

MURAT KOÇYİĞİT

Necmettin Erbakan University Tourism Faculty, TURKEY

MUSTAFA YILDIZ

Necmettin Erbakan University Tourism Faculty Department of Recreation Management, TURKEY

THE RECREATION APPLICATIONS IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS: THE MODEL OF ANKARA CITY

Abstract:

In our world which develops in technologic and industrial fields people's; life style, working conditions and time terms have changed. The fast industrialization and immobile life, have brought the important dangers in terms of health and social connection. Dramatically increases have been observed in diseases such as the cardiovascular diseases, stress, tension, fatness. The studies have accelerated in developed nations for removing those factors which threaten the human health in all aspects. For the development of the term Recreation in Turkey, and in order to access to the developed nations in terms of Recreation initially this term must be understood by all the people, teaching its principles and manufacture manners, the classification of kinds must be done. For this job in the fields related with the Recreation sector in Turkey, it seems the Recreation experts are required who are elevated in scientific environments, and can accord to the technologic developments and having enough academic sufficiency. The importance of recreation applications in local administrations have started to be understood newly. In this context the aim of the working, is to examine the recreation applications done by Ankara Municipality of Metropol, by researching the plants and applications methods about the recreation, to create the substructure which would form an example for a study to be example for the recreation applications in other Metropolitan Municipalities. In that study, the Recreation applications reports published by Ankara Metropolitan Municipality web page, have been examined by the content analysis method. From the content analysis method, it has been made firm that Ankara Metropolitan Municipality has got an immense study for increasing the recreation application fields and the recreative activities.

Keywords:

Recreation, Local Administrations, Ankara

JEL Classification: L83, L83, L83

Introduction

Recreation in developed and industrialized society is separated into many specialized fields. Even though the area of interest in recreation are not only exercises and sports, 70% of the activities relatedly are mainly based on exercises and sports. Our people in all age and gender due to free time outside of working hours is imparted to the individual health, social and cultural events brought to the country besides the economic and business efficiency as a key business sector merges.

Recreational activities, while providing personal and social characteristics to the individuals, at the same time physical development, health and leisure that offers the opportunity to evaluate the best way. Fitness and health are very closely linked with each other and discussed like that accordingly. In addition to this, activities based on the sport activities within recreational activities contribute the physical, mental and spiritual health in a very big scale.

Areas of recreation needs can be counted as; tourism industry, public and private sector organizations, municipalities, the armed forces, universities, educational institutions, clubs and federations. Especially in industrialized and developed countries; particularly tourism, industry associations and local governments have broad business areas.

In our country, people, institutions and organizations do not have enough information about leisure time. In our country development of the Recreation concept and in order to catch up with developed countries in terms of Recreation, priorities of this concept, all the scientific understanding by the public as a way to teach the principles and construction, classification of varieties are required. Explaining the importance of creating public recreation areas for recreation is a vital duty of local authorities.

The concept of recreation in a number of recreation area and advanced program are being implemented through the developed countries. The importance of recreation in local government in our country has only recently begun to be grasped.

Recreation

When we look at the definition of the Leisure Time (Recreation) concept; recreation requires voluntary participation as a basic human need and requires optional activity over time (Sullivan, 1991).

Recreations are, freely chosen and provider satisfaction activities (Kelly, 1983). According to Smith recreation, are the activities which person freely choose and do at the request of himself (Smith, 1987).

Corbin (1970) based recreation; re-refresher, re-formatting, re-creating, re-amplification, re-gain with the new spirit of youth and vigor, mental and physical development, evaluation, Though it is new in the field of education, the roots of the human mind, emotions, and social status is seen as deeper in.

Bucher and Bucher (1974) based recreation; according to people's self-identity and she enjoyed the social, cultural and sporting events, joining escape from the boredom of everyday life and social interaction with other people to gain a personality, award carries the essence of nature, but earnings non-profit, by its very nature can not be in antisocial activities.

Apart from these recreation, as a Professional working in the modern and classic sense and the general area of the definitions are made.

Krause (1997) in the classical sense of recreation; are defined compulsory work and after the activities of people renewing, and the rest of the activities as voluntary.

