from major sporting events. Local political leaders, as (elected) representatives of the community, are important stakeholders in this context and face the challenge of balancing different interests in the implementation of major sporting events. Evaluating the study prepared by Schnitzer (2017) to analyze the importance that politicians ascribe to event effects that create sustainable outcomes for residents of the host city, it was noticed that the research was developed by content analysis method and a list of overall event effects (outputs and legacies) produced by major sporting events was created. Finally, 56 criteria were used in the study to evaluate the attitudes of politicians towards these effects. The results within the scope of the research; showed that although politicians were aware of community interests, they gave priority to economic and touristic benefits such as place marketing for the host city/region.

The existence of many different factors is necessary for the realization of sports activities organized in an international context. In this context, factors such as financial situations, social and societal conditions, country and participant eligibility, etc. appear as a few necessary factors for internationally organized sports activities. When the study prepared by Rocka (2015) was analyzed in order to explore and explain the evaluations of politicians regarding the work done by the government, perceptions of heritage and support for the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games, the research showed that politicians had privileged information about the costs and benefits of sports mega-events. It was observed that they were more likely than all other stakeholder groups to make rational choices about the relevant social changes, starting from the problem statement. It was observed that out of 715 politicians, 13 senators, 40 congressmen, six Rio state representatives and five Rio city council members participated in the research. When controlling for the political affiliations of the respondents, the tourism legacy was rated as the most likely, while the environmental heritage was rated the least likely to remain after the games. When the responses of the participants were evaluated, it was observed that the political affiliation influenced the evaluation of the government's work, but their perceptions of positive legacies and support

were not. In general, as a result of the research, it was observed that the support of the politicians depended on the evaluations of the government's work and perceptions of heritage. Another research result was that the environmental heritage was considered to be the least likely to remain after the games.

As sports become popular and widespread, it is observed that politicians and governments become more involved in sports. When the study created by Dosti, (2021) was evaluated to explain and analyze the reasons and results of politicians' entry to Iranian sports, it was noted that the whole process of the research consisted of two steps. The first of these steps was qualitative research, the theory-building type (using interviews and reviewing articles and documents), and the second was quantitative research, descriptive-analytical type (using Delphi and AHP methods). The statistical population was observed to include all executives who previously worked on the boards of the Ministry of Sports and Youth (formerly the Physical Education Organization), the National Olympic Committee, sports federations and the academic elite who were at least the general manager in the Sports and Youth office. In the qualitative stage of the study, the views of 18 subjects were used in 22 interviews (some subjects were interviewed more than once), and the data collection process was ended when it was deemed theoretically sufficient. After the end of the first step of the research, it was observed that 56 variables were defined. The results of the research showed that the most important reason for politicians to enter Iranian sports from the point of view of the elite was fame and selective motivations. In addition, it was observed that the development of infrastructures and the increasing chaos in sports were the most important positive and negative consequences of politicians entering the Iranian sports arena.

Due to changes in its technological and economic environment, it was observed that the national contexts that previously defined the world of sports had changed significantly. The contribution of sports to defining national identity had been discussed by many scholars in various national contexts. However, there had been no critical research done on the role of sports in expressing Hungarian identity. Considering that Hungary has been very successful in international sports competitions and had created a society rich in collective memories related to sports, this came as a bit of a surprise. It was analyzed that the aim of the study prepared by Doczi (2012) was to investigate the relationship between sports and

national identity in Hungary in the context of globalization and social change. The research used document analysis and a representative sample survey, focusing on a survey of the Hungarian adult population (n= 1027), public attitudes towards sports and, among these, different aspects of national identity. The achievements of outstanding Hungarian athletes (sports) were emphasized by politicians and the media and had an impact on the views and expectations of citizens. When the results of the research were evaluated, it showed that the elite-sports success was important for the majority of the Hungarian society, but the identification decreased in cases of failure and scandal. It was also stated that while non-elite sports-related issues could strengthen national integration regardless of performance achievement, they were not as prominent.

From the early 1980s, sports emerged as a last resort against deteriorating living conditions, lack of job security, and the ghettoization of certain districts, often highlighted by ongoing urban riots and child violence. All this was constantly exaggerated by the media and politicians, who had a constant desire to dramatize and exaggerate. This situation raises certain sub-topics. These were; what were the theoretical or ideological foundations on which the concept of making sports a lever for preventive policies was based? And what sports were we talking about? Physical activity and sports (PAS) practiced in schools and institutes, civic sports or street sports? Why were young people increasingly leaving civic/federated sports to engage in “adventure sports” or self-organized sports? Could self-organized sports, or rather, sports played outside of tower blocks, promote "self-control of impulses"? And if they could, under what conditions might they choose to socialize and contribute to preventing vandalism or acts of violence? If the links between sports and education, sports and prevention, sports and resettlement, etc. were assumed to be obvious, they were rarely analyzed or questioned (Bodin & Robene, 2014). Addressing and examining the stated questions were included in the research of Bodin & Robene (2014). In general, the problems stated in the research were discussed, analyzed and questioned. Today, sports and its derivatives have become such a high-level diplomatic issue. Based on this fact, the study by Redeker (2008) attempted to redefine sports by proposing a radically new way of thinking about the relationship between sports and politics. The questions that were sought to be answered within the scope of the research were expressed as follows: what do nation states hope to achieve or hope to achieve through sports, which in some ways replace them, and indeed, can we now really ask whether sports terms dictates to politics

and diplomacy? In this context, when the research results were evaluated; the factors that states try to achieve through sports; expressed as popularity, recognition, economic power. The answer to the second question was that sports had a positive and meaningful relationship with politics today.

