



International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (RJIF): 5.38
IJPESH 2022; 9(6): 200-208
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www.kheljournal.com
Received: 17-09-2022
Accepted: 24-10-2022

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The outlook of boxing, football and wrestling branches in school sports activities

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/kheljournal.2022.v9.i6c.2700>

Abstract

The purpose of this research to put forward an outlook for implementation of boxing, football and wrestling that are included in school sports activities in Turkey. For this purpose, a case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. In order to reach the research findings, detailed literature research was carried out and attention was paid to the requirement that the data be meaningful within itself in the data collection and analysis processes. Based on the results of the research, it was determined that, in the legal regulations created within the scope of school sports activities and according to the grades and ages in the education system, there was a restriction between the years 1923-2013 about the implementation of the branches of boxing, football and wrestling among the school sports activities that students (game nests/elementary and middle school, littles and stars) could participate in. This restriction on school sports activities such as boxing, football and wrestling branches, which enable children to realize themselves and to spend their leisure time effectively, as these are among the general and specific goals of education, is seen as a very important deficiency in terms of the Turkish education system and Turkish sports.

Keywords: School sports, boxing, football, wrestling

1. Introduction

Schools are one of the important places where students can perform physical education and sports activities regularly. While students find an opportunity to realize themselves by participating in school sports within the scope of extracurricular sports activities organized outside the curriculum and considered as optional sports games besides physical education lessons in schools, it is also seen as an important source of motivation for students to racket [1]. School sports activities, which are considered as extracurricular activities, are important since they contribute not only to the physical but also social and emotional development of students [2, 3, 4]. These activities also help students to gain a habit of lifelong learning and doing sports [5, 6].

School sports, besides containing all the aims of physical education that are desired to be achieved with general and special education, provide students with both the competitive experience and the educational dimension of physical education at the same time. While the students experience the development of team spirit and sportsmanship within the scope of school sports activities, they also go through the development of personality and self-confidence. In addition, it is observed that the academic achievement levels, school attendance habits and disciplines of students participating in school sports activities are better than those who do not participate in [1].

When school sports activities were evaluated in terms of students' physiological and psychological development, it was seen that the aerobic capacity of the students increased, their cardiovascular and immune systems developed, positive changes occurred in their body composition, and their endurance and flexibility levels improved [7]. It is known that thanks to these physiological changes that occur in students by means of school sports activities, the academic success and behavioral development of students are also positively affected [8]. Thus, besides physiological, students have the chance to increase and protect their emotional and cognitive development as well.

Restrictions about school sports reduce the participation rate of students in such activities, despite all these important contributions of them. In addition, the inadequacy of the teacher and the lack of facilities, materials and time is seen as other factors that prevent school sports from becoming prevalent. All these obstacles have a parallel relationship with the value the society attaches to physical education activities and school sports. Another issue that prevented participation in school sports activities was the legal legislation regarding school sports activities. In this process, which started with the *School Sports Clubs Instruction* published in 1939 which was the first holistic legislation on school sports activities in Turkey and continued until the *School Sports Activities Instruction* which was published by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2019, 24 different regulations were created and it was determined in which branches students can participate in school sports activities. It is seen in these legislative changes that the administrators of the period categorized the students according to different criteria and determined the branches they can participate in, and especially in the implementations before 1939, the participation of students in the organizations within the scope of school sports was restricted.

In this study, which sports branches the students participate in and what kind of restrictions are implemented on which branch will be evaluated within school sports activities in Turkey, based on the literature. Thus, the temporal and executive change that school sports activities in the Turkish education system went through will be revealed, and school sports activities will be examined in detail in terms of Turkish education history.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was carried out on the basis of case study which is one of the qualitative research methods. The case study makes a holistic description and analysis of events that are limited to a specific time and place by means of the inductive method, from a historical perspective ^[9]. Case study is a methodological approach where a system is examined in depth using multiple data collection to collect systematic information about how that system works and performs ^[10].

