

The Work of Municipalities as Local Administration in Turkey and the Expectations of the People

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Introduction

Participation of people in physical activities is affected by factors such as the place they live, the social and natural environment, age, gender, economy, time, as well as organizations for this purpose. Local governments try to increase participation in physical activities by creating suitable environmental conditions and organizing various sports organizations. In this study, the role of these organizations in the dissemination of physical activities and gaining habits will be evaluated.

The importance of sports and regular exercise for a healthy life has become more evident (Yılmaz & Dağlıoğlu, 2018; İşenler & Dağlıoğlu, 2020). Physical activity is recommended in the treatment of many diseases as well as its preventive role. It is very important for children to take part in society as physically and mentally healthy individuals who have acquired the habit of physical activity in adulthood, to determine their physical fitness and to determine the level of physical activity. By organizing sports organizations for all ages and occupational groups, people can contribute to a healthier active life with physical activity. It is accepted that the efficiency of physical activities increases with the use of local government resources.

Physical activity is considered as one of the important factors in struggling with problems related to sedentary life and obesity. Physical activity has positive effects on the body composition of sedentary people (Nar et al., 2013; Daglioglu, 2013). Providing physical activity opportunities to people in the places where they live, in educational institutions, health institutions, workplaces, in short, everywhere will serve this purpose. Since human needs and expectations vary according to time and place, local governments have moved away from the classical service understanding and have started to give more space to social and recreational activities that will meet the expectations.

Literature Review

Administration

There are many different definitions of what management is. If we list these definitions; Management is the execution of planning, organizing, directing and controlling activities by bringing together the available resources (human, money, machine, material, information, etc.) in a meaningful way in order to achieve predetermined goals and objectives.

In the broadest sense, management refers to all the activities aimed at providing cooperation and coordination in a group of people in order to achieve the objectives in an effective and efficient manner (Tosun, 1974). Management in a broader sense; It is all of the activities related to the planning, organization, execution, coordination and control functions, and the systematic and conscious application of concepts, principles, theories, models and techniques for the effective and efficient realization of organizational goals (Howard, 1976).

Management is a process that acts in line with the conscious coordination of activities, which are formed by the integration of the division of labor and the dispersed human power, and the work done by people, in line with the purpose or purposes to be realized (Tortop, 2004).

Management is not just about human resources. It emerges as the sum of the processes of making decisions that will enable to use human resources, financial resources, fixtures, tools-equipment, raw materials, auxiliary materials and finally the time factor in a harmonious and effective manner and their enforcement processes in order to achieve certain goals. However, the main factor that makes the management process functional is the human element (Şimşek, 1997).

The aim of the management is to produce some products or services that are needed by the society. It is another aim of the management to realize the predetermined objectives in the prescribed quality and quantity (Doğar, 1997), at the same time, the high job satisfaction of the managers contributes positively to their organizational commitment (Yılmaz & Murat, 2010).

In today's contemporary world, management has become a universal phenomenon. Management is the harmonious organization of all opportunities and resources, especially the human element, in organizations established for a certain purpose or purposes, in order to realize these goals. Today, management is discussed in different sub-disciplines such as business, personnel, sports and public administration.

Analytical approaches such as specialization and division of labor brought by

modernization have also affected the science of management as a discipline. As a result of the said influence, the branches of management mentioned above emerged. In order to better understand the phenomenon of management as a whole, it will be useful to examine the branches of management we have mentioned briefly and in a very general sense. The work of local governments on sports contributes positively to directing children to sports in their families (Öztürk et al., 2017).

Therefore, management is a science that is needed in every field where people are present. Because the easiest way to reach the goal is through the concept of management. Management is a universal process. It is not just about the business or the factory. Family environment, schools, sports organizations, etc. management function is in question (Yılmaz, 2003). Despite the various definitions on the definition of the concept of management, the definition that is more or less agreed upon is defined as “Management is to work through others” (Koçel, 2001).

Management is the whole of the work and efforts spent for the organization and cooperation of people in order to achieve the determined goals (Özalp, 1993). According to another definition, management is a social activity that includes planning, executing and controlling the activities of an organization in a way that will achieve predetermined objectives with the resources at its disposal (Dalay, 2001).

Local Government

The most important factors in the development and development of societies are undoubtedly the fulfillment of the duties and functions of central and local governments. Local governments are units that have emerged in parallel with the historical development of societies in order to meet certain purposes and specific needs. The needs they respond to and the factors that enable them to develop have administrative, political and social characteristics (Koc, 1994).

