



View points and opinions of Macedonian citizens on sports laws based on their Residency status

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this research is to investigate the role of the state, especially in its normative part of development of sports at all its levels. Sport as a social system in the last few years of the independence of our country is gaining greater importance. In this paper surveyed residents of several communities in the country, randomly drawn sample count is 306 respondents were analyzed where their attitude and opinions for the legal part of the sport in the Republic of Macedonia. χ^2 -test has been applied, in two forms, for statistical purposes. The data are processed with SPSS for Windows Version 17.0 statistical package. The given hypothesis "There is a difference between participants according to their residence" have been confirmed completely. The analysis of participants' opinions based on their residence showed particular differences in most of the variables provided. It turned out that Macedonian citizens show interest in institutional organization and sport management in Macedonia. They believe that expressing their opinion in this research would contribute to the future of our sports.

Key words: sports, law, Republic of Macedonia, legal concepts, state.



Introduction

The aim of this research is to examine the Government role, mainly in its normative part, in sports development at all levels. We often ask ourselves: “What would be the Government’s role- and why?” Therefore, certain opinions in sports have been examined from the viewpoint of residency status of participants in this project.

National and local authorities have been analyzed regarding their responsibilities in sports, their functionality as well as their ability to contribute in institutional sports improvement. Therefore, we decided to focus on its legislative part, which seems to be the most relevant in sports improvement and development in Republic of Macedonia.

The fact that laws are a sum of human behavior regulations, imposing forced sanctions, means that sports activities, as a part of human activities, are within competence of the Government. In addition, it is a role of the Government to enable and support completion of sports social functions. (Đurđević, N. 2007: 12)¹, which is possible only if sports system functions well, and sports activities are organized and provided under specified regulations, supported by the Government.

Methods

The subject of this research is analyzed through several groups of questions in a given questionnaire, with clear emphasis on residency status in Republic of Macedonia.

There are two hypotheses in the research:

X¹ – There will be no difference between participants in regard to their residency status in Republic of Macedonia..

X² - There will be difference between participants in regard to their residency status in Republic of Macedonia.

χ^2 -test has been applied, in two forms, for statistical purposes. On one side of the junction table, there are: social-demographic variables, in frequencies (f) and percentage, and on the other side: gender, age and residency status variables. The data are also illustrated in both tables and graphs. The data are processed with SPSS for Windows Version 17.0 statistical package. Participant sample is selected from citizens of several Macedonian municipalities, through a random sampling of 306 participants.

Results

In all spheres of society, there are laws to be complied. But is it always a case? As we are focused on sports laws, our next question was: Do we comply with the sports laws in Republic of Macedonia? According to 44.4 percent of participants, people do not comply with Sports Laws in Macedonia. 30.1 percent think that they comply with them enough, whereas the rest 25.5 percent answer that they comply with laws inconsiderably. None of them answered that people comply with Sports laws completely in Macedonia (see Table 1 below).

Table 1. Frequency and percentage illustration of the answers: “Compliance with Sports Laws in Republic of Macedonia”.

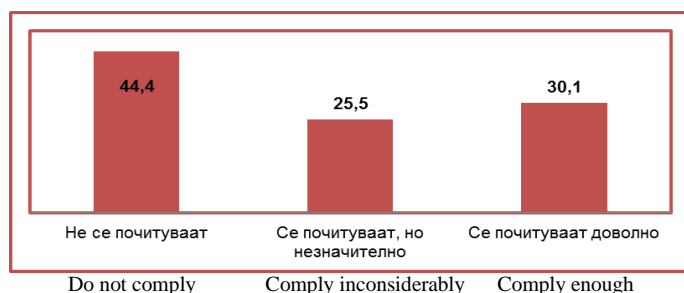
| Answer | Percentage (%) | Number (n) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Do not comply with laws | 44,4 | 136 |
| Comply with laws inconsiderably | 25,5 | 78 |
| Comply with laws enough | 30,1 | 92 |
| Comply with laws completely | 0,0 | 0 |
| total | 100,00 | 306 |

Source: research 2013/2014

1. Đurđević, N. (2007) . Javne vlasti i sport, Pravni fakultet Univerziteta u Kragujevcu, Kragujevac, str. 7.



Graph. 1. Percentage illustration of the answers: “Compliance with Sports Laws in Republic of Macedonia”.



Source: research 2013/214

Answers' junctions with the selected features of participants, illustrated in table 2, do not show any considerable differences. Statistically significant differences can be seen in residency status, where 23.5 percent participants from towns/cities answered that people comply with laws inconsiderably whereas 16.7 percent of participants who live in countries/ rural areas answered that they comply with laws enough. However, both groups, with 44.3 percent and 45.2 percent respectively, have an opinion that people do not comply with laws completely.