In order to reach the research findings, detailed literature research was conducted. In this context, the Presidency State Archive, the Library of the Board of Education and Discipline, the periodicals and university libraries in the Presidency of the National Library were scanned. The data obtained with the categories and codes formed through the findings were classified within themselves. In the data collection and analysis processes, attention was paid to whether the data were meaningful in itself. In this direction, the consistency between the purpose of the study, data collection tool and data analysis were constantly taken into consideration. In addition, content analysis was made according to the data obtained in the study.

3. Results & Discussion

With the proclamation of the republic in Turkey, as in all areas, there were several movements of innovation in the field of education and some laws and regulations has been prepared in the National Education System structure to regulate the participation of students of School Sports Activities. The laws and regulations prepared for this purpose are given in Table 1.

Table 1: List of legislation regulating the activities of school sports in Turkey

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Date and Number of Decision	Relevant Department	Published in	Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication
1	School Sports Clubs Instruction ^[11] .		Deputy Minister of Education	Journal of Tebliğler	February 20, 1939 Issue: 6, Pages 22-23
2	School Sports Clubs Budget ^[12] .	April 01, 1939 Decision No. 20/255	Physical Education and Scouting Directorate	Journal of Tebliğler	April 10, 1939 Issue 13, Page 63
3	School Sports Clubs New Academic Year Studies ^[13] .	November 09, 1942 Decision No. 2071-2-737	Physical Training and Scouting Management	Journal of Tebliğler	November 09, 1942 Volume 5, Issue 197, Page 60
4	Some Important Points to Consider in Girls-Boys Sports Clubs and Game Nests ^[14] .	November 14, 1947 Decision No. 2071-8 / 573	Physical Training and Scouting Management	Journal of Tebliğler	December 08, 1947 Volume 10, Issue 463, Page 213
5	School Sports Clubs Regulation ^[15] .	July 23, 1948 Decision No. 190	Turkish Education Board	Journal of Tebliğler	August 09, 1948 Volume 11, Issue 498, Pages 41-42 August 16, 1948 Volume 11, Issue 499, Pages 45-46
6	Amendment to Articles 14,17, 18, 21, 30, 34 and 35 in the School Sports Clubs Regulation ^[16] .	July 12, 1954 Decision No. 154	Turkish Education Board	Journal of Tebliğler	July 19, 1954 Volume 17, Issue 808, Page 85
7	Abolition of the Clause "d" of the Article 18 in the School Sports Clubs Regulation ^[17] .	August 25, 1954 Decision No. 172	Turkish Education Board	Journal of Tebliğler	August 30, 1954 Volume 17, Issue 814, Page 105
8	School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Regulation ^[17] .	05 October 1959 Decision No. 262	Turkish Education Board	Journal of Tebliğler	August 30, 1954 Volume 17, Issue 814, Page 105
9	School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Regulation ^[18] .	04 July 1962 Decision No. 184	Turkish Education Board	Journal of Tebliğler	August 06, 1962 Volume 25, Issue 1215, Pages 170-174
10	Amendment of the Clause "a" of the	November 28,	Turkish Education Board	Journal of	December 31, 1962