The definition of local government, which is used extensively in the literature, is given by being universalized. Local governments live in a certain geographical area, are established to provide services to the members of the local community on the issues that most concern them, the decision-making body is elected and appointed by the local communities, has the duties and authorities determined by the laws, special incomes, budget and personnel for the services they undertake. They are public legal entities that can establish an administrative structure and benefit from administrative features in their relations with the central government. The features that are stated as universal qualifications related to local governments and included in the definition; united nations, european council, european local governments autonomy charter is included in the documents of the international union of local governments.

The European local self-government autonomy charter was opened for signature on 15 October 1985. The Turkey agreement was signed on 21 November 1988. In 1991, it was approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly with the law numbered 3723, and in 1992 it was approved by the Council of Ministers Decision numbered 92/3398. Local Administrations are the organizations that are in the administrative structure of each country and are responsible for producing local quality services that will mainly benefit the people living within the local borders. They are constitutional institutions established within a certain legal order in order to meet their qualified needs (Tezcan, 1977).

As stated in Article 127 of the Constitution, ‘local administrations are public legal entities elected by the voters, whose foundation principles are specified in the law in order to meet the local common needs of the people of provinces, municipalities and villages. In our country, the administrative structure of our state, which is organized on the basis of a unitary state, fits into a triple classification:

General Management (central)

General Administration Provincial Organization

Local Authorities

Local administrations were established in our country on the basis of the example of France, and they are administrative units organized to provide some services other than the basic services that the central organization should provide. ‘Contemporary local government and democracy can only exist in a wide area and in the presence of a central administration that carries out the control function over all the institutions of the society. Local administrations operate in settlements such as provinces, districts, sub-districts and villages to provide services (such as water, sewerage) determined by taking into account the special needs of these units (Gözübüyük, 1983).

The need and desire of people to live together has led to the development of neighborly relations and the emergence of new needs arising from this. Depending on the formation and development process of the society, the problems and needs arising from living together have also grown continuously. Although it varies in size according to the size of the country’s borders and the distribution of settlement areas, meeting the social needs of each country is one of the indispensable duties of the state (Falay, 1982).

With its generally accepted definition, local governments are the ones established to provide services to the individuals of the local community living in a certain geographical area (city, village, province, etc.) on the issues that most concern them due to living together, the decision-making bodies are elected by the local community and determined by the laws. They are public legal entities that have duties and authorities, budget and

personnel, can establish their own organizational structure for the services they undertake, and benefit from administrative autonomy in their relations with the central government (Parlak & Özgür, 2002).

The official definition of local governments is “a public body, which is a sub-unit of a state or regional government, in a relatively small area, tasked and authorized with the determination and implementation of a limited number of institutional policies”, but it is also simple as “the management of the local people by the bodies they choose”. definitions can be made. Even if municipalities, special provincial administrations and village administrations are included in the definition of local government in our country; In general, what is meant by local governments in our country is the management of cities and this is a more developed form of municipalism applied in the country today (Erten, 1999).

Local governments are of great importance in terms of the democratic regime of a country, as well as in terms of the services they provide. The services rendered by these administrations are the services that affect human life and are followed and evaluated most closely by people. Local governments are institutions that should be emphasized not only in terms of service but also in terms of the functioning and validity of the democratic regime of the country.

Local governments are an important and indispensable element of public administration in all countries. The power and effectiveness of local governments in a country are closely related to the level of democracy in that country. Local governments are not only important in terms of democracy, but also indispensable institutions in ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in local services (Ulusoy & Tekin, 2001).

Local governments are considered as one of the most important tools of participatory democracy. In the great majority of the world, the inadequacy of consensus on local governments as both a democratic management unit and an effective and efficient service delivery unit to meet the aspirations of the people, the people’s desire to participate more and more actively increases the importance of local policies, policies affect country-wide policies more (Ökmen, 2002).

Local Administrations in Turkey

Article 127 of the 1982 Constitution has subjected local government units to a tripartite distinction as special provincial administrations, municipalities and villages and defined them as “public institutions whose decision-making bodies are elected by the people in order to meet the local common needs of the people of the province” (TC 1982 Constitution, 2002). .

Municipalities are local government units established to meet local common needs in general. Article 127 of the 1982 Constitution, counting the municipalities under the title of local administrations, is defined as “Local administrations are public legal entities, whose foundation principles are specified by law and whose decision-making bodies are elected by the voters to meet the local common needs of the people of the province, municipality or village” (Shepherd, 2002).

