

# THE NATIONAL YOUTH AND SPORTS POLICY DOCUMENT

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## **PREFACE**

Turkey takes firm steps forward in order to be a greater, more prosperous and more powerful state and society with its growing economy, strong democracy, increasing activities in the international arena and its dynamic young population.

The participation of young people in economic and social areas has a great significance for the country's development and improvement. The existence of a dynamic young population is a great opportunity and wealth for Turkey for the continuity of the multi-dimensional development move which centers on the individual. Therefore, it is necessary to support the personal and social development of young people, to create opportunities and to provide ground for them to truly reveal their potentials and to help them participate actively in every aspect of social life.

Sports, with its economic, social and individual aspects, has a very important role in raising healthy generations, public health protection, economic development, building social peace and the development of social harmony. Therefore, we need to put more effort in developing sports habits and sports culture, to increase the number of certified athletes, to spread the Olympic spirit in the society, to train talented young people and to help them to become elite athletes.

The National Youth and Sports Policy Document which shall be a national guide in the field of youth and sports has been prepared in order to reach a mutual understanding, vision, policy and targets in the field of youth and sports and provide coordination and cooperation in the services and activities of the relevant public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

The National Youth and Sports Policy Document shall guide all stakeholders relating to the youth and sports in their programs, projects and practices. The steps which will be taken in parallel with this certificate shall significantly contribute to raising generations of today and future who are strong in body, spirit and opinion.

## **LEGAL BASIS**

The National Youth and Sports Policy Document was prepared in accordance with the below provision of Article 18 of the Legislative Decree Number 638 on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The provision states that "it (the document) is submitted to the approval of the Council of Ministers by the Ministry for the purpose of providing coordination and cooperation between public institutions and organizations which carry out policies and activities directly or indirectly affecting young people and sports. The

National Youth and Sports Policy Document is reviewed and updated in periods of four years at the latest. In the updating process of the National Youth and Sports Policy Document, recommendations of the relevant public institutions and organizations, sports federations and non-governmental organizations are taken into consideration.”

## **METHODOLOGY**

The National Youth and Sports Policy Document was prepared with a democratic and participatory method in accordance with the opinions and recommendations of public institutions and organizations, universities, non-governmental organizations, trainers and most importantly, young people. For this purpose, comprehensive workshops were held at home and abroad, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Youth Council was organized, sports workshops and post Olympics evaluation meetings were held, written opinions were taken and online platforms where everyone shared their opinions and recommendations were established.

A reasonable frame analysis method was used in the preparation of the Policy Document in order to determine youth and sports policies and set targets to realize these policies. Within the framework of this method, problem and target analyses were carried out.

**Stakeholder Analysis:** In order to establish effective and applicable youth and sports policies, it is necessary to firstly decide for whom these policies shall be formed and with whom they shall be carried out. Subjects related to youth and sports require the joint work of several institutions and organizations. For this reason, firstly the stakeholders in the field of youth and sports were determined with the performed analyses. At the end of this study, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, public institutions and organizations, universities, non-governmental organizations, youth and sports clubs, federations, private sector foundations, the media and young people themselves have come out as important stakeholders in the determination and application of youth and sports policies.

**Problem Analysis:** In order to determine youth and sports policies, it is firstly necessary to find the problems in this field. During the formation of the policy document, 549 institutions, organizations, non-governmental organizations and persons were asked with an official letter for their contributions, opinions and recommendations which could be helpful in the formation of the youth and sports policies and their responses were examined and evaluated systematically.

Moreover, youth workshops were organized in order to establish the basis of the policy document by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. In total, 17 youth workshops took place in Samsun, Kayseri, Erzurum, Edirne, Izmir, Kocaeli, Gaziantep, Adana, Trabzon, Diyarbakir, Konya, Bursa, Antalya, Bingöl, Istanbul, the Turkish Republic of Northern

Cyprus and Germany; 8.000 people in total including young people, academics, representatives of political parties, trainers at all levels and people from other institutions who are interested in the field of youth came together and expressed certain problems. After the youth workshops, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Youth Council was held in Ankara with the participation of 450 young people and the final declaration of the Council was announced with the participation of 15.000 young people. Youth representatives of Turkish origin living in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Europe were also present in the workshops and the Council.

Furthermore, two sports workshops with broad participation were held in Bursa and in Ankara and the studies of the Sports Council carried out in 2008 were utilized in the problem analysis. Following the 2012 London Olympics, evaluation meetings were held with the participation of athletes, trainers, members of the sports media, academics, representatives of sports federations, representatives of non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

In all these meeting, workshops and councils, problems and solution offers, policies and targets concerning youth and sports were discussed. Data gained as a result of these studies and opinions and views emerging from them formed the basis of the policy document.

Throughout the preparation process of this policy document, everyone was given the opportunity to express their opinions on the website of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. 300 different opinions conveyed via Internet were among the sources which were referred to in the process.

**Target Analysis:** After the determination of problems concerning youth and sports and of stakeholders active in the solution of these problems, youth and sports policies and targets related to the solution of these problems were determined.

# YOUTH POLICIES

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The dreams, ideals, remarkable visions and the energy young people possess are indispensable for the continuous development of the society they live in. Furthermore, the problems young people face, are among the fundamental elements of problems and expectations for today's societies and future generations.

It is estimated that the population of the world which was 6,9 billion in 2012 will be 8,9 billion in 2050. This growth in population will occur mostly in underdeveloped and developing countries. The population of the developed countries which are already aged will continue to grow older rapidly in the following years. In accordance with the STAT/05/48 research of the European Commission, while the ratio of the elderly population within the total population in Europe was 16,4 % in 2004, it is estimated to be 29,9 % in 2050. Therefore, it is clear that having a young and dynamic population will become an economic and social advantage for countries in the following years.

50,5 % of the population in Turkey is under the age of 30. By the end of 2011, young people between the ages of 14 and 29 years constituted approximately 20 million of our population. In the event that population increase continues in its current state, 70% of the population in Turkey will be at working age in 2023. Turkey is the country which has the highest proportion of young people to the total population in Europe. Transforming this demographical structure into an advantage can only be possible with effective and qualified youth oriented policies.

Researches and long-term population projections (World Population in UN 2300) indicate that the young population in Turkey will begin to decrease by the year 2050. In this study called World Population in 2300, it is estimated that there will be a significant decrease in the birth rates in Turkey as of 2050. In accordance with this statement, the birth rate which was 2,43 % in the period 2000-2005 will decrease to 1,85 % in the period between 2050 and 2055. For this reason, taking measures to protect the current demographical opportunity is among the primary targets of the government.

### 1. 1. Definition of Youth

Youth is a concept that should be discussed in a sociological meaning rather than just biological. The definition of youth is made according to the era, socio-economic developments, culture and traditions of societies. Therefore, it is not possible to mention a single universally accepted age range for subjective youth definitions. When the conditions of

our country are taken into account, individuals between the ages of 14 and 29 are accepted as the target group of youth policies.

Establishing suitable communication channels with young people, while taking into consideration their age, gender, economic, social, family and cultural conditions, educational level, place of residence etc. is crucial for the formation of public policies.

## **1. 2. Why Youth Policy**

National youth policies are important social variables and a determining factor which concerns not only young people but also the family, institutions and everyone else in the society and which also affects today and the future.

Young people should be seen as a unique group requiring attention because of their vulnerability and openness to abuse during the most important period of their lives. Along with this situation related to the nature of youth, young people should be accepted as a dynamic human resource and positive power that will have a role in the construction of the future.

National youth policies are an indispensable factor for the participation of young people as active individuals in every area of the social structure and for revealing the skills and capabilities they have. In addition to this, youth policies are the body of means which protects young people from abuse and neglect.

In order to form fundamental values for the development of youth in Turkey, to set targets, to define main target groups, to ensure cooperation and coordination between all the relevant institutions/organizations and groups and young people, and to improve youth programs and determine priorities, we need active and qualified youth policies and a policy document in which such policies are determined.

## **2. VISION**

The vision of youth policies is to provide opportunities and to establish a ground where young people can truly realize their own potentials as individuals who have international and humanitarian values, respect for the environment, a sense of social belonging, who participate actively in social life, make use fundamental rights and liberties efficiently and who are committed to national and moral values, are informed, self-confident, active and enterprising and at a level to be able to compete with their peers in the international arena.

## **3. MAIN OBJECTIVES**

The main objectives of youth policies are;

- To place the perception about youth on a correct ground,

- To determine the needs, expectations and concerns of young people,
- To determine institutions and organizations working on youth and to ensure cooperation and coordination among them,
- To provide necessary support and encouragement in order to enable and strengthen the activities of the non-governmental organizations in the field of youth,
- To use resources in a way that fully contributes to the development of youth,
- To support the personal and social development of young people,
- To develop consciousness of young people as citizens,
- To help young people fulfil their potential by taking into consideration the needs of diverse young groups.

#### **4. PRINCIPLES AND VALUES**

The main principles and values of youth policies are;

- Commitment to human rights, democratic values and the Republic,
- To adopt, to live and to maintain national, historical, cultural and humanitarian values,
- To develop a rights-based approach,
- To prevent all kinds of discrimination and to realize equal opportunities,
- To consider individual and social differences as wealth and to consider this wealth a means of social solidarity and integration,
- To be based on research and knowledge
- To give priority to disadvantaged young people,
- To pursue international standards in policies and practices,
- Participation,
- Accessibility,
- Holism,
- Applicability,
- Accountability,
- Transparency,
- Locality.

#### **5. MAIN POLITICAL AREAS**

##### **5. 1. EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING**

Education is an indispensable human right for individuals to develop themselves personally and socially and to benefit from all other rights. At the same time, education is an



essential element of social progress and development, economic growth, social solidarity and unity.

Having a dynamic and young population, Turkey considers education a lifelong activity instead of limiting it to a specific period or process and develops and implements multiple and comprehensive programs in this direction.

In recent years, considerable steps have been taken and significant improvements have been recorded in terms of opportunities of access to education, the physical and technological infrastructure of education, the provision of equal opportunities in education, modernization of curriculums, the quality, quantity and regional distribution of human resources in the area of education, the number of classes and universities and dormitories, credit and scholarship opportunities.

However, it is necessary to continue these reform studies conducted in recent years in order to achieve the intended levels in the education system and meet the needs and expectations of young people on education.

In order to achieve the policy targets, to have conscious, innovative and leading trainers are very important in terms of revealing the potential of young people. Therefore, it is necessary to make good planning in areas such as education management, teacher training processes, curriculum, educational environments and means.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Planning a long-term educational policy with a rights-based, scientific, flexible and participation oriented approach.**

#### **Targets**

- To pursue the principles of “equal treatment and prohibition of discrimination” in all practices concerning students in the educational institutions and dormitories.
- To provide the active participation of young people in decision making processes concerning themselves and to help them have a right to vote and speak in the relevant educational institutions.
- To conduct relations between parents and school management on a more comprehensive, transparent and efficient ground.
- To increase the number of communication channels through which university students can convey their demands and opinions to the administrators.
- To prepare educational programs on the basis of scientific and statistical data, to take into consideration the demands and needs of the society.

## **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Development, the Council of Higher Education, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Increasing access to education and providing equal opportunities in education.**

### **Targets**

- To increase educational access opportunities for all young people by strengthening database and to sustain these opportunities by increasing incentives.
- To increase measures taken to eliminate inequalities in education.
- To help reduce multi-grade class and binary education practices which negatively affect the success and physical-spiritual development of the students to a minimum
- To reinforce the measures taken to provide regular attendance in schools and to reduce dropout rates.
- To increase educational and support opportunities for talented young people.
- To help all young people who want to go to university within the bounds of possibilities.
- To increase the number of dormitories which are safe and equipped with social and sports facilities.
- To diversify and to increase social, cultural, artistic and sports activities in dormitories.
- To facilitate the access of all working young people including those working in the agricultural area to educational opportunities.
- To increase opportunities for young prisoners and convicts in order to help them to continue their education.
- To provide equal participation of young women and men at all levels of education.
- To provide distance education and/or special education opportunities for young people who have difficulty in access to educational and training activities due to disabilities, continuous disease etc. and to help them obtain education.