When the relevant literature studies were examined, it was discovered that there were many studies examining the relationship between sports and politics. Evaluating one of them, the study by Grishanina et al., (2018), it was observed that the research analyzed the results of the survey done on the Russian population to poll the public opinion about the Olympics in Vancouver, where the Russian team was unusually unsuccessful on the scoreboard. It was observed that the questionnaire used in the study was designed to get the views of ordinary residents, politicians and civil servants about the role of sports in national politics. The results of the study data and analysis confirmed the hypothesis that there was a certain relationship between the understanding of sports created by government departments and the attitudes of the public towards sports. In addition, the Schwartz test was applied in the study to find the values and priorities of the participants in the field of sports. In the study analysis, the opinions of government officials were graded by the content analysis of their speeches about sports. The results of the correlation analyzes of the survey data showed that the participants tended to regard sports as a real component of a healthy lifestyle, a good job for young people, a critical part of the professional field and national culture. Finally, it was stated in the research that it was important for the respondents to accept modern sports as a part of government policies in general, but their attitudes towards modern sports were generally clearly negative.

It was observed that little research has been done on the variables of sports and international relations. In the scope and practice of diplomacy, all information between international sports branches appeared as a purposeful and little researched whole. In addition, it was noticed when the relevant literature was examined that anecdotal, sporadic and case-specific articles in terms of table tennis, baseball and football diplomacy constituted a collection diplomacy and that there was absolutely no meta-analysis on the empirical issue. When the study prepared by Murray & Pigman (2013) was examined in line with the information explained, it was noted that the aim of the research was to address and explain the stated deficiencies. It was aimed to create, criticize and prove both categories

mentioned in the research. More broadly, it was observed that the aim of the research was to map the theoretical and practical field of sports diplomacy and to frame a series of discussions suitable for a regular discussion with theorists and practitioners in both fields. The work began by exploring sports as a tool of diplomacy and then continued by exploring international sports as diplomacy, introducing and proving a unique form of non-traditional diplomacy.

Local governments are primarily responsible for ensuring the education, health, sports and quality of life of citizens, especially young people (Edwards, 1990). As the reason for this situation, we can show the idea that sports and entertainment create stronger, healthier, happier and safer communities. In addition, local governments advocate and support projects to strengthen communities through sports and recreation to help build stronger, healthier, happier and safer communities (Johnson & Whitehead, 2000).

Sports and providing children with the opportunity to play have a positive impact on health, education, community cohesion and safety, and economic vitality. Local governments play a key role in the provision of sports and games in local communities (Jozwiak, 2021). Local governments have a central role in the provision of community sports and recreational facilities. From local parks to entertainment centers, local governments provide a wide variety of leisure activities and sports. They also have an important leadership role, bringing together schools, voluntary sports clubs, the National Governing Bodies of sports, health and the private sector to create partnerships, remove barriers of participation and improve the local sports distribution system (Bal, 2021). As in many countries, local governments in our country make various moves to support sports and increase sports-related activities (Zengin & Öztaş, 2008). Today, the sports strategy of local governments is to localize and empower local communities and local governments to make the best and most appropriate decisions to respond to local needs. The mentioned sports strategy of local governments is united around the view that the approach is also suitable for sports and entertainment (Yüzgenç & Özgül, 2014).

There are various factors in which local government's direct societies to sports. For example, research shows that exercise is one of the main determinants of health, along with the strength of our personal social network (Noll & Zimbalist, 1997). In addition, smoking or obesity diseases, which are very important problems today, appear as key concepts in

directing individuals to sports. "Community sports" developed in relation to the stated problems contributes to the solution of both. The role of local governments in community sports is based on volunteerism, social resilience, economic development and the development of sports related to the specified variables. (Schaillee, 2019).

Communities that participate in sports and recreation develop strong social bonds, are safer places, and people who live there are generally healthier and happier than those where physical activity is not a priority. Countries have determined those responsible for these factors that directly affect the quality of life of citizens in their constitutions and have brought legal regulations to their duties and responsibilities. Youth and sports are affected by and affect the social, economic, cultural and demographic structures of countries (Street et al., 2007). Another issue that needs to be emphasized as much as its effects on the social, economic, cultural and demographic structures of the countries is that the local governments make their contributions to youth and sports activities as a mission at the highest level, as a requirement of social responsibility. In our country, it is seen that local governments provide services in many areas, from education to health, from sports activities to the fight against drugs, as a requirement of social responsibility. In short, public responsibility is shifting from central government to local governments in many areas. Among the main purposes of local governments are to enable young people to spend their leisure time in line with their interests, desires and abilities, to direct them to social, cultural, artistic and sports activities in order to contribute to the development of healthy and balanced personality in their individual and social relations by meeting their cultural and psycho-social needs, and to protect them from harmful habits. (İnci, 2011).

Local governments are primarily responsible for ensuring the health, safety, education and quality of life of all citizens. Countries have determined those responsible for these factors that directly affect the quality of life of citizens in their constitutions and have brought legal regulations to their duties and responsibilities. When the relevant studies are examined, the services provided by the local governments of Turkey and the European Union member countries Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Ireland, England to the citizens regarding sports, their perspectives on sports and the support they provide have been investigated and it has been determined that they show differences. Population,

economic structure, settlement and education are among the reasons for these differences. (İnci, 2011).