Local governments are units that have emerged to achieve certain goals and meet certain needs. The needs they meet and the factors that enable them to develop have political, administrative and social characteristics. What is meant by political factor is the role played by local governments in the process of nationalization. Indeed, local governments are closely related to nationalization and the political unity of a country. In places where this unity is not strong and strong, it is natural to want to strengthen the center and to reduce the effectiveness of the forces outside the center. Central government strengthens decentralization in such cases. Limitation of the powers of existing local units is also applied for this purpose. The existence of local governments is tolerated only to the extent that they strengthen the central government and contribute to the national unity and integrity.

If it is of an administrative nature; With the exception of one very small country, it is not possible to centralize all public services. Except for city-states such as the Vatican, Monaco, and San Marino, the problem is not the existence of local government, but the extent to which they will be developed and what tasks they will be assigned to. This issue is related to the concept of efficiency in management (Keles & Yavuz, 1983).

In our country, the state administration consists of various units and organizations in order to provide services to the public more effectively and efficiently. With such a restructuring, the state tries to increase the quality of service by easing the burden on it.

The administrative structure of our state, which is organized on the basis of a unitary state in our country, is classified into a triple classification.

1. General administration (central administration),
2. General administrative provincial organization,
3. Local local governments,

Local governments in our country; Special provincial administrations are structured in three different ways: municipalities and villages. Among them, municipalities are the most effective. Municipalities have a stronger and more effective structure than special provincial administrations and villages in terms of their powers and responsibilities. The main theme of our thesis is that municipalities have the most effective structure among local governments.

Local governments are administrative, political and social institutions that provide public services to the local community and are managed by the bodies elected by the local people in order to meet the needs of the local people effectively. There are various definitions of the concept of local government in the literature. If we look at the various definitions of the concept of local government;

If we look at a universal recognition of the concept of local government; Local governments are central governments, which are established to provide services to the individuals of the local community living in a certain geographical area, on the issues that most concern them, whose decision-making bodies are elected and appointed by the local communities, have the duties and authorities determined by the laws, special revenues, budget and personnel, can establish their own organizational structure for the services they undertake, It is a public legal entity that benefits from administrative features in its relations with the administration (Nadaroğlu, 1994).

Municipalities as Local Administration

People's Expectations from Municipalities

A municipality administration has to know the people of the town, learn about their expectations and provide services for these expectations. Most of the time, governments are unaware of the real wants and needs of the people. In addition, the public has difficulty in finding the authority regarding their problems. He does not know where to apply, from time to time it becomes a big problem to find the authorized part and person even in the same building.”⁴⁷ At this point, the importance of public relations emerges. The public relations units to be formed by the municipalities will be able to partially reduce these problems. The administration that knows the wishes and thoughts of the people well. will not have difficulty in ensuring harmony with the public.

Various opinions and debates are constantly being put forward in the public and scientific circles on what qualifications our municipalities should have. Although it is being discussed in public and scientific circles, the main determining taboo on this issue is the residents of the towns, that is, the voters, in other words, the people, to which the municipalities are responsible for serving. From this point of view, it is possible to list some of the expectations of the townspeople from the municipalities as follows (Aksoy, 1998). First of all, the people of the town want their municipality to produce effective and efficient services for them. It wants a targeted service to be produced at the most, quickly, cheaply and at the same time with high quality, with the least expenditure of resources (Yalçındağ, 1967)

The developing social structure brings with it new needs and expectations. New services are added to the classical services, and at this point, public relations are decisive in the

process from identifying new service areas to performing these services in the most productive way. Sports services are at the forefront of these new service areas. The dissemination of sports and, in parallel with this, the provision of sports opportunities (neighborhood fields, recreation areas, etc.) is a constitutional right that the state, as a local administration unit, must provide to the citizens of the municipality, as it is important for the development of the dialogue of the municipalities with the public.

In our country, the participation of the people of the city in the administration takes place only during the elections. However, the people want to participate in the decisions of the administration. “The expectations of the people from the municipalities, the transparent, participatory, resource-creating, productive municipality and the municipality of the people”⁷¹ are among the expectations of the people (Yetim, 1992).