## **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Family

and Social Policies, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Council of Higher Education, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Improving educational programs and practices in order to bring individuals who think analytically**

#### **Targets**

- To render the educational system to a structure which teaches to think, to investigate, to learn, to examine and to practice rather than being test-based.
- To give importance to the development of students based on knowledge and perception.
- To help young people to correctly and effectively use Turkish and at least one foreign language
- To present versatile and effective psychological consultancy and guidance services taking into account interests, preferences and talents, gender, spiritual and physical developments of young people.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Presidency of Religious Affairs, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations and Local Authorities.

### **4. Strengthening physical and human infrastructure at schools and universities.**

#### **Targets**

- To train and to employ qualified trainers.
- To make periodical evaluations of trainers to keep their knowledge and abilities updated and to award successful trainers.
- To increase efforts to remove the lack of physical infrastructure and equipment at every level of education.
- To provide the use of information and communication technologies in a broader and more effective way.
- To make more secure educational institutions and environments where young people live to keep them away from drug addiction and violence.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Transportation,

Maritime Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of Development, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations and Local Authorities.

### **5. Reinforcing understanding of lifelong learning and improving non-formal education opportunities**

#### **Targets**

- To develop occupational knowledge and skills of individuals by means of educational programs such as in-service training etc.
- To increase practices for internalization of ethical values.
- To extend educational and informative activities such as courses, seminars, workshops etc. for different sections of society such as families, housewives and young people in accordance with the understanding of lifelong education.
- To provide new opportunities for young people who were left out of formal education or could not complete the current educational program, in accordance with the understanding of lifelong education.
- To support studies to develop the reading and writing habits of young people, and encourage the use of libraries and facilitate access to libraries.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Trade Associations, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **6. Increasing educational, cultural and knowledge levels of young people by means of overseas education and providing the return of their benefits to the society.**

#### **Targets**

- To apply current exchange and educational programs conducted for the purpose of foreign education to different groups such as high-school students etc. apart from undergraduate students.
- To increase scholarship opportunities given to young people who want to study abroad and to include non-governmental organizations and the private sector in this process by encouraging them to finance scholarships for students.

- To provide the participation of our young people in international educational projects together with young people from other countries, which shall contribute to their education and training,
- To make young people produce projects in the educational and training institutions or public institutions on subjects they have studied abroad or to assign them to existing projects in order to provide the return of their benefits to society.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of European Union, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Private Sector.

### **5. 2. FAMILY**

The structural features of family as the fundamental element of society determine social structure as well. In this regard, family is a dynamic whole which provides financial and moral support for its members, contributes to their socialization and which is primarily responsible for maintaining and transferring the values of the society to future generations. Whereas the harmony between the parts of the whole plays a significant role in order to provide peace and happiness within the family thanks to this feature, incompliance among the said parts may cause serious malfunctions in the family structure.

The existence of a healthy communication environment within the family contributes to the development of successful identities by young people and it is later reflected in their academic and social lives. According to studies; factors such as functional parental attitudes and behaviours, especially the quality of the relationship established with the father and healthy inter-family communication have an important role in gaining positive attributes such as a healthy psyche, thinking independently etc. Otherwise, young people may display incompatibility, inconsistency and anti-social behaviour. Moreover, while young people who describe their parents as democratic, understanding and involved are optimistic and think positively about the future, young people who describe their parents as authoritative and negligent are more inclined to depression and perceive themselves and their environment distortedly and thus, the future expectations and happiness of these young people decrease.

Fast changing economic, technological and socio-cultural conditions affect family structure as well as affecting other social structures. By being affected from these changes, families who have a key role in upbringing of young people will have a negative effect on young people and thus the society. Such negative effects may emerge as social problems at the centre of which we see young people. Smoking, alcohol, drug addiction, violence, early

marriages, pregnancies at early ages etc. are fundamental social problems. According to studies, the majority of drug addicted young people have smoked and used alcohol before. In addition to this, it is found that young people facing problems in the family environment are under more risk compared to others who do not experience such problems. In the teenager profile research conducted by Turkish Statistical Institute, striking data acquired on smoking and alcohol and suicidal ideas reveal the risk faced by Turkish youth.

Among other problem areas which emerge depending on the problematic processes within the family, divorce, single parenthood and extramarital affairs take the first place; these problems affect young people deeply and cause families to not be able to fulfil their fundamental duties for young people. These problems related to family life bring about serious problems such as corruption in ethical values, alienation from national and moral values, increase in violence rates and psychological disorders. Conducted studies also support this finding. In this regard, the fact that parents do not convey the values and culture of the society they live in to their children increases the possibility of the alienation of young people from the society and this results in young people becoming prone to crime.

The relevant institutions have taken important steps during the last 10 years in order to provide basic needs for family members to continue their lives together in peace. It is difficult to hold together a family consisting of individuals who have psycho-social problems and cannot meet their needs related to fundamental issues such as education and health. In order to remove the problem areas described above, studies to provide families in need with basic necessities such as education, food, clothing etc. are in progress. In order to help families live more healthily and happily, to make inter-family processes more functional, to increase the life quality of family and to contribute to measures taken against risky situations families may face; premarital educations, family education programs and educational programs with social content for young people should be continuously carried out.

## **POLICIES**

**1. To increase parents' awareness towards young people and young people's awareness towards their parents.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the awareness of parents about young people.
- To raise the awareness of parents so that they become more aware of young people's problems, generate solutions and have an active role in preventative and therapeutic works.

- To use all the means efficiently in order to make young people recognise the importance of family.
- To make parent-teacher associations have an active role in informing activities for young people about family and family education.
- To make young people aware of the equality of women and men, family and marriage.
- To provide consultancy and guidance services to families and young people on adolescence through various channels.
- To provide informing activities for responsible persons at regular periods and ensure that issues concerning youth education remain in the agenda.
- To provide family therapy, consultancy and guidance services by taking into consideration the processes young people experience.
- To develop mutual understanding in families concerning the issues of education and the development of young people, solutions to their problems and the planning of their future.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. The adoption, protection and development of family values by young people.**

### **Targets**

- To help institutions/organizations, especially the media which are capable of affecting young people, to carry out their activities to inform young people more intensively and in coordination.
- To inform young people about the process the family structure and culture have undergone from the past until today.
- To encourage social projects aiming at increasing the sensitivity of young people towards family values.
- To inform young people and to encourage social projects in order to contribute to the awareness of young people about the equality of women and men.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **5. 3. ETHICS AND HUMANITARIAN VALUES**

Ethics and humanitarian values are fundamental values that can be accepted as common by all people such as liberty, equality, fraternity, love, respect, tolerance, friendship and solidarity. These values establish social order, the continuity of this order, social peace, harmony and justice.

Turkey has a rich history and cultural inheritance in terms of ethics and humanitarian values. However, fast process of social change and transformation with the effect of globalization in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, conflict of values and multidimensional socialization problems having emerged as a result of this situation have caused erosion and corruption in our ethical and humanitarian values, which consequently has damaged the social fabric, solidarity and the spirit of integrity in the society. The corruption in the system of values primarily affects young people. One of the most important problems of the society is the failure to adequately convey, adopt and maintain rich ethical and humanitarian values which both dignify the individual and sustain the society. From this perspective, making policies based on ethical and humanitarian values becomes more important for the future.

#### **POLICIES**

**1. Raising the awareness of young people on universal ethical principles and moral values.**

##### **Targets**

- To strengthen the family structure and family values and to generalize educational and awareness raising activities for families.
- To ensure that ethical and humanitarian values are taught at every level in formal and non-formal educational institutions.
- To use the internet and social media together with classic media tools as effective means in conveying values.
- To encourage scientific studies which present social values and changes and tendencies in these values.
- To carry out studies to help young people develop mutual understanding, tolerance and to become free of prejudice.

##### **Stakeholders**

The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Presidency of Religious Affairs, the Supreme Board of Radio and Television, Information and Communication Technologies



Authority, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Making young people acquire the consciousness and culture of human rights.**

### **Targets**

- To increase educational and awareness raising activities aimed at young people on human rights and support projects in this scope.
- To encourage the participation of young people in the activities of non-governmental organizations working on human rights.
- To develop educational modules in order to raise awareness of human rights in in-service education modules provided in public institutions.

### **Stakeholders**

The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, The Council of Higher Education, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **3. Taking measures to reinforce the equality of women and men.**

### **Targets**

- To continue the policies applied for all types of violence against women especially honour killing and to ensure that regulations in this area are carried out effectively.
- To increase measures aiming to reinforce the equality of women and men in every part of life.

### **Stakeholders**

The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National education, the Presidency of Religious Affairs, Media Institutions, the Supreme Board of Radio and Television, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 4. EMPLOYMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

Youth unemployment is one of the fundamental problems the world is facing today. At present, both developed and developing countries allocate resources in considerable amounts in order to establish sustainable work areas for young people who join labour market every year.

The participation of young people in the labour force in our country shows a similar pattern with other examples in the world. Like in many countries of the world, young people

in our country are in a disadvantageous position in entering the labour market and working life.

One of the main problems young people face in our country, as in the world, emerges when they enter the labour market after they have completed their education. Young people experience difficulties in finding a job for reasons such as the fact that they do not have sufficient information for finding a job, inadequate introduction of professions, the lack of guidance and career consultancy services and the lack of experience.

Vocational and technical education is important in terms of training young people with appropriate quality and skills according to the demands of the labour market and facilitating their transition to employment. The quality of the education, supply-demand inconsistencies and insufficient demand are the main problems for young people in terms of the effect that vocational and technical education system has on their employment. Social interest in vocational education is still weak; promotional activities to increase this interest are not sufficient and the expectation of graduates for continuing higher education instead of entering the labour market as intermediate staff is still continuing.

Increasing occupational skills and the quality of individuals by effective and active labour force policies, directing individuals to jobs appropriate for their qualifications through job hunting and business consultancy services and developing entrepreneurship among young people are primary policies to increase youth employment.

With this regard, youth employment bears great importance for economic development and a better future. Furthermore, it is necessary to support young entrepreneurs, to create a successful business idea and to plan and to realize this idea for youth employment.

In Turkey, the Turkish Employment Organization and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization produced projects in order to train and support young entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship educations were provided thanks to these projects and successful business ideas and planning of entrepreneurs were supported.

When taken into consideration the fact that the world is facing an intense economic crisis, it is seen that there have been developments in employment and important improvements in struggling with unemployment in Turkey. However, unemployment is a global problem and especially youth unemployment continues to be an area requiring policy development.

## **POLICIES**

**1. Improving and maintaining effective countering methods in order to minimize youth unemployment.**

## **Targets**

- To determine reasonable waging strategies in accordance with the job and income expectations of young people joining the labour market.
- To direct young people to professions according to their interests and abilities.
- To take measures in order to help young people acquire professions by increasing the appeal/facilities of vocational high-schools.
- To develop a labour force inventory in Turkey, to make appropriate vocational education planning according to the needs and to implement such planning.
- To conduct regional labour market analysis and direct young people to vocational education and apprentice training according to the need for workers.
- To arrange the quotas of university departments and programs according to the labour market.
- To develop and implement national employment strategy by taking into account the needs of the country and young population.
- To encourage international capital investments in the sectors which will increase youth employment.
- To provide part-time job opportunities for young people in education.
- To give priority to the sectors in which youth employment is higher such as IT, technology and service industry.
- To maintain employment guaranteed vocational training courses for young people and to continue the incentives applied for the employment of young people who hold vocational certificates.
- To continue the practice of giving support to the enterprises employing young people in order to prevent youth unemployment.
- To make planning according to the demographical structure within the scope of priority regions/provinces for development and to make plans aiming at youth employment and to implement these plans effectively.

## **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Development, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Professional Chambers, Employees' and Employers' Associations and the Private Sector.