With the law on municipalities No. 1580 in Turkey, various sports-related tasks have been assigned to local governments. Despite this, local governments are insufficient to provide organizations and sports fields aimed at encouraging citizens to play sports. Internal government units have assumed the main responsibility for sports. Sports confederations, committees and councils in European Union countries could not be established in Turkey. In addition to acting in line with the opportunities provided by the state, Local governments should adopt a policy to provide opportunities for the public to perform sports activities by pushing their own opportunities when necessary. With a few compelling laws, it is possible for the public to engage in sports as an amateur or professional. Introducing sports for health or even as a hobby should be one of the main duties of local governments. They should be able to develop themselves by building sports facilities, opening courses to train amateur athletes, being encouraged to discovering new talents Thus, their success in the world and in the Olympics can increase. It may also be possible to raise a healthy society and a dynamic youth. The state should allocate a special budget for sports within the framework of sports policy. Local governments should also provide services with the same understanding by making the necessary investments in sports for the physical and mental health of the citizens. When the perspectives of the local governments in Turkey and the local governments of the European Union countries are compared, it is understood that the importance given to sports by the European countries, the services they provide and the projects they develop are very advanced. As stipulated in Articles 58 and 59 of the constitution in Turkey, local governments should also produce projects and encourage sports for all citizens, of all ages, amateur-professional, disabled or not (Zengin & Öztaş, 2018). When the relationship between local governments and sports is examined, the concept of recreation emerges. Recreation is defined as a set of studies that help discover how to improve the quality of life by improving physical, social and mental health. In this context, it is observed that local governments support and implement recreation services as an important factor (Bannister, 1972). The relationship between recreation and sports activities is explained in Radebe & Dhurup (2015) study as follows: Participation in recreation and sports activities provides the following benefits:

- Development and delivery of recreational and sporting activities, including traditional indigenous recreation and sporting activities;
- Development and delivery of a public water sports program at a public pool or beach includes support for relocating residents of small communities to communities with public pools;
- Promotion and development of recreational and sporting events, including the development of Internet websites;
- Development and delivery of recreational training, skills workshops or clinics;
- Improvements in local recreation and sports programs and services;
- To provide sports and recreational equipment for public programs and
- Developing sports and recreation plans (multi-year facility, event hosting, strategic plans, program development plans, etc.) (Radebe & Dhurup, 2015).

Local governments are also responsible for broader policy areas that can have a significant impact on the physical activity of local populations, including the management of rights of pass, parks and other green spaces. High-quality, multi-function local green spaces can play an important role as sports fields and alternative environments for sports and healthy activities, especially for those less likely to use traditional sports centers. In this context, opportunities to provide multiple benefits for communities by investing in green spaces and other local places as sports and healthy activity areas are encouraged to be actively evaluated as they arise (Banson et al., 2015).

There are various purposes for local governments to support sports. When Kozma (2010) study is analyzed, there are the aims of local governments to contribute to sports (Kozma, 2010):

Promoting Wellness and Health: Local governments are responsible for the health of the people. In this context, local governments can make various moves in order to protect the health of the people and to encourage a healthy life.

Promoting a Community or Nation: Government or local governments' involvement in sports, especially in highly publicized events, is often aimed at gaining recognition and prestige. An example of this situation is that sports allow people around the world to define

a community or nation from prior knowledge. This prior knowledge can be linked to sports, especially if there is prestige attached to the sports. Prestige refers to having a good reputation or high esteem. Among the benefits of being affiliated with a sporting event, team or athlete is finance.

Reproducing Social Values: Local governments must value individual freedom, participation, diversity, multiculturalism and dignity. They must also promote the values of hard work, discipline, loyalty and determination, all of which are reaffirmed in sports. In this way, social values do not disappear with sports and continue to be transferred to the next generations.

Increasing Support for Political Leaders: By smiling and posing next to successful athletes in the media, the government can build their own political capital, which can help them maintain order in society. Likewise, politicians at the head of local governments can do the same and turn their contributions to sports into election propaganda. (Kozma, 2010).

Local governments invest in the sports and active recreation sector, drawing on a range of interrelated public policy themes such as community engagement, infrastructure, major events and building a robust sports industry. This financial assistance is provided in a variety of ways, including the provision of grants and other concessions to organizations, community groups and individuals. (Hofmann, 2013). “Participation in sports” is often defined as active participation as a participant, but can also include involvement in a supportive role such as a coach, officer, manager or volunteer. In this context, “participation in sports” refers to physical activity organized by an affiliated sports organization for the primary purpose of enjoyment, skill development, personal health and social benefit. Competition results may also be included, but these are secondary and more important when discussing high-performance sports programs and how they are financed. (Tammelin, 2003). As a result, local authorities certainly have and will continue to play a very important role in providing local community sports and physical activity opportunities. There are various activities that local governments have done to contribute to sports and to develop sports. Yet despite the local authorities’ mandate to promote healthy lifestyles and the government’s renewed commitment, in its intergovernmental strategy to combat low participation in sports and high levels of inactivity, sports activity is aimed at achieving five

key outcomes (physical well-being, mental well-being, individual growth, social and social development and economic development).

4. METHOD

In this section, the type of research, data collection methods, research questions and hypotheses, research population and sample selection and evaluation stages are included.

4.1. Research Type

In this study, a quantitative research method in the category of research type, which objectifies the facts and events and presents them in an observable, measurable and numerically expressible way was used. The research was carried out with the scanning method, which is one of the quantitative research techniques. Survey research can be expressed as research conducted on larger samples than other studies, in which the views of participants on a subject or event or their interests, skills, abilities, attitudes, etc. are determined. (Karasar 2015).