Duties of Municipalities Regarding Sports in the Constitution

As stated before, it is the duty of the state to determine and implement our sports policies. Naturally, the responsibility for the protection of youth and the development of sports falls on the local administrations, which have a large share in the administrative structure of the State, and therefore on the municipalities. Duties of Municipalities Regarding Sports in Municipal Laws With the Law 3360 dated 26 May 1987 It is stated in the 13th paragraph of the 2nd article of the same law that “The ones related to National Education, Youth and Sports, which do not exceed the provincial limit, will be financed and managed by the special provincial administrations”. 1993). In the 33rd paragraph of article 15 of the 2nd chapter of the Law on Municipalities, dated 1930 and numbered 1580, published in the Official Gazette; “making games and sports venues”, in paragraph 46; The duties of all municipalities, regardless of their income, to allocate space for sports fields, and to “build, have, operate and have operated stadiums” in paragraph 54, are stipulated (Bicakci, 1999). In addition, with the Physical Education Law No. 3530 dated 1938, the task of “executing and managing the physical education works in towns without an administrative level center”⁵ (Article 10) was assigned as a responsibility to the municipalities.

In terms of the election of presidents, their authority to spend their own organs and revenues; It would be appropriate to assign tasks related to sports to municipalities that have an autonomous structure, as evidence that the state sees sports as a local service. Again, in subparagraph “a” of paragraph “f” of Article 6 of Law No. 3030, the duties of municipalities include the provision “To build green fields, parks and gardens, to perform social and cultural services, to build, have and operate sports, recreation, entertainment and similar places”. (Can & Akgün, 1998).

Duties of Municipalities in Bringing Sports Services to the Public

Increasing the physical strength of individuals, ensuring their spiritual development and spreading sports in the society depend on the establishment of a network of social relations. Sport is an important tool in gaining cooperation and solidarity behaviors. The ability of sports to be carried out in various parts of the society and to become widespread depends on the functions that must be fulfilled by the state, and also requires the contributions of individuals and social groups (Ertekin, 1995).

Sports, as a recreational tool, has undertaken important functions to move people to urban and industrial environments as a result of changing their open life and work styles with industrialization, to civilization and to increase the standard of living, on the one hand, and to eliminate the negative effects of mental and physical deficiencies on the other hand. The decrease in the physical work of a person working in an industrial environment and the increase in mental problems make it necessary for him to engage in different activities and rest in order to increase his work efficiency and, above all, to be happy as a human being. The fact that a job is done for hours, days, months, with the same movements, postures and in the same environments in an industrial and urban environment increases this obligation even more. In eliminating all these negative images, sports, which have great advantages among recreational activities, come to the fore (Karakuş & Başaran, 2000).

At this point, municipalities, which are the closest institutions to the public, should fulfill their sports-related duties given to them by various laws and measures should be taken so that the people can benefit from the sports services provided. Municipalities have undertaken important responsibilities in meeting the sports needs of the people. With the concept of “state” specified in Article 59 of the Constitution, municipalities are given a constitutional responsibility. Because one of the representatives of the state at the local level is the municipality. In addition, duties related to sports are given in various laws (Can & Akgün, 1998).

In addition to many of their duties, municipalities are also given sports-related duties such as “to build game and race venues, to construct and operate stadiums for young people in accordance with the needs of the locality” in Article 15 of the Municipal Law No. 1580.

In the Law No. 3030, the metropolitan municipalities are assigned as a duty to “make, operate and have them run” sports, recreation and entertainment venues.

In Article 10 of Law No. 3530, the task of “executing and managing physical education in towns without a central administrative level” is clearly given to municipalities.

In Article 14 of Law No. 3289, “building sports facilities and contributing to the provincial budget” is also among the duties given to municipalities.

In addition to these duties given to municipalities by the constitution and laws, as stated before, sports also have an important place in terms of public relations. Bringing sports, which is an important communication tool, to the people of the municipalities, which are constantly intertwined with the public due to their functions, will also be an important step in the creation of a healthy society (Municipal Law, 1930).

Conclusion

Sports emerges as the most effective tool for individuals who are under the heavy pressure of social life to get rid of physical and mental tension, to improve their health status or to protect their current health status. As stated in Article 59 of the Constitution, sports are the legal right of Turkish citizens of all ages. Local Authorities, the closest organization to the public, undertake this task on behalf of the state. Our citizens, who have free time in the city life, expect the municipalities to provide sports services in their spare time. Municipalities should give more importance to sports services in terms of making use of the leisure time of the people, and take into account the opinions of the people, and try to build sports facilities. Sports service has a very important place in the relations with the Municipality for the public. The effective use of sports services, which should be seen as a means of communication between the public and the municipality, will strengthen the relationship between the public and the municipalities and increase the trust of the people in public services.

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