## **2. Increasing internship opportunities for young people and developing the quality of internship in compliance with international standards.**

### **Targets**

- To develop new internship and work practice opportunities by way of reinforcing ongoing cooperation of universities and vocational training institutions with industrial and public institutions and to make internship obligatory.
- To extend internship periods simultaneously with education in the fields where internship opportunities are not available.
- To implement internship periods as the basis of learning the job and gaining skills and qualifications the profession requires.
- To regulate the social security conditions of internship as it is for full-time employment.
- To maintain the control mechanism of internship practices effectively by increasing the number of the participating parties.
- To record the domestic and foreign education and internship mobility of young people by forming a national database.
- To determine the categories of vocational internships and set standards for the activities to be carried out during internship.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Council of Higher Education, Universities and Professional Chambers.

## **3. Developing career consultancy and vocational guidance services in a more effective way.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the number of job and vocational counsellors in the employment services.
- To reinforce occupational groups of which potential employment is high and is perpetually needed by the market, as career jobs.
- To extend career development activities through the cooperation between youth centres, youth assemblies and organizations and secondary schools.
- To increase the consciousness level of young people about employment opportunities and the need of human resources in the public sector.

- To make non-governmental organizations related to youth take an active role in career consultancy services.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology and the Ministry of National Education.

#### **4. Developing social projects to ensure the participation of unemployed young people in working life.**

##### **Targets**

- To develop new employment projects in order to bring young people who have abandoned the hope of finding a job and experienced disappointment into the working life.
- To establish consultancy centres in order to resolve the problems of young people in finding a job, to announce the areas with a lack of labour force to the public within the scope of job planning and to direct young people into these areas.
- To increase trainings to provide unemployed young people with professional skills.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, Media Institutions and Local Authorities.

#### **5. Enhancing working strategies such as working at home, teleworking and flexible working hours within the frame of full-time worker's rights.**

##### **Targets**

- To make it possible for specific jobs to be carried out gradually by more than one person within the scope of determined wage and employment policy and thus to enable young people to increase their experience and to be paid for a specific period of time.
- To increase studies for the continuous employment of young people by providing working flexibility to them in the working life. To make necessary legislative arrangements in order to conduct all kinds of flexible work.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Development, Local Authorities, the Private Sector, and Government Business Enterprises

## **6. Maintaining incentives and support given to young entrepreneurship while increasing such incentives and support**

### **Targets**

- To remove bureaucratic, economic and other obstacles in the way of the efficient use of support packages given for entrepreneurship.
- To continue to actively support entrepreneurship projects conducted in educational institutions.
- To improve and maintain opportunities to support young entrepreneurship.
- To increase credit and other financial opportunities for young entrepreneurs.
- To extend entrepreneurship education for young people nationwide.
- To increase the number of institutionalized platforms where young entrepreneurs and investors can come together.
- To support youth associations and non-governmental organizations encouraging entrepreneurship.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of European Union, the Ministry of National Education, the Private Sector and Government Business Enterprises.

## **5. 5. DISADVANTAGED YOUNG PEOPLE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

Disadvantageousness is a situation resulting in not (being able to) participate(ing) in economic, social and political life and is among the main reasons of social exclusion. Social exclusion means individual's being in a moral and material deficiency which makes him/her alienated from social life and becoming distanced from the institutions and social support which protect her/his rights and life. While disadvantageousness is a situation the individual is involved in, social exclusion and social inclusion are dynamic concepts that express the processes the individual experiences. Social inclusion is a concept which states the process of participation into the social life as a result of the integration of the individual into the society by decreasing or removing his/her disadvantages. Social inclusion puts the individual at the centre and emphasizes the improvement of the life of the individual subject to social exclusion.

Mentally or physically disabled people, drug addicts, street children, abused individuals, people raised in troubled families, antisocial individuals and individuals with

other social disorders, people who are involved in crime, unemployed people, low-income groups, people who cannot benefit from educational opportunities etc. can be given as examples of disadvantaged individuals.

Adolescence, the transition period from childhood to maturity, can bring about some problems stemming from both individual and structural problems and may turn into disadvantageousness in some cases. Among the disadvantaged young people in Turkey, disabled people, unemployed people, people who cannot benefit from educational opportunities, criminals, abused young people, street children and drug addicts are at the forefront.

Disadvantages experienced in adolescence may cause the alienation or break of the individual from social life and may affect the relationship between the young individual and the society in a negative way. It is possible to remove this negative relationship between the disadvantaged young individual and society by making policies enabling the social inclusion of the individual and by effectively implementing them.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Preventing the exposure of disabled young people to social exclusion.**

#### **Targets**

- To give support to produce projects relating to the reintegration of disabled young people into society.
- To use mass media in order to increase social awareness towards disabled people and improve the cooperation between educational institutions and non-governmental organizations.
- To take into consideration disabled individuals in urban planning and regulations and to provide solutions in accordance with their demands and needs.
- To increase the number of activities based on raising awareness of disabled young people about the legal rights they have.
- To provide psycho-social support services to the families of disabled young people by specialists whenever needed.
- To conduct activities for the personal, social and cultural development of disabled young people.
- To train qualified sports experts to undertake sports activities for disabled young people.

- To increase the number of and improve the facilities which can be used for disabled young people if they do not have parents or any other person who can take care of them.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Universities, Media Institutions, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **2. Integrating young people who committed crime into society and preventing young people's inclination towards criminal behaviour.**

#### **Targets**

- To conduct scientific studies on the reasons of young people's inclination towards crime.
- To increase work on the determination of young individuals with high criminal potential and on the provision of psycho-social support services according to their needs.
- To provide rehabilitation of environments that may cause criminal tendency in young people.
- To provide effective rehabilitation for young people inclined towards crime.
- To conduct studies in order to enable convicted young people to continue their education after they are released.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Universities, Local Authorities, Supreme Council of Radio and Television and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Providing social integration of young people living in the streets**

#### **Targets**

- To encourage studies on young people living in the streets and to support ongoing studies.
- To carry out studies on the social inclusion of young people pushed into living in the streets.
- To produce projects to remove reasons causing young people live in the streets.



- To raise awareness of the families of young people who live or work in the streets.
- To facilitate access of young people living in the streets to educational opportunities.
- To conduct studies on increasing social awareness about young people living in the streets.
- To increase measures providing psychological and social development and harmony and protective measures against inclination towards crime for young people living in the streets.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Universities, Media Institutions, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **4. Taking preventative measures to protect young people from addictive substances and performing studies on the treatment of young addicts.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the number and accessibility of rehabilitation and treatment centres for young drug addicts.
- To provide psycho-social services for young drug addicts and their families.
- To have effective control on incentive releases in the social media in the struggle against addiction.
- To increase awareness about drug addiction by means of education provided by experts to families through youth centres.
- To extend and to make more active the centres for the treatment of young drug addicts.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Universities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. Increasing the awareness of young people and other parts of the society about disadvantaged individuals and their active participation in social integration processes.**

### **Targets**

- To ensure that the necessary education is given to young people and other parts of the society on social gender equality.
- To establish effective cooperation between young people and policy makers during the formation of social inclusion policies.
- To increase the awareness of young people and other parts of the society about the integration of young people who live in orphanages and were raised without the affection of family after they leave orphanages and to provide their active participation in social life.
- To develop rewarding mechanisms for successful disadvantaged young people in the society in order to increase the determination of disadvantaged young people to fight against challenges.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Presidency of Religious Affairs, Universities, Media Institutions, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **6. Ensuring the social inclusion of young people who have migrated to the city and have social adaptation problems.**

### **Targets**

- To meet psycho-social needs of young people having migrated to the city.
- To prioritize the education of young people who are member of families having migrated to the city temporarily and having socio-economic disadvantages.
- To provide services according to the needs of young people who migrated due to natural disasters and who have experienced psychological, social and economic damage.
- To use youth centres effectively to provide the integration of young people who have migrated to the city and to prevent their alienation.
- To take necessary measures to enable young people who could not benefit from educational rights for certain reasons to benefit from vocational and non-formal education opportunities within the framework of the lifelong learning strategy.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Universities, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **7. Preventing young people from being abused.**

### **Targets**

- To increase social awareness about the physical and emotional abuse of disabled people.
- To take preventative measures against all kinds of abuse which young people face in their families and at the workplace.
- To provide psycho-social support services by specialists for abused young people and their families.
- To increase social awareness by means of the media, social media, the internet and educational institutions in order to prevent the abuse of young people.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Health, Universities, Local Authorities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **8. Supporting young women in every area of life.**

### **Targets**

- To encourage studies on the problems young women experience.
- To support the production of projects on solving of the problems young women experience.
- To use mass media means and to provide cooperation with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to create awareness about the problems young women face.
- To take into consideration young women in urban planning and regulations and to provide the generation of solutions according to their demands and needs.
- To increase the number of works based on the awareness of young women about the legal rights they have.
- To conduct work in order to increase the rate of young women's benefiting from services in educational, health, political areas and of their representation.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Universities, Local Authorities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 6. HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

### **5. 6. 1. Health**

In adolescence years when the individual experiences physical, emotional, social and personal changes and developments, young people may have health problems specific to this period and may need expert support in order to overcome these problems. The health problems young people experience arise from certain individual and social factors, and physical and mental changes in adolescence may have negative effects on young people.

In addition to the health problems individuals may face in adolescence, young people may have inclination towards drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and similar harmful substances. In order to fight against harmful habits affecting young people negatively, social policies and legislative regulations should be effectively implemented.

Furthermore, young people should be informed about raising consciousness to take responsibility on issues such as their health, necessity to apply to health institutions before getting ill, effective use of health services and from where and how they can have access to these services. Young people with chronic diseases and disabilities should be supported in order to help them benefit from health services more effectively and to meet special health needs.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Extending the measures for the protection of young people from harmful habits such as smoking, drug addiction, alcohol etc.**

#### **Targets**

- To raise awareness of young people and their families about the negative effects of drug addiction, smoking and alcohol.
- To contribute to the coordination among the relevant institutions in struggling with drug addiction.
- To develop projects on the prevention of the use of harmful substances among young people.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority, Media Institutions, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **2. Increasing measures for the protection of youth health.**

#### **Targets**

- To carry out work on informing young people and families sufficiently on subjects such as health, nutrition, obesity and sports activities.
- To conduct studies on the improvement of health and nutrition services given to the students living in the dormitories of the Higher Education Credit and Hostels Institution.
- To monitor healthy developments of young people at places where they live collectively (school, dormitory, camp, barrack, prison etc.) and to ensure that general health education is provided in a more effective way.
- To conduct work on raising first aid awareness in young people.
- To conduct informing activities for young people on chronic diseases and prevention of such diseases and developing health awareness in young people and benefiting from health services by young people.
- To make regulations in order to meet the needs of young people or children with chronic diseases or disabilities at places young people live collectively (school, dormitory, camp, barrack, prison etc.).
- To carry out work to prepare news and programs which communicate cautionary messages to young people about the problems and negative situations drug addicted young people face and to provide media support.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Media Institutions, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **5. 6. 2. Environment**

Nowadays, increasing environmental problems affects the life of individuals negatively and poses obstacles for the future generations concerning the right to live in healthy conditions.

In order to remove or decrease environmental problems, it is necessary to raise environmental awareness among individuals. Effective and applicable policies should be made in order to raise the environmental awareness of individuals and increase the awareness of young people about environmental problems.

### **POLICIES**

#### **1. Raising awareness and sensitivity of young people about the environment.**

#### **Targets**

- To help increase the consciousness, responsibility and awareness towards environment by means of educational programs and social responsibility projects for young people.

- To include the subject of environmental awareness in the curriculum at all levels of education.

- To encourage the use of eco-friendly tools and products among young people.

- To raise awareness of young people about the efficient use of energy resources.

- To conduct informing activities on recycling, to spread out recycling points and to encourage the use of recycled products.