Edginton and Ford (1999) as a field of professional work in the modern sense of recreation; independent from work, which is valuable in itself, meets the needs of many important people, full and happy life tool. In other words, defined as people voluntarily participating in leisure activities and personal job satisfaction.

Karaküçük recreation in general; defined as people, busy work load, routine of life-style or adverse environmental effects endangered or adversely affected to achieve physical and mental health, maintain or resume, in order to get pleasure and enjoyment at the same time, will provide personal satisfaction, and mandatory requirements of work completely independent and unrelated except for the allotted time in leisure, optional and voluntary individual or group activities in his choosing.

Evaluation of spare times, recreation, is done in leisure time. It is not business. There is no profit purposes. Voluntary participation is essential, it is important to one's own desires. Intervener pleasurable, happy, cheer in style. Providing personal and social benefits, social values compatible, an activity that is vitally important.

Too many people music, drama, arts and crafts, physical fitness, water exercise, nature, outdoors, and in the desire to participate in other cultural and social events (Moble, 2006). Nowadays, happy, healthy and modern human, is the human dealing with recreation (Bucher and Bucher, 1974).

Recreation Facilities

Gunter (1987) defines study the specialities of leisure as; separation or break from every day life in a sense, activities that people choose freely, get pleasure or enjoyment of the event occurs, the spontaneity, when the presence of stated.

Inotherwords, an evaluation of free time; experiencing format, way to obtain a rich experience, a special event type a training ground for a social system as a way of emptying of emotions are expressed (Gökmen, 1985).

Of theworking population dueto necessity arising from workthat they have less free time, however, students, pensioners and the unemployed sector of the leisure zone is considered as more(sporbilim.com).

Why the Need for Recreation

The need for recreation is derived from personal and social benefits of recreational activities. Physical, psychological and social benefits has increased the need for recreation. Recreation activities in paralel with social position shows different levels of need.

Personal Aspects: Personal aspects of the need for recreation reasons: Creates physical health development. Saves mental health. Socialize people. Allows the development of personal skills and abilities (Kozak, 2000).

Social Aspects: Social aspects of the need for recreation reasons: Provide social solidarity and integration. Provides an opportunity to create a democratic society (Toskay, 1983).

Recreation Areas of the Local Authorities

The result of urbanization and industrialization with a large population habitat are moving away from ruralareas, unnatural life in urban environments while maintaining physical structures, air pollution, noise, pollution and pollution incidents remain under the influence (Tarım ve Köy İşleri, 1999).

Local authorities of the natural environment to the people of the city that they create recreation areas are areas which offer the best, people prefer in these areas, cleanair, silence, nature's visual appeal and its reasons. Inparticular forest areas, wooded areas, coastal water and beaches; camping areas, climbing, water sports, fishing, swimming, nature study for activities such as heavily used these recreation areas, often economically troubled city people charge recreational activities that may offer to enable some services (Evan, 1999).

Recreation Area Effects on Population Living in the Region

Employment Perspective: With the opening of the fields to use, people living in the region, provide job opportunities as cleaner, caretaker, mechanic, Office assistants, camp guard. Within camping areas, buffet, coffee break, country club, shopping mall and entertainment centers with tender seasonal renting or organization is operated by a separate employment creation (Pak, 1999).

Social Perspective: Recreation activities, make a positive impact on people's lives and the spiritual nature. Recreation that bring vitality to the lives of people with health conditions are correct, and even made improvements in living environment has been found to have significant effects (Tarım ve Köy İşleri, 1999).

Economical Perspective: Recreation activities; in rural neighbourhoods of regional areas, with easy on the marketing of agricultural products and souvenirs also leads to the development of handicrafts (Tarım ve Köy İşleri, 1999). Of these areas at local level and at the district level, which provides the economic recovery has a positive impact on the national economy (Pak, 1999).

Cultural Perspective: The cultural values of the local people to the wider public will find an opportunity to introduce different forms (Pak, 1999).

METHOD

Of our age developing societies rapidly growing population, rapid urbanization, complex industrialization, economic distortions, educational institutions failure and community education issues, the media's excessive consumption encourages and energy of youth spend their inability leisure is a useful way to evaluate the inability unrest has occurred. Sport activities which made with recreation purpose are the role to realize for both health care and sport for all purposes. The main purpose of leisure activities, individual health, happiness, relaxation, fun and personality to bring integrity and contribute positively.

