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Method: The questionnaire is applied on 120 Beşiktaş supporters who enrolled Aksaray Beşiktaş'lılar Association right before Beşiktaş Elazığspor match that had been played at the 34th week of Super League.

Findings: %80 of questionnaire's attendees is male and %20 of them is female. It is designated that %81,7 of the attendees follow competitions continually and regularly and %18,3 of them follow matches occasionally. The rate of supporters who think that his / her team is treated unfair is pretty high with a rate of %72,5. Moreover the rate of supporters who involve in violent incidents is observed as %46,7. %54,2 of the supporters think that the main source of violence is related to the performance and position of the team within the league. %30,8 of them defends that club cannot afford sufficient transfers because of financial problems, while %15 of the supporters think that supporters do not have sufficient education levels. Supporters defend the idea of those incidents that were experienced during previous competitions (%45,83), media effect (%15,8) and statements made by club's administration (%10,8) are the reasons behind behaviors towards aggression. It is detected that acts of violence which occur during competition are believed to be procured by impropriety of referee decision (%45,8), negative behaviors of rival team's players (%22,5), negative behaviors of supported team's players (%11,7) and negative behaviors of team's audience (%9,2).

Conclusion: At the end of the research, preventive precautions are suggested as giving information to the supporters about the rules of the play (%32,5), encouraging female supporters to attend to competitions (%19,2), and suggesting media and sports authors of writing articles that may affect supporters in a positive way (%22,5). It is also designated that security precautions inside and outside of the field (%25,8) that is applied effectively may also play an aversive role in preventing football violence.

Keywords: Sport, Futbol, Violence, Supporters

OP. 144 IDENTIFYING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION LEVELS IN SPORTS (ERZURUM SAMPLE)

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study is to identify the sports rate of secondary school students and their parents living in Erzurum and then to carry out an evaluation about parents' being a role model for their children in terms of doing sports.

Method: Research population was composed of 29.906 students studying in central secondary schools of Erzurum Provincial Directorate for National Education. Regarding the research sample, 1050 8th grade male and female students were selected by using random sampling method. In the study, students' opinions were obtained through a questionnaire developed by the researcher as well as making use of interview method. Based on data about parents, rates between children's engagement in sports were measured. Concerning reliability analysis, questionnaire was applied to 50 students and Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient was determined as 0.78. These 50 questionnaire used for the analysis were excluded and the other data was analyzed through 1000 students. In the given analysis, descriptive statistics and correlation were used and the significance level was found as 0.01.

Findings: A total number of 1000 students consisting of 571 (%57,1) female and 429 (%42,9) male students participated in this study. It was observed that % 53,8 of students do sports whereas % 46,2 of them do not do sports. It was identified that among the students who do sports (%53,8), the majority (%34,1) do sports 1-3 hours a week and only % 39,8 of them are registered to a club. Although Erzurum is one of the cities where skiing is very popular, % 44,6 of the students don't go skiing. Regarding Winter Universiade 2011, only % 46,7 of them watched a competition. %54,5 of students visited ski jump tower used in the games. In the study, parents engagement in sports was also analyzed

and it was found out that parents' of majority (% 52,5) don't do sports. Of students whose parents do sports, % 64,8 of them do sports whereas %35,2 of them don't do sports. On the other hand, of these students whose parents don't do sports % 43, 8 of them do sports while %56,2 of them don't engage in sports.

Concerning parents' educational status and the time children spend on sports, a positive and significant relationship at a low level was found ($r=237$, $r=267$; $p<01$). Also, regarding parents' occupations and children's engagement in sports, a positive significant relationship $p<01$ at a low level ($r= 108$, $r= 204$) was found.

As a result; it was determined that the majority of students do sports. It can be stated that mother's education status has more effect on the time child spend on sports compared to father's education status. Furthermore, increases in mother's occupational status effect the time child spend on sports more than father's occupational status.

Keywords: Parents, Sports, Secondary School Students

OP. 162 REFLECTIONS: ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE INITIATIVES IN SPORTS CLUBS AND INTERACTION WITH CHAOS

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Abstract

Aim: The purpose of this study was to reveal change initiatives in sports clubs and examine them from the scope of chaos theory. The reason chaos theory had been used was to probe the linearity of changes and how changes had occurred in the course of chaotic conditions. Additionally, it was tried to point out to the effectiveness of chaos theory on change initiatives in Turkish sports clubs. The chaos theory had been started to use in social sciences since late 1980's. Subsequently, the theory took important place in social science studies, particularly on the subjects such as sensitivity to initial condition, disorder, non-linearity and etc. The non-linear side of organizations and the unpredictability of organizations in fast-growing industries induce organizations to give less importance towards systematic or planned change. This approach had led organizations to become more continuous and situational which eventually created important linearity between continuous change and chaos theory.

Method: In-depth interview had been adapted in the study in order to get detailed understanding of sports clubs' executives on change initiatives. The chaos concept had been created through statements of respondents, without directing any question in that regard. The data collection process had conducted with 14 executives of sports clubs who selected from 4 different divisions of Turkish Football Leagues. The sports clubs was selected through convenience sampling technique, because it was found to be hard to access the required sample, particularly to the board member level. The questions formed as semi-structured question with open endings and its derived from the literature review of organizational change studies. The collected data had examined with content analysis.

Findings: The content analysis of interviews revealed 4 themes regarding the subject. These were disorder, chaos, non-linearity and the execution of change. Findings underline that the change initiatives of Turkish sports clubs has been occurring in non-linear and unpredictable situations. Additionally, this unpredictable changes in organizations; seemingly, take place as uncontrollable outcomes, regardless of the impact of executives.

Results: In addition to the studies that revealed the positive impact of chaos as an initiator of change, this study also found that chaotic environment of sports clubs led organizations to implement more change. However, the uncontrollable side of change and its concurrent side disable them to take the advantages of changes. Thereby, the changes exhibit failed attempts as change initiatives. Concurrent chaos also prevent organizations to find their path which consequently push them to continuous chaos in the particular sports clubs. As conclusion, it's derived from the findings that individuals have been taken more importance than the system of organizations or units. This result induce more uncertainty as individuals brings more complexity than systems itself. Lastly, even the unpredictable, continuous