	Article 46 in the School Sports Clubs Regulation ^[19] .	1962 Number of Decisions 277		Tebliğler	Volume 25, Issue 1236, Page 315
11	Amendment of the Article 30 of the School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Regulation ^[20] .	March 18, 1969 Number of Decisions 131	Turkish Education Office	Journal of Tebliğler	April 7, 1969 Volume 32, Issue 1549, Page 107
12	School Sports Branches Regulation ^[21] .		Ministry of Youth and Sports General Directorate of In-School Physical Education and Sports	Official Gazette	December 02, 1971 Issue 14030, Pages 2-8
13	Regulation on Changing and Making Additions to Some Articles of School Sports Branches Regulation ^[22] .		Ministry of Youth and Sports	Official Gazette	November 03, 1973 Issue 14701, Pages 16-17
15	School Sports Branches Regulation ^[23] .		Ministry of National Education	Official Gazette	November 09, 1981 Issue 17509, Pages 3-18
16	School Sports Branches Regulation ^[24] .		Ministry of National Education	Official Gazette	April 1, 1991 Issue 20832, Pages 2-16
17	Regulation on the Amendment of Some Articles of the School Sports Branches Regulation ^[25] .		Ministry of National Education	Official Gazette	May 2, 1997 Issue 22977, Page 23
18	Decision of the Autonomy of Turkey School Sports Federation ^[26] .		Ministry of State and Deputy Prime Minister	Official Gazette	September 21, 2006 Issue 26296
19	Memorandum of Turkey School Sports Federation ^[27] .		Head Council of Turkey School Sports Federation	Official Gazette	July 10, 2007 Issue 26578
20	Memorandum on the Amendment of Memorandum of Turkey School Sports Federation ^[28] .		Head Council of Turkey School Sports Federation	Official Gazette	May 31, 2011 Issue 27950
21	School Sports Activities Regulation ^[29] .		General Directorate of Sports	Official Gazette	November 05, 2013 Issue 28812
22	Memorandum of Turkey School Sports Federation ^[30] .		Head Council of Turkey School Sports Federation	Official Gazette	October 01, 2014 Issue 29136
23	Memorandum on the Amendment of Memorandum of Turkey School Sports Federation ^[31] .		Head Council of Turkey School Sports Federation	Official Gazette	October 25, 2018 Issue 30576
24	School Sports Activities Regulation ^[31] .		Ministry of Youth and Sports	Official Gazette	October 25, 2018 Issue 30576

With these prepared laws and regulations, it is aimed to organize the activities to be carried out within the scope of school sports activities in Turkey in a certain order. It has been observed that new situations, requests and needs that emerged during the preparation of these laws and regulations

were taken into account. However, within this planning, it is noteworthy that there are some different applications for Football, Wrestling and Boxing branches. For this reason, the reasons for this distinction were investigated by examining the regulations related to the aforementioned branches.

Table 2: School sports activities according to the school sports clubs regulation published in 1939

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Clubs Instruction ^[11] .	Journal of Tebliğler February 20, 1939 Issue: 6, Pages 22-23	Compulsory	Athletics, Handball, Volleyball, Basketball, Swimming, Hiking, Scouting, Mountaineering and Skiing
			Noncompulsory (Optional)	Football, Wrestling, Boxing, Cycling, Motorcycle, Tennis, Fencing, Sailing and Rowing, Artistic Gymnastics (Parallel and Horizontal Bar etc.)

When Table 2 is examined, it is seen that school sports activities are classified as compulsory and noncompulsory branches, and boxing, football and wrestling are among the

optional sports branches according to the School Sports Clubs Instruction published in 1939.

Table 3: School sports activities according to the school sports clubs regulation published in 1948

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Clubs Instruction ^[15, 32] .	Journal of Tebliğler August 09, 1948 Volume 11, Issue 498, Pages 41-42 August 16, 1948 Volume 11, Issue 499, Pages 45-46	School Sports Clubs	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national folk dances, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Trips and Travels, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Football, Wrestling, Boxing, Fencing, Cycling (Skiing and Water Sports etc. in suitable climates) c) Female students participate in sports activities

				among themselves (except football, boxing and wrestling).
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When Table 3 is examined, in the School Sports Clubs Regulation published in 1948, it is seen that school sports activities are considered under three sections, and boxing,

football and wrestling branches appear in all school activities that are included within the scope of school sports clubs.