4.2. Research Hypotheses

The aim of this study is to determine the perspectives of politicians on sports ethics in Turkey through changing demographic characteristics. In this direction, with the questionnaire that will be applied to the participants first; socio-demographic characteristics of the participants will be determined. Then, it will be determined whether the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants differ in terms of sports ethics, which is the research variable. In this context, it is thought that different demographic characteristics of politicians affect sports morals.

In this direction, the main questions on which this research is focused are given in Table 1. By answering these questions, the aims of the research will be realized.

Table 1 Research Questions

<i>Q1</i>	How do different demographic characteristics of politicians affect their sports ethics?
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Below are the hypotheses tested in this study. It is thought that by confirming these hypotheses, the validity of the assumptions about the research will be revealed.

H-1: Different demographic characteristics of the participants have a significant effect on their sports morality.

1. Is there a difference between the gender of the participants and their level of sports morality?
2. Is there a difference between the age of the participants and their level of sports morality?
3. Is there a difference between the monthly income levels of the participants and their sports morality?
4. Is there a difference between the frequency of doing sports and the level of sports morality of the participants?
5. Is there a difference between the marital status of the participants and their level of sports morality?
6. Is there a difference between the education levels of the participants and their sports morality?

4.3. Research Universe, Sample and Data Collection Method

The scale, which was used in previous studies to collect research data and which aims to measure the sports morality levels of individuals, was used in this research. In this context, we can specify the scale used in the research as follows:

In the study, the scale developed by Uslu (2019) for the study "Examination of the Relationship Between Anger Control of Football Coaches and Personality Traits and Moral Attitudes in Sports Environment" was used to determine the sports morality levels of individuals. It was adapted and applied as a 5-point Likert type scale (1: Strongly Disagree; 5: Strongly Agree) in order to ensure the unity.

Within the scope of the research, it is planned to reach the relevant participants from online platforms (Google Form, Mail). It is planned that the participants fill out the research questionnaire via the Google form. The questionnaire consists of two parts in total with questions about personal and demographic information and 23 statements about variables.

The questionnaire to be used to test the hypotheses in the study was sent to 1500 politicians across the country by e-mail, and a total of 100 people, corresponding to 7% of these people, participated in the study.

5. FINDINGS

In this part of the research, the hypotheses regarding sports, sports ethics, and politicians' sports ethics levels, whose conceptual explanations were stated in the previous sections and the theoretical background of the relations between them, will be tested. Before the hypothesis tests, the values showing the demographic characteristics of the participants, the descriptive and frequency analysis results and the validity and reliability values of the scale will be included. Afterwards, the hypotheses put forward within the scope of the research will be tested.

5.1. Participants

The questionnaire to be used to test the hypotheses in the study was sent to 1500 politicians across the country by e-mail, and a total of 100 people, corresponding to 7% of these people, participated in the study. In this direction, the research sample consists of 100 participants. Frequency and percentage values regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage Values of the Socio-Demographic Variables of the Participants

Group	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Gender	Female	49
	Male	51
Age Group	18-25	39
	26-35	36
	36-45	14
	46+	11
Monthly Income	0-.8.999 TL	29
	9.000-15.999 TL	43
	16.000-29.999 TL	15

	30000+	13	13
	Married	42	42
Marital Status			
	Single	58	58
	Primary-Middle School	5	5
	High School	39	39
Education			
	Bachelor	44	44
	Graduate	12	12
Frequency of exercising (Weekly)			
	1-2 Days	21	21
	3-4 Days	44	44
	5-6 Days	13	13
	Never	22	22
Total	100	100	100,0

Table 3 shows the percentage and frequency values according to the socio-demographic information of the participants. When Table 3 is evaluated, it is seen that the number of people participating in the study is 100. In this respect, it is seen that men participate more than women, and in terms of percentage distribution, it is female (49%)

and male (51%). When the participants are evaluated according to their age, it is seen that the highest number of participants is between the ages of 18-25 (39%). It was observed that the least number of participants was in the 46+ age group with a rate of 11%. When the table data showing the distribution of the participants according to their education levels is examined, it is observed that the highest number of participants has a Bachelor's education level with 44 (44%), while the least number of participants has a Primary-Middle School Education level with 5 people (5%). When the data on the table about the monthly income of the participants, which is another socio-demographic variable, is examined, it is observed that the minimum category is 30.000 TL and above (13%). It is observed that the highest number of participants is in the category of 9.000-15.999 TL (43%). When the marital status of the participants is examined, it is observed that singles (58%) participate more than married (42%). When the data regarding the frequency of doing sports of the participants, which is the last demographic variable, are evaluated: It is observed that the participants do sports at the highest rate (44%) 3-4 days a week; it is observed that it is at least 5-6 days a week (13%).

5.2. Analysis of the Data

This section contains the results obtained from the data on the research hypotheses. Firstly, the validity and reliability analyses of the scales are included, and then the results of statistical analyses conducted to test the hypotheses are included. Before the analyses, the data entries were checked, the average score of the relevant item was assigned to the lost values in order to make the obtained data suitable for statistical analysis, and an end value analysis was performed. As a result of these processes, a research analysis was carried out on the data of 100 participants. The findings obtained as a result of the statistical analysis of the data obtained from the participants, and the t-test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) findings, which were conducted to examine the relationships between the variable in the research and various socio-demographic variables, are given below.