The aim of the studies in this direction, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality has made application to examine the recreation, and application forms related to recreation facilities, researching the recreation in metropolitan areas will be an example for other applications to create a working infrastructure. In this study, the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Recreation published applications through the web page reports, content analysis method which has been applied. Both reports posted

on the website as well as recreation and recreation areas directly related to the text on the web page content analysis was conducted.

Research Questions

Recreation Practices in Local Authorities: Ankara Metropolitan Municipality sample in this study, which will be held with the title; Ankara Metropolitan Municipality's recreation applications, recreational activities and events for the analysis of the following hypotheses will be tested and research questions will be answered.

What kind of features do the recreation applications and organization of local authorities have?

Which units provide the recreation service in public authorities?

What are the pros of the recreation application and organizations of local authorities to the country, region and vicinity?

Do the recreation application of local authorities provide employment and added-value?

Results and Comments

Population growth and urbanization in metropolitan cases, but also leads to changes in people's expectations. Each and every person who lives in cities and experiences the city culture from technology to the latest architectural development Ease of transport up to raise the living standards of the ever-increasing demand, as well as greener than the desire to have a healthy urban environment is expressed at every step. The latest movies can be viewed cinemas, to go the theater building and entertainment centers, as well as a children's playground, walking and jogging paths, picnic areas, parks and green spaces people, maybe relax perhaps wants to fill the life with entertaining activities. People wants to reach to such the centers not with prolonged hours of journey, wants to reach immediately. Desires to have it close to home and workplace. To a park, recreation area, picnic area, stop by for a short time though, fishing, throw away the day's stress, get some fresh air, wants to relax. People wants the recreation areas close to their homes, children's school, nurseries.

Ankara changes and evolves, is now able to offer these opportunities to the citizens of all major recreation areas, parks, green areas constitute. Not only in the

city in almost every county, in every neighborhood, in every corner around briefly to see a recreation area has become possible.

The world's no more than two recreational area in the city center, although not only in Ankara there are 8 pieces already completed construction giant recreation area. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality and the services offered to citizens by performing construction giant recreation areas; Mogan Park, Göksu Park, Wonderland, Blue Lake, 50.Yıl Park, Dikmen Valley Youth Park, and Altınpark (<http://www.ankara.bel.tr/>).

There are two recreation areas which construction is ongoing now. Those; Öveçler Valley Recreation Area and North Ankara Recreation Area (<http://www.ankara.bel.tr/>).

Recreation areas in Ankara, fitness center which is located in the park, at various times of the day and especially on weekends to walk, run, were presented to those who want to do body exercises.

Mogan Park; Mogan Park, Ankara's Cankaya district of Ankara Haymana within the boundaries of the highway, Mogan Lake was built on the edge area of 400,000 square meters. Mogan Park Recreation area, 2000 parking spaces, 6 small WC, 3 public toilets, including 1 disabled toilet is complete with all hardware.

Göksu Park; Göksu Park activated within a short period of 100 days in Ankara, is one of the most important recreation area. The approximate total area is 508,000 square meters. This area consists of 141,000 square meter pond. In the pond "Mississippi Ship" for purpose of the trip and schooners, as well as the natural beauty of lakes and marshes of the island, in a style reminiscent owned enterprises sea air and 9 floating piers. A total of 250,200 square meters of green space, 98,700 units over this area of trees, shrubs and bushes are planted.

Wonderland: Europe's largest park, Wonderland is located in the district of Ankara, Sincan. Park's total area is 1,320,000 square meters. This 92,000 square feet of space constitutes artificial ponds, it is possible to use boats and water bicycles within these ponds. A total of 650,000 square meters of green space on this field, 47,360 trees, shrubs and bushes sewed, 330,000 square meters of walkways and hard floor composed of the 41,000-square-foot outdoor but parking is available.