Table 4: School sports activities according to the school sports clubs and game nests regulation published in 1959

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Instruction ^[33] .	Journal of Tebliğler October 26, 1959 Volume 22, Issue 1080, Pages 165-167	School Sports Clubs and Game Nests	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Trips and Travels, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Football, Wrestling, Boxing, Fencing, Cycling, Ping-Pong (Skiing and Water Sports etc. in suitable climates) c) Female students participate in sports suitable for their frames among themselves

When Table 4 is examined, in the School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Regulation published in 1959, it is seen that school sports activities are considered under three sections,

and boxing, football and wrestling branches appear in all school activities that are included within the scope of either school sports clubs or game nests.

Table 5: School sports activities according to the school sports clubs and game nests regulation published in 1962

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Instruction ^[18] .	Journal of Tebliğler August 06, 1962 Volume 25, Issue 1215, Pages 170-174	School Sports Clubs	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Football, Wrestling, Boxing, Fencing, Cycling, Ping-Pong, Shooting and Archery (skiing and water sports in suitable climates, etc.) c) Travel and Camps
			Game Nests	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Fencing, Cycling, Ping-Pong, Shooting and Archery (skiing and water sports in suitable climates, etc.) c) Game nests students do not participate in Football, Boxing and Wrestling activities. However, students who completed the age of 15, developed physically and received a "capable of doing wrestling" report from the school doctor may be allowed to do wrestling.

When Table 5 is examined, it is seen that school sports activities are considered in two different categories as school sports clubs and game nests in the School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Regulation published in 1962. While boxing, football and wrestling branches are allowed to be performed among the students within the school sports clubs, these

branches are not allowed among the students of the game nest, according to the mentioned regulation. In the wrestling branch, it was decided that game nests students could participate in wrestling activities, provided that they have a report from doctor.

Table 6: School sports activities according to the school sports branches regulation published in 1971

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Branches Regulations ^[21] .	Official Gazette December 02, 1971 Issue 14030, Page 2-8	Littles (10-12)	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Volleyball, Basketball, Dodge Ball, Table Tennis, Wrestling (practice), Water Sports, Skiing and Gymnastics, c) Sports competitions, study tours and camps.
			Stars (13-15)	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics

				and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Fencing, Cycling, Table Tennis, Shooting and Archery, Water Sports, Mountaineering, Skiing, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Football (according to special instruction), c) Sports competitions, study tours and camps.
			Youngs (16-19)	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Fencing, Cycling, Table Tennis, Shooting and Archery, Water Sports, Mountaineering, Skiing, Gymnastics, Boxing, Wrestling, Football, Judo, Tennis, Weightlifting, Riding, c) Sports competitions, study tours and camps.
			Bigs	a) Entertaining game and gymnastics competitions, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics and sports show with and without music, b) Athletics, Volleyball, Handball, Fencing, Cycling, Table Tennis, Shooting and Archery, Water Sports and Swimming, Mountaineering, Skiing, Gymnastics, Boxing, Wrestling, Football, Judo, Tennis, Weightlifting, Riding, c) Sports competitions, study tours and camps.

When Table 6 is examined, it is seen that school sports activities are evaluated in four categories in the Regulation on School Sports Branches published in 1971. In the regulation, it was decided that boxing, football and wrestling branches from school sports activities are not allowed in the little's

category, while wrestling and football branches can be performed with special instructions in the stars category, and boxing, football and wrestling branches can be performed in the young's and big's categories.

Table 7: School Sports Activities According to the School Sports Branches Regulation Published in 1979