5.3. Validity And Reliability Of The Scale

Scales should be a standard measurement tool in measuring the tangible or intangible data collected in a research. In this direction, in order for the scales to be standardized and then have the ability to produce appropriate information, it is expected to have two basic features, which are defined as "reliability", which is an indicator of the stability of the

measurement values, and "validity", which is the indicator of the degree of accurately measuring the feature that it aims to measure. In this direction, the validity and reliability values of the scales should be checked before analyzing the data in studies. (Ercan & Kan, 2004).

In this context, the results of the KMO and Bartlett tests of the data related to the research are given in Table 3. The reliability values of the scales are given in Table 3..

Table 2 KMO and Bartlett Tests

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Sample Adequacy Measurement		0,87
Bartlett Globality Test	Chi-Square Value	951,026
	Degree of Freedom	136
	P Value	,000*
*P < 0,01		

Table 3 Reliability Values of Scales

Scale name	Cronbach Alpha Parameter
<i>Sports Morality Scale</i>	0,925

5.4. Testing Hypotheses

In this section, the results of the statistical analyzes carried out to test the hypotheses are included. Before the analysis, data entries were checked, the mean score of the relevant item was assigned to the missing values in order to make the obtained data suitable for statistical analysis, and extreme value analysis was performed. As a result of these processes, research analysis was carried out on the data of 100 participants. The findings obtained as a result of the statistical analysis of the data collected from the participants, and the t-test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) findings, which were conducted to examine the relationships between the variable in the study and various socio-demographic variables, are given below.

5.4.1. Findings on the Relationships between Participants' Sports Ethics Levels and Socio-Demographic Variables

Age: When the analysis results of the one-way ANOVA test, which was conducted to determine the assumption of whether the sports morality levels of the participants differ according to their age, were evaluated, it was observed that there was no statistically significant relationship between the participants' sports morality levels and the age variable [F (2,016), $p > 0.05$]. The results of the related analysis are presented in Table 5. below.

Table 4 Variance Analysis Results Regarding the Differentiation of SAI-1 Scores According to Age Variable

Age	N	Ort.	Ss.	F	Scheffe Test
1	3	2,14	0,818	>.05	
Age 8-25	9	1,84		0,477	
2	3			0,459	
Age 6-35	5	2,10			
3	14				
Age 6-45		1,77		0,443	
4	11				
6+					
Total	9	1,99		0,641	
	9				

* $p < .05$, SAI-I: Sports Morality Scale I

Table 5 is examined; the mean score of the participants are determined as; age 18-25 ($X_{ort}=2.16$ $s=,818$), age 26-35 ($X_{ort}=1,84$ $s=,477$), age 36-45 ($X_{ort}=2,10$ $s=,459$)

and 46+ years ($X_{ort}=1,77$ $s=,443$). It was found that there was no statistically significant relationship between the subgroups and between the sports morality levels of the participants and the age variable.

Gender: Independent groups t-test analysis was performed to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' SAI-I scores and the gender variable. According to the results of the independent groups t-test analysis, it was seen that the SAI-I score averages did not differ significantly between male and female participants. ($p>0,05$).

Marital Status: Independent groups t-test analysis was performed to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' SAI-I scores and the gender variable. According to the results of the independent groups t-test analysis, it was seen that the SAI-I score averages did not differ significantly between male and female participants. ($p>0,05$).

Education Level: One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' scores and the education level variable. According to the One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results, it was seen that the participants' Sports Morality Scale mean scores differed significantly according to the educational levels of the participants. [$F(2,903)$, $p<.05$]. As a result of the post-hoc Tukey test after the One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), which was conducted to determine between which subgroups the SAI-I scores differ according to the education level variable, there was a statistically significant ($p<.05$) level difference between the undergraduate and graduate groups was detected in favor of the graduate group. This situation reveals that the participants in the graduate group have more sports ethics than the participants in the undergraduate group. The difference between other sub-dimensions was not statistically significant ($p>.05$). The results of the related analysis are presented in Table 6.

Table 5 Variance Analysis Results Regarding the Differentiation of SAI-I Scores
According to Education Level Variable

Education	N	C	Ss.		Tukey Test
Graduate	1	2,10	0,437	.035*	Postgraduate>Undergraduate
Bachelor's	2	1,96	0,332		
	3				
	4				

* $p < .05$, SAI-I: Sports Morality Scale-I

When Table 5.3 is examined, the mean score of the participants with a postgraduate education level ($X_{ort}=2.10$ $s=.437$) is significantly higher than the mean score of the participants with a graduate education level ($X_{ort}=1.96$ $s=.332$).

Income Level: One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' SAI-I scores and the income level variable. According to the One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results, it was found that the mean of SAI-I scores differed significantly according to the income levels of the participants [$F(1,023)$, $p > .05$]. As a result of the post-hoc Tukey test after the One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), which was conducted to determine between which subgroups the SAI-I scores differ according to the income level variable, there was a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) between the group with an income level of 30000+ TL and the group with an income level of 9.000-15.999 TL, in favor of the group with an income level of 30000+ TL. This situation reveals that the participants in the group with an income level of 30000+ TL have more sports morals than the participants with an income level of 9.000-15.999 TL. The same situation was observed between the group with an income level of 30000+ TL and the group with an income level of 0-8.999 TL. The difference between other sub-dimensions was not statistically significant ($p > .05$). The results of the related analysis are presented in Table 7.

Table 6 Variance Analysis Results Regarding the Differentiation of SAI -I Scores by Income Level Variable.