Blue Lake; Blue Lake recreation area, 85,000 square meters of green space, 180,000 square foot hard floor, 1,254,271 square meters of water area with picnic area and a total of 601,423 square meters is built on an area of 2,120,694 square

meters. Within the blue Lake recreation area, 26 children's play set and 7 buffets are available. Sports fields 4 basketball courts, 1 football field, mini golf area and fitness area is located in 4 separate locations.

50th Anniversary Parks; Ankara's 50th anniversary park known as the observation deck is located in an area of 135,000 square meters. Within the park with 4800 square meters pond area contributed by 50000 square meters green space area with 3300 trees, 35000 flowers and 10000 shrubs. Within the park, including a total of 4 200 units with 1,100 square meters of children's playground camellias, picnic area 25,500 square meters, 400 square foot ice skating rink, amusement park area with a carpet area of 10,500 square meters and there is a basketball court.

Dikmen Valley; Dikmen Valley recreation area consists of two regions. Dikmen Valley first stage first area is 120000 square meters and second area Culture Park is 250000 square meters. Within the first and second are Culture Park; there are relaxing, sporting, cultural, recreational and commercial areas, walking paths, artificial ponds, amphitheater, artificial waterfalls, cafes, restaurants, and buffets.

Youth Park; One of the Ankara's symbols which is immutable youth park, was established on an area of 275,000 square meters. It has 61,724 square meters, with hard floors, 45,782 square meters (pool surface area) water area and 1790 square meters of children's playground. Within the area of park, there are 1100 lighting poles, 500 lighting fixtures, 25000 square meters amusement park and 10000 square meters opera building. Park located in Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Theater balcony floor together with buildings having a total area of 638 persons, with a covered area of 8000 square meters is the largest building in the park at the same time, Ankara has one of the largest theater hall.

Altınpark; Altınpark who was selected the park of the year between eastern mediterranean countries contributes of 640000 square meters of area, with %85 green space and pond regulations, %15 constructions and squares contributes to Altınpark, Ankara's biggest recreation area with current water, green, flower, entertainment, sightseeing, sports and fairy island.

Greater Municipality of Ankara, the capital is spread around the recreation area and park is to add a new one every day. %85 of the ongoing constructions of North Ankara Recreation Area and Öveçler Valley Recreation Area were completed.

Öveçler Valley Recreation Area; Sports will be mainly a giant park, which is described as the brother park of Dikmen Valley, will be located in 200000 square

meters Öveçler Valley Recreation Area contributes of 2500 capacity of district stadium, 7 tennis 5 basketball courts and one synthetic pitch football zone.

North Ankara Recreation Area; North Ankara Recreation Area in an area of 650 thousand square meters of Ankara with the landscaping work will be one of the biggest recreation area. Within North Ankara Recreation Area, there are restaurants, two outdoor amphitheater, cafes, fitness, social facilities which will allow various events, promotion and exhibition halls, sports arenas, weddings and wedding hall, a guest house and reception hall, elderly ladies and youth activities and cultural center construction.

The number of the recreation area which allows people who wants to do sports within is increasing every day in Ankara Metropolitan Municipality. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality's recreation area with a variety of fitness equipments around these areas formed consisting of sports venues, at morning and evening hours, including almost all day in Ankara situation where citizens began to show attention.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nowadays the number of recreation areas, as well as in the world, is also rapidly increasing in Turkey. In Turkey, all kinds of recreation areas to increase the number of citizens living in settlements in the form of their free time in an efficient manner using individual and group themselves to be versatile, and is extremely important in terms of development.

Public recreation areas at the beginning of saving local authorities comes as leading institutions. Those really important studies made by Ankara Metropolitan Municipality about recreation areas in Turkey are the proof of critical studies made on this area. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality has made this recreational area that is of benefit to the people in many ways.

With the activation of recreation areas, there are employment possibility becomes available for the people who live around. Recreation areas, buffet, coffee break, a shopping mall and entertainment center to be operated by the municipality of renting or a separate create employment. A number of recreational areas in the province is no longer employed by that area in terms of these areas is a great contribution. Employment in Ankara recreation areas provide added value to the city and region as also contributes an increase in n people's social activities.