Table 2. Table illustration of opinion variable based on gender, age and residence

| Features | Одговори | | | Total |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Do not comply | Comply inconsiderably | Comply enough | |
| Town | 44,3 | 23,5 | 32,2 | 100,0 (264) |
| Other | 45,2 | 38,1 | 16,7 | 100,0 (42) |

Source: research 2013/2014

According to the participants, regulations' improvement should be made in sports in Macedonia. That was the answer of 47.7 percent of participants. According to 40.5 percent, no improvement should be made in any field whereas, 11.8 percent answered improvement in staff qualifications. None of the participants chose models of financing as an answer.

Table 3. Frequency and percentage illustration of the answers: improvement of legislative regulations in sports

| Answer | Percentage (%) | Number (n) |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| None | 40,5 | 124 |
| Organizational structure | 47,7 | 146 |
| Staff qualification | 11,8 | 36 |
| Financing | 0,0 | 0 |
| All | 0,0 | 0 |
| Total | 100,00 | 306 |

Source: research 2013/2014

Graph 2. Percentage illustration of the answers: improvement of legislative regulations in sports



Source: research 2013/2014



Answers illustrated in Table 4 **Residency Status**, show that the difference in answers is influenced by participants' residency status. Participants who do not live in town answered that organizational status should be improved, more than the other groups.

Table 4. Improvement of legislative regulations in sports based on gender, age and residence

| Features | Answers | | | Total |
|----------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | None | Organizational structure | Staff Qualifications | |
| P.C. | | | | |
| Town | 40,9 | 45,8 | 13,3 | 100,0 (264) |
| Country | 38,1 | 59,5 | 2,4 | 100,0 (42) |

Source: research 2013/2014

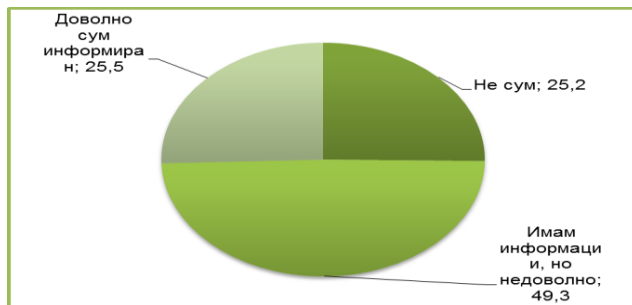
Our last question was whether participants are informed about The Sports Law in Republic of Macedonia. 49.3 percent are informed but not enough. What may seem quite interesting is the fact that 25.2% of participants answered they are informed enough while the same percent of 25.2 percent answered that they are not informed at all.

Table 5. Frequency and percentage illustration of the answers: participants' knowledge of Sports Law in Republic of Macedonia

| Answer | Percentage (%) | Number (n) |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| I am not informed | 25,2 | 77 |
| I am informed but not enough | 49,3 | 151 |
| I am informed enough | 25,5 | 78 |
| Total | 100,00 | 306 |

Source : Research, 2013/2014

Graph 3. Percentage illustration of the answers: knowledge of Sports Law in Republic of Macedonia



I am informed enough I am not informed I am informed but not enough

Source: Research 2013/2014

Answers illustrated in Table 6. Based on the received results, it can be noticed that answers differ as a result of the residency status. It can be also seen that participants from town are informed more about the Sports law than those from rural areas.

Table 6. Table illustration of the last variable which refers to the level citizens being informed about the Sports Law based on their gender, age and residence

| Features | Answer | | | total |
|----------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Not informed | I am informed but not enough | I am informed enough | |
| P.C. | | | | |
| Град | 26,1 | 49,6 | 24,2 | 100,0 (264) |
| Село | 19,0 | 47,6 | 33,3 | 100,0 (42) |

Source: Research 2013/2014



Discussion

The given hypothesis “There is a difference between participants according to their residence” have been confirmed completely. The analysis of participants’ opinions based on their residence showed particular differences in most of the variables provided. It turned out that Macedonian citizens show interest in institutional organization and sport management in Macedonia. They believe that expressing their opinion in this research would contribute to the future of our sports.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, which analyzed the influence of residency status on the opinions of Macedonian citizens about Sports Law, the following can be concluded:

- ✓ There is a need of institutional organization of sports in all respects;
- ✓ An expert discussion about sports conditions should be opened, especially in its legislative part, in order to create serious changes and improvement ;
- ✓ EU countries experience should be used as role model. EU countries have adopted numerous regulations which control relations in sports. Divergence in socio-economic and political conditions made each country to develop its legislative regulations, suitable for their specifications and needs. Recently, EU has worked intensively on creating a legal framework in order to develop sports, which should be followed and applied in our country.
- ✓ Finally, we can conclude, and our conclusion will be in accordance to citizens’ opinions, regardless their gender, age and residence, that institutional organization in sports and knowledge about all Laws regarding Sports is essential for quality sports.

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