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Branches Regulations ^[22] .	Official Gazette August 10, 1979 Issue 16723, Page 4-21	Little's	a) Sports competitions: Athletics, Basketball, Gymnastics, Skiing, Table Tennis, Handball, Volleyball, Sailing (optimist), Swimming, Wrestling (according to special instructions), b) Sports exercises, study tours and sports development camps in branches other than those written above. c) Entertaining games, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics shows with and without music.
			Stars	a) Sports competitions: Athletics, Shooting, Cycling, Gymnastics, Mountaineering, Fencing, Football (according to special instructions), Wrestling (according to special instructions), Judo, Skiing, Table Tennis, Archery, Handball, Tennis, Volleyball, Sailing, Swimming, b) Sports exercises, study tours and sports development camps in branches other than those written above, c) Entertaining games, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics shows with and without music.
			Young's	a) Sports competitions: Athletics, Shooting, Basketball, Riding, Cycling, Gymnastics, Mountaineering, Fencing, Football, Boxing, Wrestling, Weightlifting, Handball, Judo, Skiing, Table Tennis, Archery, Tennis, Volleyball, Sailing, Swimming and Water Polo, b) Sports exercises, study tours and sports development camps in branches other than those written above, c) Entertaining games, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics shows with and without music.
			Bigs	Activities in the category of young's.

When Table 7 is examined, it is seen that school sports activities are considered in four categories in the School Sport Branches Regulation published in 1979 and that the wrestling branch in little category can be performed only with special instructions, the football and wrestling branch from the school

sports activities under the category of stars should be performed with special instructions, and under the category of young and big, the boxing, football and wrestling branches within the scope of school sports activities are allowed to be performed.

Table 8: School Sports Activities According to the School Sports Branches Regulation Published in 1981

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Branches Regulations ^[23] .	Official Gazette November 09, 1981 Issue 17509, Page 3-18	Littles	a) Athletics, Basketball, Gymnastics, Skiing, Table Tennis, Handball, Volleyball, Sailing (optimist), Swimming, b) Sports exercises, study tours and sports development camps in branches other than those written above, c) Entertaining games, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics shows with and without music.
			Stars	a) Athletics, Shooting, Cycling, Gymnastics, Mountaineering, Fencing, Football (according to special instructions), Judo, Skiing, Table Tennis, Archery, Handball, Tennis, Volleyball, Sailing, Swimming, b) Sports exercises, study tours and sports development camps in branches other than those written above, c) Entertaining games, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics shows with and without music.
			Youngs	a) Athletics, Shooting, Basketball, Riding, Cycling, Gymnastics, Mountaineering, Fencing, Boxing, Football, Wrestling, Weightlifting, Handball, Judo, Skiing, Table Tennis, Archery, Tennis, Volleyball, Sailing, Swimming and Water Polo, b) Sports exercises, study tours and sports development camps in branches other than those written above, c) Entertaining games, national and local folk dances and games, gymnastics shows with and without music.
			Bigs	Activities in the category of youngs.

When Table 8 is examined, in the School Sport Branches Regulation published in 1981, it is seen that school sports activities are considered in four categories and it was decided that boxing, football and wrestling branches are not allowed

in the school sports activities of little category, the football branch in the stars category is only allowed with special instructions, boxing, football and wrestling branches can only be performed in the category of young and big.

Table 9: School sports activities according to the school sports branches regulation published in 1991

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities	
1	School Sports Branches Regulations ^[24] .	Official Gazette April 01, 1991 Issue 20832, Page 2-16	Littles	Athletics, basketball, gymnastics, handball, skiing, table tennis, volleyball, sailing (optimist), swimming,
			Stars	Athletics, shooting, cycling, gymnastics, mountaineering, fencing, football (according to special instructions), wrestling, handball, judo, skiing, table tennis, archery, tennis, volleyball, sailing, swimming,
			Youngs	Competitions are held in bigs.

When Table 9 is examined, in the School Sports Branches Regulation published in 1991, it is seen that school sports activities are considered in three categories, and that boxing, football and wrestling branches are not allowed in the little

category, and wrestling and football branches are only allowed to be performed within the scope of school sports activities with special instructions in the stars and young category.

Table 10: School sports activities according to the school sports activities regulation published in 2013

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities
1	School Sports Activities Regulation ^[29] .	Official Gazette November 05, 2013 Issue 28812	Inter-Schools Sports Competitions and Physical Activities/Games are held based on General Directorate Legislation, International Game Rules, Relevant Legislation and Instructions of Sports Federations and ISF.