- To carry out work to provide media support for the preparation of programs involving cautionary messages in order to increase environmental protection and environmental awareness in young people

- To inform young people about all types of energy resources (including nuclear energy) notably renewable energy in the light of scientific facts and to raise awareness in young people about the relation between energy and environment.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Universities, Media Institutions, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

**2. Increasing nature activities in order to spread the love of nature among young people.**

### **Targets**

- To carry out studies on raising and developing environmental awareness in young people by promoting outdoor sports.

- To establish environmental education parks to enable young people to become familiar with nature, to spend time in nature and to love nature.

- To organize activities enabling young people to familiarize with nature and spend time in nature in youth centres, youth camps and youth-oriented projects.

- To enable more young people to benefit from youth nature camps by increasing the number of such camps.

- To promote branches such as scouting, mountain climbing, cycling, skiing, orienteering etc.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, Universities, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 7. DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION AND CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS**

Participation, in its broadest sense, means involvement in social processes. Participation is possible only in societies which have absorbed democratic values. A democratic, accountable, transparent and participatory social structure which respects human rights and has absorbed universal values can be only established by generations with high civic consciousness. In this context, the participation of young population in all areas in the social life is essential.

In order to permanently establish a pluralist and libertarian democracy in Turkey, young generations need to adopt democratic values as a lifestyle. Young people's becoming stakeholders of politics is indispensable for an advanced democracy. In order to have a participatory youth with high civic consciousness, it is necessary to firstly make sure young people have a say in the social processes by identifying obstacles in the way of their participation.

### **POLICIES**

#### **1. Pursuing the goal of extending consciousness of democracy among young people while determining educational and training policies.**

##### **Targets**

- To prepare education and training curriculum to include the documents of fundamental human rights in order to develop democratic and civic consciousness.
- To continue activities to establish an understanding among young people to support tolerance, adoption of democratic culture, participation, transparency and assuming responsibility and to prevent all kinds of discrimination,
  - To encourage young people to benefit from printed, visual and social media regarding democratic participation.
  - To empower student representatives in universities and to support their participation in decision making processes.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Local Authorities, the Council of Higher Education, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Turkish Radio and Television Association, Media Institutions, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

**2. To improve the representation of young people in national and local assemblies and to remove the communication gap between the local authorities and young people.**

**Targets**

- To establish a higher youth structure with the participation of youth-oriented institutions and organizations; notably non-governmental organizations and to encourage the participation of non-governmental youth organizations in this structure.
- To support the active participation of young people in the decision making mechanisms of local authorities.
- To support the participation of non-governmental organizations in the field of youth in the policy making processes at the level of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, city councils and provincial councils.
- To increase the participation opportunities of young people in the political processes.

**Stakeholders**

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Local Authorities, Media Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Political Parties.

**3. Encouraging young people to get involved in non-governmental organizations as founders, directors and members.**

**Targets**

- To extend the projects relating to young people being members of non-governmental organizations and having awareness in this area.
- To make all relevant institutions and organizations provide all kinds of support in the foundation of non-governmental organizations conducting work on youth
- To support the cooperation of youth associations at the local, regional, national level with other youth organizations at the international level and with neighbour countries.

**Stakeholders**



The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of European Union, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 8. CULTURE AND ART**

The number and quality of artistic and cultural activities and the interest in artistic activities and the awareness of cultural values are among the insurances of a healthy and strong social structure. The way for our country to achieve this structure is possible only through young people. Bringing up a young generation who is aware of art and cultural values is the insurance of our country to look to the future with confidence.

It is very important for young people to gain cultural and artistic consciousness, not only by starting from the popular ones, but by focusing on their own history and national culture; to have accurate knowledge of our own cultural values, customs, traditional fields of art in order to bring up generations that will protect their country, history and thus their own future.

Turkey has come a long way in the cultural and artistic sense in recent years as seen in the statistics in several areas such as the numbers of museum visitors, the number of people benefiting from libraries, circulations of newspapers and magazines, the number of screened theatre plays and audiences, released local films and the number of their audiences etc.

However, it is necessary to increase ongoing activities in order to enable young people have access to these activities and occupations, to discover talented young people and to bring up individuals with artistic sensitivity. Furthermore, it is an obligation to increase ongoing work in order not to forget our traditional arts and cultural values continuing for centuries in Anatolia and to ensure that young people show more interest in our traditional culture.

### **POLICIES**

#### **1. Acquainting young people with our history and cultural inheritance in a better way**

##### **Targets**

- To conduct joint work in order to promote historically and culturally important places and areas included in the List of UNESCO World Heritages, historical artefacts, architectural masterworks, museums and important historical figures in our history among young people.
- To present our national and moral values to young people in a more efficient way.

- To encourage the correct use of the Turkish language and to carry out studies in order to prevent the destruction caused by popular culture in Turkish especially with the effects of developing technology and the common use of internet.
- To contribute to the recognition and adoption of our historical and cultural values by young people by means of poems, epics and other literary works.
- To conduct studies in order to make young people perform and pursue traditional arts.
- To provide support for the production of series, films and cartoons which may be effective in the conveyance of our historical and cultural heritage.
- To bring together young people with the people who are live witnesses of history and culture.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, Ataturk Research Centre, Turkish Radio and Television Association, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Turkish Language Association, Universities, Local Authorities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Increasing the participation of young people in artistic activities.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the interests in and access of young people to artistic activities, artistic occupations and cultural activities.
- To carry out work to discover young people interested and talented in art at an early age and to provide opportunities for their development.
- To prevent misinformation on artistic activities and to make up for the lack of promotion.
- To help young people who are not in education to meet the arts and to direct them to artistic activities.
- To support non-governmental organizations operating in the fields of culture and art and to carry out joint work with such organizations for young people.
- To support young artist candidates by providing scholarships and sustainable projects.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Increasing the number and quality of cultural and artistic activities for young people.**

#### **Targets**

- To increase the number of exhibitions, shows and courses in modern art branches. To organize activities as a composition of modern arts and our traditional arts.
- To bring art to the streets and to enable young people become more acquainted with artistic activities in daily life.
- To increase resources allocated for cultural and artistic activities for young people.
- To increase the number of places to be used for cultural and artistic activities.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, Universities, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **4. Bringing the quality and quantity of TV channels broadcasting for youth at national and/or regional level to sufficient levels.**

#### **Targets**

- To encourage the establishment of national and/or regional TV channels for young people and to encourage the production of TV programs on youth.
- To provide the participation of young people in the content of TV programs on youth.
- To ensure that the media give priority to the work, products and activities of young people in TV programs on youth.

#### **Stakeholders**

Turkish Radio and Television Association, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Media Institutions.

## **5. 9. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Young people who can easily adapt to scientific developments and technological changes are the insurance of the countries' development. It is important, in this century called scientific era, to establish infrastructures providing instant communication opportunities which facilitate access to scientific developments and technological changes.

Turkey has made breakthroughs especially in science and technology in recent years. We have placed considerably great importance on R&D studies and increased license registries. Furthermore, there has been significant increase in the labour force working in the R&D area. Turkey has recorded great development in terms of scientific efficiency for the last ten years; there has been serious increase especially in the number of researchers and published scientific articles.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Enabling young people to benefit from information communication technologies in an effective and widespread manner.**

#### **Targets**

- To maximize internet access in order to provide easy access of young people to information and communication technologies.
- To increase communication and telecommunication resources and to reduce the cost of using such resources.
- To increase internet access speed.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Transportation Maritime Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of National Education and Universities.

### **2. Increasing the interest of young people in science and technology and enhancing technological access.**

#### **Targets**

- To support scientific activities and to make regulations in order to make educational institutions carry out activities for all young people as science and technology centres.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education and Universities.

### **3. Providing more encouragement for young people in scientific studies.**

#### **Targets**

- To promote R&D studies and direct young people towards R&D studies.
- To increase opportunities to support scientific projects and activities of young people.
- To organize scientific studies for young people.

- To carry out “technology” themed projects in order to provide active participation of young people.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry Youth and Sports and Universities.

#### **4. Increasing internet access opportunities in social areas frequently used by young people.**

##### **Targets**

- To improve the equipment of youth centres in order to prevent young people from learning the use of internet in improper places and to enable all young people to have access to the internet in appropriate and safe ways.

- To enable young people to have continuous and fast internet access in the accommodation and socialization areas for young people.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Transportation Maritime Affairs and Communications and Universities.

#### **5. 10. YOUTH IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE**

Young people should be more active in the international platform in parallel with the increasing reputation and strategic significance of Turkey in the international arena. Therefore, it is an obligation to enable our young people to be sufficiently equipped to compete with their peers in the international arena.

Involving young people living abroad in the policy area and developing policies to strengthen their bonds with our country, culture and values are among the duties of the government.

Within this context, interaction of our young people with both other young people living abroad and young people from relative countries sharing common values with us and preparing joint activities have great significance in terms of political purposes.

Turkey has made great breakthrough both in economy and politics in recent years. One of the significant issues for transforming this progress into a permanent development is seen as the prevention of brain drain. Turkey cannot benefit from a certain part of qualified young people due to brain drain. Therefore, it is necessary both to employ qualified young

people at home and to encourage foreign qualified young people to live and work in our country.

According to the data provided by the Student Selection and Placement Centre, over 26 thousand foreign students from 147 countries study in Turkey. Guest students are a source of wealth for our country. It is necessary to involve guest students in youth activities more and to establish ground to introduce different cultures to our young people. To reverse the brain drain by extending employment opportunities of guest students and encouraging talented young people to stay in our country and to transform Turkey into an attraction centre are among our priorities.

The concept of “Inter-cultural dialogue” has become prominent today as a consequence of the interaction resulting from the synergy of different cultures at national and global level more widely. Turkey, with its historical experience of living together in peace and with its cultural heritage, has a unique place in order to understand the importance of dialogue between civilizations and intercultural tolerance. Within this context, Turkey has to carry out necessary studies in order to help young people gain tolerance since it is an important element of our own culture and a universal value.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Increasing the effective contribution and participation of our young people in the international society in the globalized world.**

#### **Targets**

- To provide the access of more young people from each socio-economic group to the centres giving information on student exchanges, educational programs and internships.
- To increase incentives to enable young people living in the countryside and have limited financial opportunities to benefit from participation opportunities in international activities.
- To extend visa-free travel opportunities in order to increase the international circulation of young people.
- To extend the scope of target group of international exchange programs by allowing the participation of secondary school students in such programs.
- Not limiting youth exchange programs with EU countries; to extend the scope of exchange programs to include Turkish Republics, the Middle East, Balkans, Africa and America.
- To extend scouting which has a great role on the understanding of young people on one another and their communication habits.

- To provide the participation of young people in international sports, cultural and artistic organizations and to increase the conducted studies to host such organizations more widely in Turkey.

- To produce projects in order to increase the cooperation with youth and student associations active in the international area.

### **Stakeholders**

The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for EU Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Increasing the competing power of young people in the international arena.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the number of free and practical foreign language courses in youth centres.

- To increase the public support provided to non-governmental organizations conducting activities aimed at confident, competent, innovative, enterprising and analytically thinking individuals.

- To guide young people towards sports and artistic activities and increase opportunities for them to have a voice in international areas.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for EU Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Turkish Radio and Television Association, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Universities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **3. Preventing brain drain and creating reverse brain drain.**

### **Targets**

- To prevent brain drain by increasing opportunities and possibilities to enable young individuals to show their talents and skills within the country and to provide their active participation in the country's development.

- To increase the number of research and science centres where young people can improve themselves.

- To establish necessary coordination in order to facilitate patent registration and to accelerate the process of patent application for inventions of young people.

- To encourage talented young people to stay in our country by increasing the employment opportunities of foreign students studying in Turkey.
- To develop projects for the return of qualified young people having left the country due to brain drain.
- To establish national electronic libraries for the use of young people free of charge and to provide support for those with undergraduate, graduate, postgraduate etc. degrees and wishing to work in R&D projects.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Customs and Trade, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Transportation Maritime Affairs and Communications, Turkish Patent Institute, the Council of Higher Education, Turkish Union of Chambers and Exchange Commodities, Universities and Non-Governmental Institutions.