Income	rt.	C	Ss.	Tukey Test
30.000 TL+	1	2,24	0,593	.00*
9.000- 15.999 TL		15.999 TL		
0- 8.999 TL	44	2,14	0,388	
	0	1,96	0,326	

* $p < .05$, SAI-I: Sports Morality Scale-I

When Table 7 is examined; the average score of the participants with an income level of 30000+ TL ($X_{ort}=2.24$ $s=.593$) compared to those with an income level of 0-8.999 TL ($X_{ort}=1.96$ $s=.326$) and compared to those with an income level of 9.000-15.999 TL ($X_{ort}=2.14$ $s=.388$) is observed to be significantly higher.

Frequency of Doing Sports: When the analysis results of the one-way ANOVA test, which was conducted to determine the assumption of whether the participants' SAI-I scores differ in terms of the frequency of doing sports, were evaluated, it was observed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the sports ethics levels of the participants and the frequency of doing sports. [$F(2,671)$, $p < 0,05$]. As a result of the post-hoc Scheffe test after the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), which was conducted to determine which subgroups the SAI-I scores differ according to the variable of frequency of doing sports, it was found that between the group that did sports for 5-6 days and the group that did sports for 1-2 days, there was a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) in favor of the group that did sports for 5-6 days. This situation reveals that the participants in the group that does sports for 5-6 days have more sports morals than the group that does sports for 1-2 days and does not do any sports at all. The results of the related analysis are presented in Table 8.

Table 8 Variance Analysis Results Regarding the Differentiation of SAI-I Scores According to the Variable of Frequency of Exercising

Age	N	C	Ss.	F	Scheffe Test
5-6 Days of Sports	3	2,26	0,466	.00*	5-6 Days of Sports > 1-2 Days of Sports 5-6 Days of Sports > Never
1-2 Days of Sports		2,02		0,392	
Never	20				
		1,99		0,382	
	2				
	1				

* $p < .05$, SAI-I Sports Morality Scale-I

When Table 8 is examined, it is observed that the average score of the participants who do sports 5-6 days a week ($X_{ort}=2.26$ $s=.466$) is significantly higher than the average score of the participants who do sports 1-2 days ($X_{ort}=2.02$ $s=.392$) and the average score of the participants who do not do any sports ($X_{ort}=1.99$ $s=.382$).

6.RESULTS, ARGUMENT AND SUGGESTIONS

Our first variant, sports ethics, is a branch of sports philosophy that deals with certain ethical questions that arise during and around sports competitions. With the endorsement of professional sports in the past century and the rise of a voluminous entertainment industry associated with it, sports ethics has become not only a fertile field for testing and developing philosophical concepts and theories, but also the forefront of sports ethics.

Sports rely on the fair application of the rules. This means that every competition (as an individual player or as a team) has the right to see the rules of the game being applied equally and it is their duty to try to follow the rules in the best way possible. The educational importance of this aspect cannot be overstated for everyone, not just children and young adults. Sports emerge as a critical tool to teach fairness, respect for rules and honesty for the benefit of a group (competitors and spectators).

Another important area of conflict in sports ethics is related to human development and most importantly doping cases. Given how invasive the application of drugs and medical techniques has been to contemporary professional sports, it has become increasingly difficult to set an intelligent boundary between performance enhancers that will be tolerated and those that will not.

In order to understand the relationship between sports and politics, one must first understand the relationship between sports and society. Entertainments and sports going back thousands of years have symbolized the values of societies and given an idea of how people spend their free time. The Mayans used sports to determine who would be used for ritual sacrifices. Medieval kings held competitions to show off their wealth, allowing knights to prove their prowess and knighthood in battle. Gladiators often defeated the enemies of Rome, who were forced into slavery for fun. Like movies and music, sports have been an aspect of imperialism, both historically and culturally.

Leaders, autocrats, and powerful people have often used sports to assert their political dominance. In 1936, Hitler tried to use the Olympics to demonstrate his regime and ideologies to the rest of the world but was undermined by Jesse Owens. Owens, an African-American track and field athlete, made a political statement when he won four gold medals by beating athletes representing Hitler's Germany. Owens' motivation for victory was never overtly political, but he nevertheless made a statement due to the climate surrounding the games.

The Olympics, both ancient and modern, have always been political. In ancient Greece, representatives competed in races and power games as independent city-states met to discuss politics, form political and military alliances, and celebrate military victories. The modern Olympics have also witnessed increased political activity, especially in the last half century. From the 1968 Mexico City Olympics, when US Olympians Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised their fists in solidarity with the black power movement, to the 1972 Munich Olympics, when 11 Israeli athletes were kidnapped and killed by a Palestinian terrorist group, politics shone. Based on the above sports ethics and a brief evaluation of sports and politics, this study was created to determine the perspectives of politicians in Turkey on sports morality through changing demographic characteristics. Within the specified scope, the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants were determined

with the questionnaire form that was first applied to the participants, and then it was determined whether the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants differed in terms of sports morality, which was a research variable. The questionnaire to be used to test the hypotheses in the study was sent by e-mail to 1500 politicians across the country, and a total of 100 people corresponding to 15% of these people participated in the study. The results of the research in the relevant scope are listed below:

- It is seen that the number of people participating in the study is 100. In this direction, it is seen that men participate more than women, and in terms of percentage distribution, it is female (49%) and male (51%).
- When the participants are evaluated according to their age, it is seen that the highest number of participants is between the ages of 18-25 (39%). It was observed that the least number of participants was in the 46+ age group with a rate of 11%. When the table data showing the distribution of the participants according to their education levels is examined, it is observed that the highest number of participants has a Bachelor's education level with 44 (44%), while the least number of participants has a Primary-Middle School Education level with 5 people (5%). When the table data about the monthly income of the participants, which is another socio-demographic variable, is examined, it is observed that the minimum category is 30.000 TL and above (13%). It is observed that the highest number of participants is in the category of 9.000-15.999 TL (43%). When the marital status of the participants is examined, it is observed that singles (58%) participate more than married (42%). When the data on the frequency of doing sports, which is the last demographic variable of the participants, are evaluated, it is observed that the participants do sports 3-4 days a week at the highest rate (44%), while it is observed that the least rate is 5-6 days a week (13%).
- When the analysis results of the one-way ANOVA test, which was conducted to determine the assumption whether the sports morality levels of the participants differ according to their ages, were evaluated, it was observed that there was no statistically significant relationship between the participants' sports morality levels and the age variable. [F (2,016), $p > 0,05$].

- In order to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference between the participants' SAI-I scores and the gender variable, t-test analysis was performed on independent groups. According to the results of the independent groups t-test analysis, it was seen that the SAI-I score averages did not differ significantly between male and female participants. ($p>0,05$).
- One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the scores of the participants and the education level variable. According to the One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results, the mean score of the participants with a graduate education level ($X_{ort}=2.10$ $s=.437$) is significantly higher than the mean score of the participants with an undergraduate education level ($X_{ort}=1.96$ $s=.332$).
- One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' SAI-I scores and the income level variable. According to the One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results, it was found that the mean of SAI-I scores differed significantly according to the income levels of the participants [$F(1,023)$, $p>.05$]. In this context, the average score of the participants with an income level of 30000+ TL ($X_{ort}=2.24$ $s=.593$) is observed that it is significantly higher than those with compared to those with an income level of 0-8.999 TL ($X_{ort}=1.96$ $s=.326$) and an income level of 9.000-15.999 TL ($X_{ort}=2.14$ $s=.388$).
- When the analysis results of the one-way ANOVA test, which was conducted to determine the assumption of whether the participants' SAI-I scores differ in terms of the frequency of doing sports, were evaluated, it was observed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the sports morality levels of the participants and the frequency of doing sports [$F(2,671)$, $p<0,05$]. In this context, it is observed that the average score of the participants who do sports 5-6 days a week ($X_{ort}=2.26$ $s=.466$) is significantly higher than the average score of the participants who do sports 1-2 days ($X_{ort}=2.02$ $s=.392$) and the average score of the participants who do not do any sports ($X_{ort}=1.99$ $s=.382$).

6.1.Argument

Since the early 1980s, sports and political studies have become a strong field of academic scholarship. Despite this growth, sports are generally considered a phenomenon unrelated to politics. Combined with the popular perception that sports are too unimportant or unimportant for serious research, sports and politics are often unrelated or underappreciated.

Sports and politics are a driving force for scholars to show the important relationship between the two. Today, the study of the relationship between sports and politics has become an interdisciplinary endeavor. Sports and politics have no home. Studies appear particularly in cultural studies, economics, history, kinesiology, literature, geography, management and related disciplines. Political science alone consists of a number of fields and subfields (e.g., management, politics, political theory, political economy, international relations, etc.). Recognizing this diversity, both sports and politics come with definitional challenges. Sports are often associated with structured organized activity that is goal-oriented, competitive, fun and physical. But commentators, critics, and everyday use of the term often combine it with exercise and physical activity, which are less competitive and structured activities. Policy can also be viewed within two common and distinctive but overlapping conceptual frameworks: The first includes the people, activities, processes and decisions in the practices of managing a defined population. Second, it refers to a broader sense of power relations and dynamics between people, which goes far beyond the rigid understanding of institutions and government. There is a contention within the field as to whether the study of sports and politics should focus solely on government practices, or whether the latter conceptualization should be included. Wherever this topic is considered, the study of sports and politics does indeed involve the intersecting ideas of “sports” and “politics”. The first studies on sports and politics focused more on the managerial aspect of politics, examining international relations, politics, diplomacy, or political ideology within specific countries, cities, or locales. The mentioned studies started in the early 1980s and have continued to the present day. Simultaneously, research focuses have pushed the boundaries of sports and politics by incorporating broader understandings of power. Sports organizations, teams, federations, international organizations, events, athletes and celebrities, as well as exercise and physical activity practices, e.g. activism, conflict resolution, disability, environmental issues, ethnicity, health, human rights, gambling,

gender, mental health, peace, pleasure, race, safety, sexuality, social justice, social responsibility, urbanism or violence. The study of sports and politics is a diverse and growing scholarly focus, as evidenced by the many studies cited here. Besides exercise and physical activity practices, for example activism, conflict resolution, disability, environmental issues, ethnicity, health, human rights, gambling, gender, mental health, peace, pleasure, race, safety, sexuality, social justice, social responsibility, urbanism or violence.

There are several texts that serve as the basis for the field of sports and politics. These authors cover general and specific issues related to the field, including sports governance and policy, sports and political activism, sports mega-events, and the relationship between sports and politics in specific local and global contexts. As more recent papers, they capture the historical development of the field from the early 1980s with more recent research. Bairner's (2016) work is a broad and comprehensive explanation of key issues in the field and provides detailed scholarly background on a variety of topics including sports and the nation, sports and political ideologies, and sports, political activism, and issues related to race, gender and sexuality. While examining the involvement of the state in relation to contemporary sports governance and policy, Abrams (2013) offers a historical perspective to examine the relationship between sports and politics in the 20th century and the effects of these dates on contemporary sports. Allison (2005) focuses on the changing dynamics of sports and national and international politics, and Markovits and Rensmann (2010) examine the role and influence of professional sports organizations and athletes in global politics.