When Table 10 is examined, it is seen that in the School Sports Activities Regulation published in 2013, school sports activities are planned based on the legislations and

instructions of the General Directorate of Sports, Sports Federations and International Sports Federations.

Table 11: School sports activities according to the school sports activities regulation published in 2019

No	Name of Law/Regulation	Medium/Date/Issue/Volume/Page of Publication	Sports Branches to be Implemented within the Scope of School Sports Activities
1	School Sports Activities Regulation [34]	Official Gazette November 02, 2019 Issue 30936	Inter-Schools Sports Competitions and Physical Activities/Games are held based on General Directorate Legislation, International Game Rules, Relevant Legislation and Instructions of Sports Federations and ISF.

When Table 11 is examined, it is seen that in the School Sports Activities Regulation published in 2019, school sports activities are planned based on the legislations and instructions of the General Directorate of Sports, Sports Federations and International Sports Federations. For this purpose, a school sports portal was created under the General Directorate of Sports that allows both school administrators and students to access the legislation and details regulating the participation in school sports activities [35].

With the regulations made between 1939-2019, students were classified according to their grade or age, and within this structure, it was determined which school sports activities students could participate in. Within this structure, it is seen that there are particular implementations especially in boxing, football and wrestling branches. In addition, as a result of the research, it was determined that there were different implementations for these three branches before 1939, as well. We see that these three branches are restricted especially in the school sports activities of primary and secondary school students, which are included within the scope of game nests. Boxing, football and wrestling branches were banned in game nests with the decision taken by Turkish Education Board with the decision number 303 and dated 08 December 1960 and published in the Journal of Tebliğler on 09 January 1961. The details of the decision include the following statement:

"The proposal letters of the Directorate of Physical Education and Scouting dated 15 November 1960 and numbered 39811-211 for the addition to the end of clause (b) of Article 21 of the mentioned regulation in order to make a distinction between the general activities of the sports clubs and game nests, which are written in the 21st article of the School Sports Clubs and Game Nests Regulation, which was accepted with the decision of our department dated 5.10.1959 and numbered 262 and published in the 1080th issue of the Journal of Tebliğler dated 26 October 1969, and to exclude sports branches such as football, wrestling and boxing from the activity programs of the game nests were examined and found appropriate and it was decided to present the situation for the approval of the High Office of Ministry.

Article 21.

Addition to the end of clause b):

All activities except football, wrestling and boxing can be held in game nests." [36].

As it is understood from the relevant decision, it was decided that the branches of boxing, football and wrestling were not considered suitable for the frame of middle school students and therefore, it was not appropriate to perform these branches within the scope of school sports activities of the students in this group. It was observed that a similar attitude was adopted in the High Schools Wrestling Championship in 1935 as well. It was planned to hold an inter-high school wrestling championship in Istanbul between 19-25 April 1935 under the auspices of the Wrestling Federation [37]. After this planned organization was heard, the Deputy Minister of Education started an investigation on the subject by appointing an inspector. In the report given by the Inspectors of the Deputy Minister of Education about the regulation of the mentioned organization includes the following statements

[38]:

"To the High Office of the Ministry of Education

Since wrestling is not among the sports games included in the curriculum of our high schools, these lines of the newspaper attracted attention and therewith, directors of Galatasaray and Istanbul High School were interviewed. The director of Galatasaray High School said that wrestling has been practiced for a long time and that such a competition has been attempted recently. The director of the Istanbul High School stated that a letter containing an invitation was received from Galatasaray High School and this was referred to the teacher of physical training, but the school did not officially participate in this sport. Since he was in Ankara, the director of Haydarpaşa High School could not be contacted about this issue.