#### **4. Strengthening the close relationships with young people living abroad.**

##### **Targets**

- To effectively use the method of “peer training” in order to teach their own cultural identities to young people living abroad.
- While encouraging young people living abroad to be integrated into the society they live in, to prevent their disengagement from their own culture by means of activities in which they participate with young people living in Turkey.
- To provide appropriate infrastructure in order to establish platforms enabling online communication of young people living in Turkey with other young people of Turkish origin who live in a foreign country.

##### **Stakeholders**

The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Transportation Maritime Affairs and Communications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Universities and Non-Governmental Institutions.

#### **5. Helping young people adopt humanitarian values such as solidarity and dialogue.**

##### **Targets**



- To use youth exchange programs actively to provide inter-cultural interaction.
- To increase the participation of young people from different countries and cultures in the youth activities organized in Turkey and thus to develop relationships based on solidarity and dialogue between different cultures.
- To organize international youth camps by bringing together young people from different countries and to enable young people from different cultures to spend time together.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities and Non-Governmental Institutions.

## **6. Enabling young foreign people living in Turkey to socialize with our young people and familiarize with the Turkish culture.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the participation of young foreign people studying in Turkey in youth activities and thus to help them to socialize with our young people and minimize adjustment problems.
- To increase the cooperation with non-governmental organizations carrying out work for foreign young people in our country.
- To organize domestic tours including historical places in order to present our culture to the foreign students in Turkey.
- To organize activities such as meetings and country days to bring our young people and young foreign people together.

### **Stakeholders**

The Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry for EU Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Non-Governmental Institutions.

## **5. 11. UTILIZING FREE TIME**

The effect that the developing technology has on people brings along a new lifestyle. This new lifestyle with sedentary lifestyle habits, with interpersonal communication being transferred into virtual environments and being distant from socialization is adopted especially by young people. The best way to get rid of these negative effects of technology is to spend leisure time in a useful way. One of the criteria of being a developed country is the

period of time allocated to leisure time activities and the quality of activities carried out during this period.

In today's society, spending leisure time efficiently has positive effects on individuals, especially young people. In developed countries, it is widely accepted that the best way to help young people to adopt national, moral, social, cultural, artistic and humanitarian values is to spend leisure time efficiently and that leisure time activities also constitute a part of the education. The fact that young people do not spend their leisure time efficiently results in the emergence of social, economic and psychological problems. The participation of young people in activities satisfying their interests is both beneficial and necessary for their physical, psychological and social development.

Among the public institutions planning and organizing leisure time activities for young people in Turkey, the youth centres under the Ministry of Youth and Sports come first. When developments in recent years are observed, it is found that there is an increase in the number of youth centres and their activities.

Policy-making by the government on leisure time activities which help young people acquire qualifications such as socialization, active citizenship, responsibility, avoidance of harmful habits and time management bears great importance. Policies to be developed in order to remove the obstacles in front of spending leisure time efficiently and to increase the quality and diversity of the activities to be conducted will help our young people to become more social, enterprising, healthy, positive thinking individuals who are committed to national and moral values.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Increasing the number of centres, activities, and places young people can spend their free time, and extend such services to more people.**

#### **Targets**

- To generalize youth centres young people can reach easily and which are physically available to spend their leisure time activities.
- To enable more young people to benefit from the youth centres by improving the physical conditions of the current youth centres.
- To organize activities for young people in rural areas to enable them to spend their leisure time effectively by means of public institutions.
- To increase the number of facilities where sportive activities to spend leisure time are performed.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Institutions.

## **2. Removing the obstacles in the way of young people who cannot benefit from the activities of youth centres due to several reasons.**

### **Targets**

- To provide education and make presentations to families in order to guide young people towards free time activities and youth centres.
- To provide qualified service for young people visiting the youth centres.
- To use visual and printed media and other communication tools broadcasting at national level in order to make young people become aware of leisure time activities organized by the government.
- To organize activities at youth centres for the families of young people benefiting from the youth centres.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Institutions.

## **3. Increasing the capacity and number of youth and scouting camps.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the number of youth and scouting camps in order to enable young people to spend their holidays efficiently.
- To increase the physical facilities, capacity and active use of the available camp locations.
- To organize tours for historical, natural and cultural purposes.
- To organize activities with specific themes and thus determine their ability of leisure time management and area of interests.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of National Education.

## **4. Regulating and supporting the establishment and structuring of non-governmental organizations in the field of youth.**

### **Targets**

- To encourage the establishment of non-governmental youth organizations.
- To encourage non-governmental youth organizations to establish networks among themselves and roof organizations.
- To make regulations to encourage the membership of young people in the non-governmental youth organizations.
- To support activities and projects of the present non-governmental youth organizations and clubs in order to help them carry out their activities more efficiently.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## **5. 12. INFORMING YOUNG PEOPLE**

Young people should be informed in order to be able to participate in social activities and social life or benefit from the services and opportunities presented to them. Informing young people helps to carry out youth activities in a more qualified way, enables young people to easily benefit from the services presented by the state or private sector and enhances the competitiveness of the country's youth in the international area. In order to ensure personal, social, cultural and educational development of young people, user-friendly information channels should be established. The fact that sample studies carried out in the field by youth workers, non-governmental organizations and public institutions are known by other people or institutions, is important for youth studies being more qualified.

It is inevitable to develop policies to support and supervise youth activities carried out across the country and to inform youth workers on these subjects.

### **POLICIES**

**1. Informing young people about the activities in their own field in an efficient and adequate way.**

#### **Targets**

- To establish a national database in the electronic environment in order to announce the activities carried out by public, private sector and non-governmental organizations conducting activities in the field of youth and to collect such activities in a source.
- To set up necessary communication channels in order to inform young people about youth activities.

- To inform young people about activities which have been or may be carried out in the field of youth and to establish communication environments in order to introduce these activities.
- To efficiently use mass media, internet and social networks, national and local media for the introduction of youth activities.
- To support the projects of youth communities within the framework of supporting programmes and within the limitations of the budget.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Finance, Local Authorities, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Turkish Radio and Television Association and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Training individuals, institutions and organizations working in the field of youth on youth activities.**

### **Targets**

- To provide theoretical and practical training on youth studies.
- To conduct studies in coordination with international youth information systems on youth information training.
- In the trainings in the field of youth, to consider the priorities of the region in which the training will be carried out.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry for EU Affairs and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 13. VOLUNTARY WORK AND MOBILITY**

### **5. 13. 1. Volunteering**

Volunteering is the individual's using his/her physical power, time, knowledge, ability and experience together or separately on his/her own accord for the purpose of solidarity and cooperation, without pursuing any personal benefits and without any materialistic expectation only with the desire to be useful for the society. Even though the basis of volunteering confronts us in different forms due to the cultural differences between countries in this context, it is an agreed fact on a common platform without any confusion of meaning by highlighting the universal values of humanity in the globalized world order.

The desire to live a fair and happy life lies in the nature of volunteering. Due to this philosophical background, the characteristic building block of volunteering is sustainability.

People will be more willing to volunteer for the actions in which they know what they are doing, why they are doing this and how much added value it will create.

There is a direct correlation between countries' development levels and volunteering activities. The importance of volunteers in national and international organizations is significant in terms of both finance and their becoming aware of their knowledge, skills, experiences and abilities.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Increasing the participation of young people in volunteering activities and removing obstacles in the way of volunteering**

#### **Targets**

- To organize voluntary activities which aim to enable young people to acquire vocational skills apart from educational activities, which increase their learning competence, develop employability opportunities and the sense of solidarity, encourage them to adopt into the society more easily and to become active citizens.
- To perform studies which encourage young people to get integrated into certain voluntary institutions to make voluntary work instead of volunteering on their own and to conduct their voluntary activities in this way.
- To conduct studies in order to establish platforms which will increase the number of activities based on social volunteering, to increase the number of voluntary institutions, to improve the present voluntary institutions and to support such institutions.
- To make studies which will increase the influence of voluntary institutions and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary work more widespread and systematic.
- To strengthen communication between voluntary organizations and their support for each other.
- To increase young volunteers' participation in non-governmental organizations and to help young people engage in activities which will support their success.
- To conduct necessary studies for the adoption of volunteering and for the establishment and expansion of awareness of volunteering at every level of educational programs.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Development, Local Authorities and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Raising awareness of young people about the participation in voluntary activities for disadvantaged people.**

### **Targets**

- To conduct joint studies with young people who volunteer for the integration of disadvantaged young people and children into the society.
- To promote and to support voluntary activities which will enable young people to come together with disadvantaged citizens.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Development and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **3. Supporting voluntary activities of young people and non-governmental organizations and informing young people about non-governmental organizations and volunteering.**

### **Targets**

- To increase the number of scholarship programmes provided by public institutions and to enable non-governmental organizations and young people to benefit from these scholarship programmes more.
- To provide the support of the private sector in addition to central administration and local administrations for non-governmental organizations and to conduct practices encouraging this support.
- To make introductory studies for young people about non-governmental organizations and volunteering programmes by means of benefiting from the power of educational institutions, media and social media.
- To carry out works which will highlight volunteering activities more, increase the coverage of these activities in the press and encourage young people to participate in voluntary activities.
- To make controls which are conducted by public institutions and organizations in the task fields of non-governmental organizations more efficient in order to prevent the abuse of volunteering.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Development, Local Authorities, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **5. 13. 2. Mobility**

Mobility is an action which strengthens the physical and intellectual movement of young people in terms of national and international dimensions, develops intercultural dialogue and peace, supports the personal development and increases the quality of foreign language learning.

The travelling of young people is one of the most effective ways to increase their self confidence in their personal development, social relationships and self-expression.

In Turkey, the activities in which young people can socialize apart from the family environment, can express themselves and contribute to their personal development are provided with non-formal educational methods aiming to prepare and strengthen young people for social life apart from educational activities. Mobility is one of these methods.

When we consider that Turkey has hosted many civilizations throughout history, Anatolia's hosting several cultures can be regarded as an advantage for national mobility.

Therefore, young people's exploring new places and experiences and learning in an entertaining way and thus acquiring new skills will protect them from harmful habits and raise their awareness on this subject.

## **POLICIES**

**1. Extending educational programmes, intercultural exchanges and volunteering projects which will enable our young people to take part in national and international platforms as more active individuals.**

### **Targets**

- To carry out activities that will develop the social integration and mutual understanding of young people and increase their employability through overseas education.
- To conduct studies which will facilitate the access of disadvantaged young people in the participation of national and international mobility activities.
- To extend the scope of the international mobility programmes and to increase such programmes.
- To extend mobility programmes which are and will be performed at national level and to provide their sustainability.



- To provide the voluntary participation of our young people in national and international organizations and thus, to introduce our country's culture and to contribute to the promotion of other countries' cultures.
- To promote the extension of international education programmes and increasing participation in these programmes.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry for EU Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Universities, the Council of Higher Education, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **SPORTS POLICIES**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Sports are significant elements which takes a big part in social life of the modern person and which shapes sociological structure. Therefore, sports are getting attention of more people ever and attract and captivate many people. This situation has caused the formation of important and common values which contribute to the personal development of people such as team spirit, solidarity and tolerance and has enabled sports turn into an indicator of international reputation and prestige.

Thanks to this dynamic structure, physical training and sports activities which are always given importance and attract people's attention come to the forefront as a universal area of activity which today influences the masses, contributes to the world peace by developing international relations as well as influencing people's social, psychological, physical, cultural and intellectual development. Sports, which significantly contributes to such

strategic targets of our country as solidarity and prosperity with its economic and social dimensions and develops rapidly has an important role on the development of international and intercultural peace and dialogue as well as on the education of young people.

The management style and organization of sports affect the perspective of society on sports. The form, level, benefit and problems of participation in sports in every society do not only depend on the individual's abilities and interests. Sports with its own social rules, values, interaction symbols and periods are a dynamic social structure.