Sports have always been the target of various kinds of political interests. In other words: Since the dawn of modern sports, political leaders have seen the potential to make sports political. It's not the fault of the politicians. Considering that sports movements have never hesitated to invite political actors to the sports family, no one can blame them for using sports for their own purposes. In fact, they have had mutual interests to continue working on their relationship for a long time. Therefore, since we see the relationship between sports and politics as a problem, we must be aware that sports organizations are always preparing for a political "invasion" of sports. This also means that when the Association of European Football Associations (UEFA), the governing body of football in

Europe, allowed Ukraine to host the Championships, they were partially morally responsible for indirectly supporting the Ukrainian regime.

It should also be noted that major sporting events are always openly subject to political participation. When even an idealist such as the French Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games, states that the Olympics should embrace traditional sportsmanship virtues such as “fair play”, the beauty of the struggle connected with the national interests of sports and the concepts of national representation appear before us. The focus on national representation has not diminished over time when it comes to sporting events. However, this does not mean that the moral challenges posed by sports nationalism have diminished. Sports history is full of examples where sports nationalism distorted sports.

From time to time, political conflicts have led to protests among all states. Take, for example, the "boycott years" of the Olympics between 1976 and 1984. In 1976, twenty-eight African countries boycotted the Games in Montreal. The reason for the boycott initiated by Tanzania was that the New Zealand rugby team was playing in South Africa. Due to South Africa's apartheid policies, they have been banned from the Olympics since 1964, and even though rugby is not on the Olympic program, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has decided to allow New Zealand to participate in the Olympics. Due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1980, many Western countries boycotted the Games in Moscow. Eastern bloc responded to the boycott in 1984 when the Summer Games were held in Los Angeles.

Apart from the aforementioned boycotts, other sporting events have also been subjected to boycott threats. An example of this situation is the Beijing Olympics in 2008. Despite the well-documented fact that the Chinese regime violated basic human rights, the Olympics were never threatened, probably because the political and commercial interests in the Games were so great.

6.2.Suggestions

- Sports diplomacy is a familiar but relatively underexplored area of theory and practice in diplomatic studies. In this context, we can argue that sports-diplomacy has a potential in the modern, plural diplomatic environment, but this cannot be

realized without further discussion and research. Specifically, the “gap” in the diplomatic studies literature needs to be filled, and also the question needs to be addressed and discussed: “do the benefits outweigh the dangers of “mixing” sports and diplomacy?”

- Due to its contribution to the development of sustainable development education, it has emerged as an important issue in the scientific literature in recent years. Since 1992, UNESCO has argued that “education systems must respond to this urgent need by defining relevant learning objectives and learning content, promoting pedagogies that empower learners, and encouraging their institutions to incorporate sustainability principles into their governance structures”. In this context, it is obvious that providing sustainable development trainings to politicians and athletes will be important in improving the sports ethics of politicians.
- Various educational approaches are encouraged for the moral education of athletes. The content of one of these approaches is known as the "positive approach", where the coach presents rules and regulations and provides examples through stories and comments. In this context, the strategy stated should be reinforced and implemented and the concept of sports ethics should be improved.
- Studies have shown that theoretical moral education is not sufficient and emphasis should be placed on transferring knowledge into practice. In this context, athletes should have the ability to apply their moral skills, that is, theoretical concepts, both in training and in competition.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: DEMOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FORM

Gender	Female () Male ()
Age
Monthly Income
Frequency of Doing Sports (Weekly)	1-2 Days () 3-4 Days () 5-6 Days () Never ()
Marital Status	Married () Single ()
Education	Primary- Middle School () High School () University () Graduate ()

APPENDIX 2: SPORTS MORALITY SCALE

	I Strongly Disagree	I Don't Agree	Undecided	I Agree	I Strongly Agree
1. Bending the rules in the sports environment is a way to equalize the balances.					
2. An opponent can be yelled at as long as it does not result in violent behavior in a sports setting					
3. An opponent who displays animalistic behavior in a sports environment may be mistreated.					
4. It is acceptable for athletes to lie to the referees if they are going to help their team.					
5. It is unfair to blame athletes who are only a small part of the unsportsmanlike tactics their teams use					
6. Athletes encouraged by their coach to injure their opponent should not be blamed.					

7. Athletes insulting each other really do not hurt anyone.					
8. Athletes who have been abused have often done something to deserve it.					
9. Athletes who commit deliberate fouls to prevent scoring should not be blamed					
10. According to the flow of the game, fouls committed due to position or unintentionally may be tolerated.					
11. Psychological pressure can be applied to the opponent during the match					
12. Illegal personal contact or unsportsmanlike conduct may be made with an opponent if it will affect the score.					
13. Fewer fouls can be called after a certain point if it makes the game difficult to play.					
14. During the game, various strategies can be used to disrupt the concentration of the opponent.					
15. Athletes who complain to an opponent or referee for the purpose of influencing the game should not be blamed.					
16. Athletes can provoke opponents to an acceptable level					
17. Athletes who exhibit involuntary behaviors contrary to sporting virtues may be tolerated due to match psychology.					