Recreation action within recreation areas is a tourism activity within the human life. The development of recreational areas and activities all country people living in rural and urban areas of the economic and social structure is to create a positive impact in the development. The recreation area is located in Ankara of interest only to people living in Ankara attracted to that area but also the surrounding cities and towns of all the citizens who came to Ankara to visit that provide recreation areas. This increases the potential for the city's domestic and international tourism.

Within Ankara Metropolitan Municipality's recreation areas, there are stadiums, gyms, parks, swimming pools, water sports centers, golf facilities, such as tennis courts that are important for recreation services facilities located. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality currently has 8 giant completed recreation areas.

Recreation areas within local authorities in Turkey, which ranks first in terms of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, Recreation areas related to planning, supply of land and space, investments, land devoted to recreation and facilities construction and maintenance tasks such as on-site are to performed in all of the municipalities.

Local authorities in Turkey, for the needs of the era should give importance to recreation and service organizations. Ankara Metropolitan Municipality which has important work in the recreation area, the renovation of the recreation area, more efficient use of human resources, recreation specialists employed in this field and emphasis on recreation activities for the needs of the day; children living in urban, young, elderly and disabled citizens to provide information about recreation services should provide for the establishment of recreation departments.

References

- Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi (2014). <http://www.ankara.bel.tr/> (Erişim Tarihi: 29.04.2014).
- Aydın, İ. (1999). Kırsal Alanda Rekreasyon, Tarım ve Köy İşleri Yayınları, 129, 28-29, Ankara.
- Bucher C. H. & Bucher C. A. (1974). Recreation For Today's Society, New Jersey.
- Corbin, H. (1970). Recreation Leadership, Third Edition, Newyork, Prentice-HallInc.
- Edginton, C. R., Hudson, S. D., & Ford, P. M. (1999). Leadership for Recreation and Leisure Programs and Settings. (2nd ed.).Champaign, IL: Sagamore Publishing.

- Erdiñ, G. (1999). Kentsel ve Kırsal Rekreasyon, Tarım ve Köy İşleri Dergisi, 129, 30-32,
- Erkal M. (1996). Sosyolojik Açıdan Spor, Milli Eğitim Basım Evi, Yayın No:30, Ankara.
- Gökmen, H. (1985). Yükseköğrenim Öğrencilerinin Serbest Zaman Etkinlikleri Kendilerini Gerçekleştirme Düzeyleri, MEGSB Yayını, Ankara.
- Karaküçük, S. (2005). Rekreasyon Boş Zamanları Değerlendirme, 5. Baskı, Baran Ofset, Ankara.
- Karaküçük, S. & Gürbüz, B. (2007). Kent(li)leşme, Baran Ofset, 1. Baskı, Ankara.
- Kelly, J. (1983). Recreation Planning and Management, Venture Publishing, State College, Pennsylvania.
- Kozak, N. (2000). Genel Turizm. 4.Baskı, Turha Kitabevi, Ankara.
- Kraus, K. (1997). Recreation & Leisure in Modern Society (5th ed.). Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers Inc.
- Mobley, Tony A. (2006). Yerel Yönetimlerin Halkın Rekreasyon ve Park İhtiyaç ve Hizmetlerini Karşılamadaki Rolü,27-28 Nisan 2006 Eskişehir Sağlıklı Kentler Birliği Toplantısı, Eskişehir.
- Pak, M. (1999). Halkla İlişkiler Açısından Rekreasyonel Hizmet Üretimi Amaçlı Orman İşletmeciliği, Tarım ve Köy İşleri Dergisi, 129, 33-35.
- Smith, D. (1987). Why People Recreate. Life Enhancement Publications.
- Rekreasyon, (1999). Tarım ve Köy İşleri Dergisi, 129, 18-21,
- Rekreasyon ve Spor, www.sporbilim.com.
- Tezcan, M. (1994). Boş Zamanları Değerlendirme Sosyolojisi, Erek Ofset, Ankara.
- Toskay, T. (1983). Turizm Olayına Genel Yaklaşım. Der Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Yalçın, T. (1999). Rekreasyonel Alan Planlamasının Çevre ve İnsan İlişkisinde Önemi, Tarım ve Köy İşleri Bakanlığı Dergisi, 129, 38-39.