Sports have an active role on the social integration of modern societies. The modern world attributes great importance to sports, and physical training and sports programmes are carried out for children starting from early ages. Fast developing technology, lifestyle which disagrees with the natural structure of human and pressures and stress stemming from business and social environments prepare the basis for several diseases. Sports have an important role in the society by providing the lifestyle which is most compatible with the human physiology by creating a dynamic, stress-free environment against this serious danger today's people face.

Being one of the countries prominent with its young and dynamic population in the world, brings along specific responsibilities to our country at the same time. Establishing an appropriate ground for this young population to direct them and to help them look to the future more safely and protecting them from harmful habits through sports and other activities, are among our important tasks.

Our country should make its mark as one of the leading countries in the world of sports by hosting respected global organizations. Studies conducted on this subject should be increased and we should have sports facilities and athletes in order to host all kinds of international sports organizations. For this purpose, all parties in the field of sports should have active roles in cooperation.

Sports contribute greatly to economic and social integration and creates more solid societies. When we consider the necessity of all the citizens to have the opportunity to do sports, the needs of the sections of the society "which should be protected due to their specific conditions" should be taken into consideration and the efficiency of sports for young, disadvantaged people and the groups which have less opportunities should be increased.

The habit of regular sports for a healthy life is gradually becoming widespread throughout the world. Especially in the member countries of the European Union, people exercise in clubs. When these tendencies are considered; encouraging people to do sports by extending it to the base in our country will contribute to the formation of important values

such as team spirit, solidarity, tolerance and sportsmanship as well to personal development. The lack of physical activity decreases the quality of human life. The World Health Organization recommends 30 minutes of physical activity per day for adults and 60 minutes of physical activity per day for children. Within this framework, cooperation should be established between the health, education and sports sectors in order to define and implement necessary strategies to decrease the risks towards both personal and social health through sports.

When the significance of the values acquired by sports in the subjects of knowledge, motivation, basic skills and preparedness for individual enterprises are considered; the time allocated for sports activities which make contributions in terms of health and education at schools and universities should be increased.

Doping, which violates open and fair competition principles, poses a serious danger for the sports throughout the world. In the struggle against doping which should be dealt with considering the dimensions of legal sanctions, health and preventive activities, efforts for the perception of the trade of illegal doping medicines as drug trade in the European Union are remarkable. Among the measures which should be taken in our country as well, informing and educating young athletes on doping medicines, prescription medicines which could include these matters and health problems such medicines can cause comes first.

### **1. 1. Definition of Sports**

Sports means all kinds of physical activities performed in an organized or unplanned way in order to protect and develop physical and mental health, to establish social relations, to have fun and to have a good time or to win a competition.

### **1. 2. Why Sports Policy**

Sports have an important role in raising healthy generations, protecting public health, establishing social peace and developing social harmony.

Today, all countries attribute great importance to sports and strive to be at the forefront in the sports competitions and international organizations. Organizing great events and having important successes in sports are gaining importance in terms of both the country's promotion and its international prestige.

Achievements made in the sports field and the increase in facility investments has made important contributions to the development of sports in Turkey. However, people's having more awareness of sports culture, gaining regular sporting habit and contributing to the facilities in sports are only possible with a sports policy which will be formed with the

cooperation and coordination of all institutions and organizations active in the sports management such as central administration, sports federations, local authorities, universities, sports clubs etc.

Therefore, this policy document has been prepared in order to direct public institutions and non-governmental organizations to understand and recognize the positive effects of sports on children, young people and adults. The effective implementation of these policies which will be determined in the upcoming period will help the extension of sports throughout the country.

## **2. VISION**

The vision of sports policies is to make Turkey a leading sports country in the world by establishing a dynamic and innovative culture which will promote and award perfection and participation in sports by making sure all citizens have regular physical activity habits within the approach of “sports for everyone”, developing the well-being and socio-economic levels of the individual and society by means of sports, discovering talented children and young people and raising and supporting them as elite athletes, providing necessary and sufficient support to amateur branches.

## **3. MAIN OBJECTIVES**

The main objectivess of sports policies are;

- To provide the extension of sports in the all sections of the society,
- To raise healthy generations by promoting the participation of people from all ages in sports activities,
  - To enable people from all ages to do sports in the amateur sports branches of their choice when appropriate for sports facilities,
  - To determine the inventory and need of sports facilities and to extend facilities to the country-wide scale in a planned way,
  - To help the rearrangement of physical training and sports courses in accordance with the new educational system in coordination and cooperation with the Ministry of National Education in all stages of education and training beginning from preschool education.
    - To train professional and qualified technical staff who will train children and young people in sports areas,
    - To discover talented children and young people and train and support them to become successful elite athletes in the international area,

- To establish analysis centres within the scope of struggle against doping and to inform athletes about the harmful effects of doping,
- To take necessary measures in order to prevent violence and unethical behaviours in sports,
- To participate in the international organizations with qualified and with a higher number of athletes,
- To develop projects for the participation of disadvantaged citizens in sports, to make the sports facilities appropriate for the use of disadvantaged people and to support disadvantaged athletes and their families,
- To provide the organization of Olympic games, Paralympic games and other prestigious international sports organizations in Turkey,
- To establish Olympic sports centres in order to train athletes for the Olympic games and Paralympic games,
- To support amateur sports branches,
- To ensure that institutions and organizations providing services and activities in the field of sports work in coordination and cooperation.

#### **4. PRINCIPLES AND VALUES**

The main principles and values of sports policies are;

- Commitment to friendship, peace and ethical values which are universal values in sports,
- To have a person-oriented approach in the presentation of sports services and activities,
- To be based on research and knowledge,
- Participation,
- Security,
- Perfection,
- Respect, fair play spirit,
- Accessibility,
- Holism,
- Applicability,
- Accountability,
- Transparency,
- Equal opportunities,

- Being based on cooperation,
- Efficiency and performance.

## **5. MAIN POLICY AREAS**

### **5. 1. SPORTS MANAGEMENT**

Sports management is to make research to find methods for conducting sports activities in a rational and scientific way, to establish action plans and to implement these by converting them into general principles.

In order to establish an effective and good sports management, it is necessary to adopt modern management principles and to develop a functional organization model which will include all sports processes.

In this scope, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the General Directorate of Sports, General Directorate for Spor-Toto, the Ministry of National Education, Local Authorities, the Turkish National Olympics Committee, the Turkish National Paralympics Committee, the Turkish Football Federation and independent sports federations, universities, sports clubs and higher units of sports clubs in Turkey have active roles in managing and conducting sports services and activities.

In order to form an effective and efficient understanding of sports management, it is necessary to organize these institutions and organizations providing services and conducting activities in sports area in accordance with the understanding of modern sports management.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Developing cooperation among the institutions and organizations related to sports.**

#### **Targets**

- To develop practices of joint use of sports facilities owned by public institutions and organizations such as universities and local administrations and individual and legal persons.
- To define the duties, powers and responsibilities of the stakeholders, decision makers and implementers in the sports areas and to determine the basis of cooperation.
- To establish the “Sports Incentive/Aid System” which will define and manage incentives, resource transfer, support, aid and financial contributions for the sports provided by public institutions and organizations and private organizations.

- To reflect the activities of sports institutions and organizations to the public opinion more and to make these institutions and organizations more widespread throughout the country.
- To perform practices which highlight local talents arising from geographical conditions and to direct investments in this direction.
- To encourage universities, municipalities and establishments at a certain scale to establish sports clubs in amateur branches and participate in sports activities.
- To establish “Provincial Sports Coordination Commissions” in the provinces in order to determine sports needs and priorities and projects that will be conducted in this direction and to work towards increasing their effectiveness.
- To make legal arrangements that will provide coordination for the evaluation and efficient use of the capacities of all sports facilities.
- To increase employment of candidates having graduated from physical education departments of universities and sports management departments of sports academies in all institutions and organizations and the private sector related to sports for an efficient sports management.

- **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Developments, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Media Institutions, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Supporting sports in the local administrations.**

### **Targets**

- To provide support to the local administrations in order to form recreational areas for sports that will encourage people to do sports and to have trainers in these areas.
- To provide project and consultancy support to the local administrations to develop and extend sports activities.
- To make arrangements so that special administrations allocate a certain amount of resources in their budgets for sports services.
- To promote the establishment of a “Sports Unit” in all municipalities and provincial private administrations.
- To make sure local administrations extend and maintain their financial support for amateur sports clubs in addition to facilities, equipment and material support.

- To provide support so that sports facilities owned by central and local administrations provide services 24 hours a day.
- To encourage local administrations to allocate places for appropriate areas where people living in the region may take part in sports activities.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, Local Authorities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Organization of the sports federations.**

#### **Targets**

- To continue working on enabling sports federations to have a democratic, transparent and accountable structure in accordance with the management models of international federations.
  - To maintain budget support provided to independent sports federations in project base and to oversee that this support has been used in an appropriate and relevant way or not.
  - To support marketing strategies and research and development studies of independent federations.
  - To spread the practice of insuring athletes and trainers within the periods they have been active by extending their scope.
  - To determine objective criteria for trainers who train athletes for the national team to work as national team trainers.
  - To make arrangements so that the athlete licensing system may be used by institutions and organizations providing services for sports.
  - To develop the cooperation and coordination among all federations in all businesses and transactions relating to sports.
  - To make arrangements to improve federation structures.
  - To improve the mechanism of supervising federations in terms of efficiency and performance.
  - To make federations more active for people's doing sports and athlete training.
  - To provide the employment of at least one faculty member from the relevant branches and disciplines of physical education and sports academies in the educational council of federations.



- To provide cooperation and coordination of federations with physical training and coaching training departments of sports academies.
- To encourage the federations to support amateur sports.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Education, The Council of Higher Education, Local Authorities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

#### **4. Reorganization of sports clubs.**

##### **Targets**

- To start and direct necessary studies for the organization of sports clubs with a comprehensive and specific law.
- To make arrangements in order to increase and maintain the incomes of sport clubs and prevent their uncontrolled spending and borrowing.
- To make club supervisions in accordance with the international standards.
- To promote the establishment of sports clubs in educational institutions and to extend the participation of these sports clubs in the activities.
- To provide support to the clubs within the circumstances by considering the number of people who do sports in their local area.
- To promote incentives to establish clubs.
- To support clubs in terms of land.
- To make suggestions to the local administrations to help establish clubs in Olympic sports branches.
- To encourage the establishment of clubs which make activities in Olympic sports branches and to organize league competitions. To support the geographical extension of these clubs all over the country.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Education, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

#### **5. The establishment and efficient use of sports facilities in accordance with the set standards.**

## **Targets**

- To prepare the inventory of sports facilities owned by public institutions and organizations and the private sector, to plan facility investments considering branch based local requirements.
- To make necessary arrangements to enable public institutions and organizations to establish sports facilities.
- To give financial and technical support to public institutions and organizations, the private sector and sports clubs which want to establish sports facilities within the budget scope and to provide coordination in the establishment of sports facilities.
- To make facilities owned by public institutions and organizations open at any time of the day to be used by all citizens.
- To make arrangements in order to take the opinion of the Ministry of Youth and Sports into consideration in the determination of areas allocated for sports in development plans.
- To establish standards which will classify sports facilities.
- In the determination of the locations of the sports facilities, to prioritize the places that will facilitate the participation of athletes and the public to provide efficient access opportunities to these areas.
- To promote the allocation of places for sports facilities especially in mass housing areas within the criteria to be determined.
- To recommend the improvement of the sports facilities of present schools and building schools that will be constructed from now on with sports facilities.
- To provide the participation of persons who are experts in sports areas which are planned to be provided in the facilities in the project and construction process of the facilities.
- In addition to permanent facilities, to provide the construction of open and closed training halls without tribunes which cost less.
- To provide the examination of the present facilities in all aspects with an expert team and to get rid of malfunctions onsite and on time if any.
- To provide the inclusion of the construction of sports complexes in the housing projects conducted by the Mass Housing Administration and the private sector.