Due to the absence of wrestling in the body training lesson of the curriculum, and the fact that wrestling was banned in schools such as boxing, it could not be understood for what purpose and on what basis Galatasaray High School attempted to organize the championship competition among schools. Although it is known that wrestling is practiced as epee and sword drills in military schools, it may be thought to include these kinds of sports in these institutions as it will strengthen the dueling ability, but it is thought that it is not right to include sports such as wrestling and boxing in Education Institutions in terms of social and physical training. In this regard, Mr. Selim Sirri was also interviewed as the expert of physical training, and his opinions were also in this direction. If the investigations at hand are correct, I wish the high schools that enable the wrestling sport to be performed and attempt to open a wrestling championship competition between schools to be prevented by giving orders by the Ministry, and I submit this work, which is a matter of education to consider, to the attention and appreciation of the Ministry.

Ministry of Education Inspector İ. Alaattin Govsa"

Following the report written by the Ministry of Education Inspector İ. Alaattin Govsa, an expert opinion from the Gazi Education Institute related to the subject requested by the Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Board [39].

As it is understood from the inspector report and the request for expert opinion, the understanding that wrestling and boxing branches should not be done as school sports activities was also present before the publication of School Sports Clubs Instruction 1939 regulating school sports activities. In the report of the Deputy Minister of Education Alaaddin Govsa, the statement that boxing is banned in addition to wrestling "as Required by Custom", shows what kind of an understanding there was in terms of the implementation of wrestling and boxing branches in schools.

4. Conclusions

The organization of school sports activities carried out within the scope of the reform movements made in the education system with the proclamation of the republic was conducted in order to ensure that the participation of students studying at

schools to school sports is realized in order. The Deputy Minister of Education, Turkish Education Board, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Turkey School Sports Federation was involved in the execution of these legal regulations. Studies with regulatory purposes in the organization of school sports activities include detailed legislative arrangements such as how the administrative structuring of school sports activities in schools will be, who are the head of the unit responsible for school sports activities in the public order, which administrative position is responsible for which objective, what is the administrative correspondence protocol required for the realization of the activities, providing materials, equipments and the necessary physical spaces for the realization of the competition and creating a separate budget for school sports activities. In addition, written legislative arrangements such as determining the physical education teachers, trainers, referees and athletes required for the realization of school sports activities in schools, how to make the necessary assignments, creating competition categories especially for students according to their physical characteristics and ages, determining which categories of students can participate in which sports activities, creating competition guidelines, determining the basic rules of within-schools, inter-schools, province-wide and nation-wide competitions, regulating students' relationship with the clubs and determining the disciplinary rules within the scope of school sports activities were also included. When viewed from this point of view, school sports activities were carried out within the framework of a legislation that continues for a long time and constantly updates itself. The regulations prepared have been updated by changing either some articles or the entire of it in line with the emerging needs and demands. While school sports activities were initially categorized using the names of game nests for primary and secondary school grades and school sports clubs for high school and above education levels, gradually began to be categorized as littles, stars, youngs and bigs, in the course of time. It was determined in this classification created that there is a special implementation in the branches of boxing, football and wrestling. On account of the fact that these branches are not suitable for the physical structures of the students, especially for the game nests students (primary school, secondary school) and littles and stars category, it was decided not to be allowed to perform as school sports activities or to be allowed only with a doctor report or a special instruction suitable for that age group. When the legislations for school sports activities are examined, it is seen that the restriction implemented in the boxing, football and wrestling branches continued until the School Sports Activities Regulation published in 2013. The fact that the unsuitability of the physical structures of children is shown as the reason for this restriction shows that they lack scientific basis.

This ban, which had been implemented since the first years of the Republic and continued until 2013, caused that boxing, football and wrestling which are Olympic sports branches could not appear in school sports. Since 2013, having them done in all categories according to grades or age groups, instead of banning the branches of boxing, football and wrestling completely as school sports activities, is very important for the general and specific goals of education and the development of Turkish sports.

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