- To take into consideration the opinions and recommendations of experts who have been trained in the field of sports on the construction, repair and operation of sports facilities in public institutions and organizations and the private sector.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Education, the Directorate of Mass Housing Administration, Local Authorities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **6. Developing sponsorship and the sports economy.**

### **Targets**

- To develop sports tourism and to increase its contribution to the country's economy.
- To determine sports branches and activities with branding potential.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Development, Sports Federations, the Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **7. Effective use of the media in developing and extending sports.**

### **Targets**

- To work on the use of printed, visual and audible media organs as an effective means for the development of sports.
- To direct the attention of traditional media organs and social media towards the successes gained in amateur sports branches, and to inform the society on this subject.
- By associating the characters and role models that young people take as an example in television series with high ratings with sports in order to benefit from these people to popularize and extend sports.
  - To promote the broadcasting of sports activities and organization on TV/ web environment.
  - To provide the widespread use of public service announcements in order to extend sports to all sections of the society.
  - To provide extensive coverage of other sports branches other than football in both visual and printed media.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Finance, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Media Institutions, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 2. SPORTS CULTURE AND SPORTS FOR ALL**

One of the supplementary parts of culture which describes the entirety of material and non-material elements corresponding to the lifestyle of a society is sports. There is a mutual interaction between the concepts of culture and sports. While cultural values determine the place, importance of sports within the social structure and the intensity of interest towards sports, sports affect culture thanks to its prevalence and popularity.

Sports habits can be acquired at early ages. Therefore, preschool, primary school and secondary school are important periods for people to gain the habit of physical activity. While basic movements should be taught in preschool education, studies should be made to educate children with games in primary school and branch education specific to sport branches which forms the basis of branching should be given in secondary school.

The mutual interaction between sports and culture has a great role in forming and developing sports practices. In parallel with the differentiation of social structures, the importance given to sports and sports habits can also become different. To establish a social structure in which sports are done often and prevalently, it is necessary to extend sports to all stages of society and to establish an encouraging sports culture.

### **POLICIES**

#### **1. Developing and extending sports in the education and training institutions.**

##### **Targets**

- To reorganize the curriculum on physical training and sports courses in the new educational system by considering the developmental levels and expectations of children and young people.
- Beginning from pre-school education, to make sure physical training and sports courses are taught at all stages of education and training according to their purposes.
- To raise the awareness of school administrations and families about the contributions of physical activity to the physical-physiological, psycho-social and mental development of children and young people.
- To work on making all educational institutions qualified for sports facilities.
- To make recommendations to provide scholarship opportunities to the athletes who continue their education and represent Turkey in the national and international platforms at high levels.

- To extend the practice of having clubs throughout all educational institutions.
- To ensure that physical training and sports courses are provided by physical training and sports teachers in all educational institutions.
- To provide opportunities within the bounds of the budget for successful schools and students in regional, national and international organizations.
- To ensure that sports activities are organized as entertaining sports festivals instead of competitive sports competitions.
- To plan sports activities at school with the participation of the families.
- To give encouraging awards within the bounds of the budget in sports organizations in order to increase the motivation of athletes as well as the motivation of institutions.
- To help students train in at least one sports branch in addition to physical training courses in secondary education.
- To extend the organization of courses related with sports branches in addition to academic courses in primary and secondary schools.
- To establish a talent selection commission under the leadership of physical training and sports teachers at schools and to train talented athlete students selected by this commission.
- To promote the provision of services related to sports in universities by independent units.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Education, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **2. Extending lifelong sports habits.**

#### **Targets**

- To make educational, informative and directive activities for the adoption of sports culture.
- To develop and implement sports programmes in order to improve the quality of lives of people, old people and people having health problems in criminal and enforcement institutions and in the social service institutions.

- To encourage the establishment of sports areas for employers in public institutions and organizations and the private sector and to encourage them do sports in their leisure times.
- To support sports activities within the framework of the fight against obesity.
- To encourage and support non-governmental organizations to work towards increasing the people's interest in sports.
- To organise certificate programmes in the sports field.
- To take measures to encourage the development and extension of sports activities and to develop measures for participation of all age groups in these activities.
- To gain the habit of regular physical activity starting from an early age.
- To gain the habit of regular and healthy nourishment in addition to the habit of regular physical activities.
- To provide areas where people can do physical activities in residential areas.
- To remove troubles which endanger human health in sports fields.
- To train children living in the orphanages under the provincial directorates of Family and Social Policies and homeless children living in the streets in the sports fields they are talented in and thus integrate them into the society.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities, Media Institutions, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Having an audience culture.**

#### **Targets**

- To ensure that statements and images involving violence and aggressiveness are not covered in the mass media and moral rules and behaviours at sports are brought to the forefront.
- To carry out educational work to establish the audience culture.
- To enable students to watch sports competitions on site and to provide education on audience culture and sports ethics for students.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Sports Federations, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **5. 3. TRAINING ELITE ATHLETES**

It is important in Turkey, with a high young population ratio, to identify children and young people who have a high degree of talent in the field of sports and to train these people as successful athletes in sports branches.

In this respect, it is necessary to maintain important, consistent and scientific work on children and young people who are at an age to start sports and to discover children and young people who show superior performance and to train these children and young people at the highest level.

Considering that our children and young people can be elite athletes in the future, it is necessary to enable them to participate actively in sports activities in both physical training lessons at schools and in the activities outside school at a sufficient level.

Despite the fact that the age of starting sports differs among branches, it is very significant for children who could prefer being elite athletes in the future to be introduced to sports at an early age by playing games and to acquire basic sports qualifications at early ages for physical preparation and fitness.

It is necessary for our children to be physically and mentally ready, to know Olympic sports at early ages, and to be inclined towards Olympic branches at appropriate ages in order to have a successful sports career.

Young generation's doing sports actively, being familiar with sports or preferring to be an elite athlete will have an effective role in establishing a society that loves sports and is brought up with a sports culture and in raising a healthy generation. Establishing such a society will be an important acquisition to gain high level successes, to establish an audience culture and to raise a healthy generation.

The identification of talented athletes from a large athletes' pool will provide an important increase in the number of our elite athletes and will pave the way for participation in the international organizations with more elite and successful athletes. Bringing talented athlete candidates who will be determined together with the most qualified trainers in the best environments, training elite athletes within the plans and programmes with the highest level of scientific support as well as providing modern facilities for them will be the most radical investment in order to gain success in the Olympics.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Training professional and qualified technical staff.**

#### **Targets**

- To increase the quality of the current coach training system by reorganizing it.
- To give a coaching certificate to only professional athletes and graduates of coaching training departments of universities.
  - To train coaches in the field of sports organizations, sports complexes, child development, skill learning, sports sociology, sports psychology, training planning, exercise regime, assessment and evaluation in sports, body systems, movement analysis, training theories, athlete's nutrition, anatomy and sports physiology as a whole.
  - To implement a separate educational programme for national team trainers.
  - To impose obligations about the inclusion of conditioner, training scientist, competition analyst, sports psychologist and sports sociologist in the technical team in addition to trainers both in the national team and sports clubs.
  - To provide the employment of national athletes who get into physical training departments of universities and several departments of sports academies from National Team quota as trainers after they have graduated.
  - To make proficiency exams at regular intervals to help trainers to pursue current developments and to improve themselves. To decrease the level trainers who receive unsatisfactory grades.
  - To give importance to quality more than quantity in coaching training.
  - To provide the participation of national athletes in the international competitions with their clubs' trainers.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations, Media Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **2. Conducting a general sports talent scouting and preparing a sports potential map across the country.**

#### **Targets**

- To establish a standard talent scouting model that will be implemented countrywide.



- To provide training for children and young people in the sports branches they are talented in by using scientific talent selection methods.
- To provide the whole data to be evaluated by this council and the necessary coordination by establishing Talent Scouting Project Scientific Council.
- To continue the studies on the preparation of the comprehensive and qualified sports potential maps by disseminating.
- To determine the pilot regions by considering geographical factors, facility infrastructures, sports culture and demands of the public in the determination of the primary sports branches.
- To carry out the necessary studies for the determination of the sport participation and talents for the children of citizens living abroad.
- To develop mobile talent scanning laboratories.
- To make the talent scans in educational institutions by developing them, to repeat them every year periodically and to provide the active participation of the trainers in this period.
- To support the individual development of the talented athletes by reorganizing the sports activities in educational institutions
  - To continue the in-service educations of trainers and experts who will work on the talent selection by disseminating them.
  - Selected to be elite athletes as a result of talent scanning, to provide the appropriate conditions for the solution of the psychological problems of athletes who cannot achieve the planned development due to a disability or different reasons.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Media Institutions, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Training athletes with a high performance.**

#### **Targets**

- By considering geographical properties and needs, to extend the facilities of camp educational centres that high level athletes benefit from to a country-wide level.

- To develop equipment aimed at meeting the needs of athletes in camp training centres, such as performance, psycho-social, health, biomechanical, sports medicine, anthropometric, nutrition, physiotherapy and etc.
- To increase and continue the applications aimed at meeting the needs of high performance athletes and trainers such as financial support, material, accommodation, transportation, nutrition and etc.
- To develop systems that talented athletes will be able to carry out their educational and sports studies together.
- To take measures facilitating the entry of successful athletes into higher education.
- By applying additional lecture and study programmes for the students whose education fail due to camps or competitions, to reduce the concern of their families on their education.
- To identify, train and support of trainers who will be able to train elite athletes and who will participate in international competitions, will have important roles on bringing successful results to our country by planning for these athletes to reach their highest performance levels in competition periods.
- To educate talented athletes who can select elite athletics supported by the scholarship.
- Athlete Camp Education centres for talented athletes to prepare for elite athletics, to organize the physical conditions of these centres according to the international standards.
- To develop a programme for the talented athletes selected for the national team and accommodated in camp education centres to be taken under social security and to provide financial opportunities throughout their school and athletic lives.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **4. Awarding success and enhancing incentive programmes.**

#### **Targets**

- To provide support for the elite athletes to achieve success in international competitions. (Such as trainer, dietician, conditioner, masseur, sports doctor, sports psychologists and etc).
- To provide financial opportunities, material, facility and scientific support opportunities to the athletes in basic preparation periods.
- To provide financial support and facility opportunities to sports federations for Olympics and high level organizations.
- To give incentive awards to athletes, trainers and sports clubs those are successful in national and international areas, to develop and promote the projects for the announcement of the sample success stories to society.
- To provide sponsor support to successful athletes, trainers, federations and clubs and to develop and promote the projects for all the public institutions and organizations to be sponsors.
- To ease the employment of elite athletes of whom athletics have ended in sports areas.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, Local Authorities, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

#### **5. 4. SPORTS LAW**

Sports as a social activity area are included in the area of legal regulation. Therefore, law regulates the sports which are a social event and relationships originating from sports.

The positive and negative effects of sports on societies and economic values it has achieved and institutions, rules and disagreements it has formed in both public and private law brings out sports as a new legal discipline.

Article 59 of the Constitution states that “The State takes measures to improve the physical and mental health of Turkish citizens at every age and promotes the extension of sports to the masses.

The state protects successful athletes.

Only compulsory arbitration can be implemented against the decrees on the management and discipline of sports activities of sports federations. The decision of the arbitration board is unquestionable; it is not possible to resort to any jurisdiction against these decisions”.

According to the provisions of the Constitution mentioned above, resorting to general judicial organs against the decisions on the management and discipline of sports activities of sports federations, and an arbitration procedure according to the structure of sports has been made.

It is important to develop sports law which has become an important discipline with its theoretical approaches, national and international organizations, legislation and judicial decrees and to increase its efficiency.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Protecting athletes' rights.**

#### **Targets**

- To activate the rule of athletes being considered to be on the job/on leave due to the participation of the athletes, sports trainers and managers in sports competitions.
- To develop applications for the compensation of the physical injuries that athletes face when attending sports activities.
- To have recommendations for the improvement of the applications in the social security operations about athletes.
- To work on the insurance durations of amateur athletes.
- To work towards giving additional points to successful athletes who want to enter the programmes other than the physical training of universities and academies giving sports education.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **2. Preventing violence and disorder in sports.**

#### **Targets**

- For the purpose of preventing violence in sports, to make educational studies directed to extend the ethical values of sports to all sections of society.
- To prevent the entry of people who do not have tickets into sports areas by arranging the rules and procedures regarding ticket sales, to take measures to prevent the ticket sales below or above its value.
- To start the electronic ticket application in the entrance of sports areas and extend it.

## **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, Supreme Council of Radio and Television, Media Institutions, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 5. DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE AND SPORTS**

Disability is the situation of limitation of or failure to perform roles which are expected from the individual according to the age, gender, social, occupational and cultural situations due to a deficiency, inability or defect originating from anatomical, physiological, mental or psychological reasons in terms of health.

From this point of view, sports is one of the most effective means to enable disadvantaged people to take their places in society, to socialize and integrate into the society and to improve the quality of life.

It is important to reduce problems that disadvantaged people directly face, to develop educational and training opportunities, to increase vocational studies and employment rates which can be carried out within the scope of vocational rehabilitation and to increase the rate of participation in arts, sports and recreational activities.

It is necessary to continue sports and rehabilitation for disadvantaged people in cooperation among the institutions within the scope of studies conducted to help people having physical, emotional, mental or spiritual disorders or deficiencies from birth or as a result of disease or accidents in order to fulfil behaviours required due to their ages, genders and educational levels and vocational and social statuses as efficiently as possible and acquire new skills.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Accommodating sports facilities for the access of disadvantaged people.**

#### **Targets**

- To make all the facilities suitable for different disability groups and to make sure they are accessible, extendable and fulfilling of the needs without discrimination of the athlete and audience.
- To continue and increase positive discrimination towards disadvantaged people who want to do sports.
- To increase the number of the private facilities intended for the performance of disadvantaged athletes.

- To take measures for sports facilities servicing disadvantaged children and young people in educational institutions.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of National Education, Local Authorities, The Council of Higher Education, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **2. Conducting studies in order to increase the athletic performance of disadvantaged people.**

#### **Targets**

- To continue and increase work for directing of the disadvantaged athletes to the sports branches appropriate to the disability level.
  - For the purpose of increasing the number of disadvantaged athletes, to promote sports clubs for opening sports branches.
  - To provide support for disadvantaged athletes from people who have different disabilities or no disability as a guide, companion and etc.
  - To extend the local leagues in disadvantaged sports.
  - To increase and develop accommodation opportunities for disadvantaged athletes in camp or competition periods according to their disability levels.
  - To provide arrangements for disadvantaged people to move and access services when the sports facilities are constructed and during the building of the established facilities.
  - To provide training of trainer and expert staff adequately qualified in terms of athletic performance of disadvantaged athletes for providing progress.
  - To form standard scanning models of disadvantaged athletes for talent selections.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, Local Authorities, the Council of Higher Education, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Carrying out activities for disadvantaged people in educational institutions.**

#### **Targets**

- To work towards increasing the number of the sports departments for disadvantaged people in the departments of universities giving physical training and sports education.
- To take necessary measures for the participation of disadvantaged people in sports activities in educational institutions.
- To inform the families of disadvantaged people about the acquisitions they can have by doing sports, to create necessary educational activities for the disadvantaged people on sports.
- To continue and increase the integration of disadvantaged athletes and non-disadvantaged athletes together.
- To prepare public service announcements for the purpose of directing disadvantaged people to sports and to provide the announcement of the sports successes through the media.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of National Education, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Media Institutions, Sports Federations, Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **4. Rehabilitation of disadvantaged people through sports.**

### **Targets**

- To take necessary measures for disadvantaged students to participate in the sports activities appropriate for their disabilities.
- To work on increasing the hours and numbers of special educational lessons in the departments of the universities giving physical training and sports education.
- To take measures for increasing the course hours of physical trainings in special education schools.
- To provide support about sports equipment to the special education schools.
- To work on the development of sports activities among special educational institutions.
- To take measures for disadvantaged people and their families to perform the sports aimed at recreation together.
- To work on determining the physical compliance of the disadvantaged people to their sports branches.

- To prepare sports and recreational organizations with athletes who have international and national achievements, together with disadvantaged children and disadvantaged athletes.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations, Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 6. ATHLETES HEALTH**

Sports have an important role in raising healthy individuals. However, sports activities performed without having necessary check-ups can cause harm to health. Therefore, it is necessary to go through an examination before doing sports and to provide the safe participation of athletes in sports.

Preventing injuries which may arise during the exercises or competitions and applying an accurate treatment in a short time provides the continuity of performances or successes gained after a long-term of work.

It is necessary to make periodical athlete's health evaluations in order to prevent sudden deaths in sports and to determine sports injuries on time.

### **POLICIES**

#### **1. Providing participation of athletes in the sports in a healthy condition.**

##### **Targets**

- To work for increasing the standards of health evaluations before doing sports.
- To provide the sharing information of health evaluations before participating in sports.
- To provide family doctors for informing about the athlete's examinations and athlete's health.
- To follow the performance and evaluation of highly gifted athletes.

##### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

#### **2. Preventing sports injuries and increasing necessary measures in treatment.**

##### **Targets**



- To be able to prevent sports injuries, to continue these activities by increasing training activities on preventive exercise programmes for the branches of sports specifically.
- To provide first aid and take the necessary measures to take them to a health institution as soon as possible in the case of the injured athletes in sports areas.
- To make the necessary arrangements in order to increase the activity of sports board of the sports federations.
- To take the necessary measures in order to benefit from expert teams during the treatment of sports injuries and return to sports.
- To work for spending more time on the subjects of sports injuries and mutilation in the health lessons in educational institutions.
- To make the necessary arrangements to comply with the international standards of the public sports facilities grounds and training grounds serving the performance athletes.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Athlete nutrition and expanding the fight against doping.**

#### **Targets**

- To evaluate the nutritional state of athletes privately, to provide the application of the private programmes which will be developed in the company of the sports dietician.
- To continue and expand the educational studies in order to prevent the misuse of supportive products by sports individuals, children and young athletes for health.
- By expanding the educational work in the fight against doping, to continue these studies and to provide information to society about the damages of doping by means of the media.
- To inform athletes about ergogenic aid and to provide support on the scientific studies in this area.
- To take anti-doping measures compatible and in coordination with national and international sports institutions.

- To establish laboratories to fight against doping and doping control accredited by national and international institutions.
- To inform all athletes about the negative effects of doping on human health and to arrange educational activities on the struggle against doping.
- To apply deterrent penal sanctions for preventing the improper personal benefit and competition.
- To inform the public about banned medicines and other related matters regularly.
- To arrange educational activities for raising awareness within the struggle against doping.
- To create and apply projects about the struggle against doping.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, Media Institutions, Sports Federations, Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **5. 7. INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THE OLYMPICS**

The Olympic Games, world championships in Olympic and Paralympic sports branches and other international sports events have social, cultural, environmental, economic and political dimensions.

International sports organizations bring a surplus value to the countries by means of increased TV broadcasting rights and marketing and sponsorship strategies which have been developed.

Hosting these organizations provides benefits beyond financial income to those countries. It makes a great contribution to the country's sports, athletes and youth, infrastructure of sports facilities, the general infrastructure of the city apart from sports, country's economy, export, and foreign investment in the country and image and prestige of the country in the world.

In the selection of the city which will host the Olympics; criteria such as project feasibility and sufficiency, logistical location of the elements in the project, project financing, social and cultural dimensions of the project, the environmental dimension, telecommunication infrastructure of the city and country, geographical location, the date and

weather conditions that games coincide with, accommodation opportunities, security plan, health plan, transportation plans, rate of public support, capacity and experience of the country in international sports and other organizations, sports tradition, the size of governmental support etc. are taken into consideration.

In terms of such criteria, Istanbul presents unique opportunities and its deficiencies are being eliminated rapidly.

The historical and cultural wealth of Istanbul, which was the capital of three empires, where people from diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds live in harmony and which has had a metropolitan characteristic for centuries is unquestionably at the highest level when compared with other candidate cities. The city, where cultures and civilizations have come together, is the only city which is geographically located on two continents and which has become a “bridge” between Asia and Europe and the East and the West.

With its dynamic population, the reason for Turkey’s being a candidate to host the Olympics is not only financial and economic gain which will be provided by Olympics, but also to raise athletic generations.

Neither Olympic Games have ever been organized in the region Turkey is represented, nor have any of the Muslim societies organized the games until now. The only candidate city which gives a chance to organize the Olympic Games which is a philosophy and a lifestyle aiming at world youth’s education, development, friendship, fellowship, mutual understanding and solidarity and finally peace by means of sports without making discrimination of religion, language, race or gender, in a Muslim society is Istanbul.

In line with the investments made and organizational power, between 2002-2012 Turkey hosted a total of 251 international organizations which are the biggest organizations of world sports in the recent years such as 2005 Istanbul UEFA Champions League Final, 2005 Izmir World Inter-University Summer Games (Universiade), 2007 Trabzon Black Sea Games, 2011 World Basketball Championships, 2011 Erzurum World Inter-University Winter Games, 2011 Trabzon European Youth Olympic Festival (EYOF), 2011 Istanbul WTA Women Tennis Championships, 2012 Istanbul World Saloon Athletics Championships etc.

Preparations to organize such great sports events will also continue from now on.

## **POLICIES**

### **1. Carrying out work towards candidacy of Istanbul for the Olympic and Paralympic games.**

#### **Targets**

- To continue all international lobby and presentation activities which are formal or informal during the candidacy period of Istanbul to Olympic and Paralympic games.
- To start the campaign for organizing the Olympics in Istanbul and to provide the participation of the whole sports authorities in this period.
- To spread the Olympic spirit among the public through the media.
- To focus on the educational work which emphasizes the importance of the Istanbul Olympic and Paralympic games besides the Olympic philosophy in educational and training institutions.
- To work on the infrastructure requirements which are necessary for the organization of the Olympic and Paralympic games in Istanbul.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Education, Istanbul Governorship, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, the Council of Higher Education, Universities, Media Institutions, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

## **2. Continuing work to arrange international sports events country-wide.**

### **Targets**

- To establish coordination between the institutions and organizations related to sports before becoming candidate for international sports organizations and to develop applications for making these organizations with minimum cost.
- To continue work to host international sports events in the provinces which have appropriate infrastructure.
- To provide the organization of international events in different sports branches in our country.
- To develop projects for the use of the sports facilities constructed for the arranging of the international events after the organizations, as well.

### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, Local Authorities, Sports Federations and Non-Governmental Organizations.

### **3. Establishing a structure which will help athletes to achieve the highest performance and success in the Olympics and international sports events.**

#### **Targets**

- To train athletes in all branches in the Olympics and international sports events instead of concentrating on a specific branch.
- To transform the preparatory work for the Olympics and international sports events to a continuous period without limiting to a specific period.
- To establish Olympic preparation centres and high performance laboratories which will give training and scientific support to be prepared with modern and developed opportunities as in the countries developed in sports.
- To form the technical and administrative team who will work in Olympic preparation centres among experienced and educated people.
- To arrange cultural and social activities besides the trainings in Olympic preparation camps.
- To provide the participation of the athletes who have been selected to the Olympics' team in individual sports with their club trainer, especially in the preparatory camps and competitions.
- To provide psychological and social support to athletes in Olympic preparation camps and competitions.

#### **Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, Turkish National Olympic Committee, Turkish National Paralympics Committee and Sports Federations.

### **4. Establishing a volunteering system in sports.**

#### **Targets**

- To provide the expansion of projects about the volunteering system and to establish voluntary teams among young people.
- To include the managers and elder athletes in the volunteering system.
- To give volunteering education about sports events and to provide the information related to the volunteers attending these educations, and to record the information in youth camps.
- To create a database about the volunteers who will work for the sports events.

- To make sure the citizens inside volunteering system benefit primarily from the youth and sports services and activities.

**Stakeholders**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of National Education, The Council of Higher Education, Universities, Local Authorities, Sports Federations, Non-Governmental Organizations.