



RESEARCH ARTICLE

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY FOR THE REALITY OF CRISES MANAGEMENT IN SPORT CLUBS AT ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

This the research aims at conducting an analytical study for the reality of crises management in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt. The researchers used the descriptive method (the method of survey studies). The research community is represented in civil sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt of (635) clubs. The researcher selected the research sample by stratified random method from members of sport clubs board of directors (under research), where Arab Republic of Egypt was divided into five sectors. A random sample was selected from each sector. The selected clubs were (87) ones. The research sample size was (646) individuals. To collect the research data, the researchers used the questionnaire of crises management reality in sport clubs. The most important findings that departments of sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt concerns with managing crises for its important role in improving the management process inside it. The most important recommendations are depending upon the scientific method for managing sport crises inside sport clubs that constitutes a big supporter to overcome crises inside clubs halls.

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INTRODUCTION

The science of crises management means restoring balance of forces, observing it's movement and attitudes, adapting with the variables and moving action forces in all human fields whether politically or military or culturally or managerial. Sport institutions are a social composition related with sport field as a profession and industry. Their goals are determined by the activities nature in which this institution practiced and the interactive relations between these activities and other society institutions (Daniel Kraker, 15). Sport institutions don't differ from other societal institutions, they can be studied and classified in more than one level and much methods according to the activities nature and works size that the institution performs and that sport institutions can be differentiated. The philosophy of sport institution and it's theory is the broad perspective that determines the goals of this institution and it's functions towards the society and the effect of this on the internal division of the organization structure and constructs the management sections and levels that this structure includes and the reasons of it's existence. It is necessary not only to look at this institution personality and it's philosophy, but also to look at the internal environment of this sport institution and it's various sections and different groups that form this organization (Roabing, Doft, 2002, 25).

Sport club is a sport authority that has a legal entity as soon as declaring it's organization according to the law provisions. It is considered from the private authority of public utility, enjoying the privileges established by the law, aiming at forming the integrated personality of the members in national, sport, cultural, social aspects and others by practicing sport and developing their different talents.

Through the researchers acquaintance of the researches and previous studies, they found – as far as they know – that there is a rarity in the researches that dealt with the crisis management, as well as these that aim at analyzing it's reality in sport institutions that provoked the researcher motivation to study the reality of crises management in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.

Goal of the research: The present research aims at conducting an analytical study for the reaioty of the crises management in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.

Questions of the research:

- 1- What is the sensitivity reality for the management problems and it's part in protecting from the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt ?
- 2- What is the reality of the calculated risk and it's part in confronting the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt ?

Procedures of the research

Method of the research: The researchers used the descriptive method (survey studies) with its steps and procedures for its appropriateness to achieve the research goals.

Community and sample of the research: The research community is represented in the civil sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt of (635) clubs. The researcher selected the research sample by stratified random method from members of sport clubs board of directors (under research), where Arab Republic of Egypt was divided into five sectors and a random sample was selected from each sector. The selected clubs were (87) ones. The size of the research sample was (646) individuals.

Tool of the research:

a question nare of crises management reality in sport clubs: It is a form prepared by the researchers and followed in its preparation the following :

1- Determining the goal of the questionnaire: The goal of the questionnaire was determined and was represented to recognize the reality of the crises management in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.

2- Determining the questionnaire axes: Through the researchers acquaintance of previous studies and researches, the researchers determined a set of axes. The questionnaire axes were represented in the following:

- * The first axis (the sensitivity for the management problems and its part in protecting from the crisis).
- * The second axis (the calculated risk and its part in confronting the crisis).

4 – Formulating the questionnaire statements:

The researchers developed a set of statements for each axis of the questionnaire. The statements were (16). The researchers presented these statements on a set of experts in the field of sport management of (7) experts to show the opinion in the extent of the statements appropriateness for the research axes. The statements that had a proportion that less than 70% of the experts agreement were omitted. The deleted statements were (5) ones so that the final picture consists of (11) statements.

The scientific coefficients of the questionnaire: The researchers calculated the scientific coefficients of the questionnaire as follows:

a. The validity: To calculate the questionnaire validity, the researchers used the following methods:

(1) The content validity:

The researchers presented the questionnaire in its preliminary form on a set of experts in the field of sport management of (7) experts to show the opinion in the questionnaire appropriateness in terms of the axes, the statements of each axis and the extent of these statements appropriateness for the axis that they are represented. The percentage of the experts opinions for the questionnaire statements ranged between (43%

:100%), so, (5) statements were omitted to have a rate less than 70% of the experts agreement, so that the final form consists of (11) statements.

(2) The validity of the internal consistency:

(1) The content validity:

The researchers presented the questionnaire in its preliminary form on a set of experts in the field of sport management of (7) experts to show the opinion in the questionnaire appropriateness in terms of the axes, the statements of each axis and the extent of these statements appropriateness for the axis that they are represented. The percentage of the experts opinions for the questionnaire statements ranged between (43% :100%), so, (5) statements were omitted to have a rate less than 70% of the experts agreement, so that the final form consists of (11) statements.

(2) The validity of the internal consistency:

b- The reliability: To calculate the questionnaire reliability, the researchers used Cronbach's alpha by applying it on a sample of (60) individuals of the research community and outside the original sample. Cronbach alpha coefficients of the questionnaire ranged between (0.71: 0.84) and the questionnaire total score was (0.90) and they are statistically significant coefficients indicating the reliability of the questionnaire.

Statistical treatments:

- The percentage
- correlation coefficient
- Cronbach's alpha coefficient
- estimation balance
- The estimated score

Presenting, discussing and interpreting the findings:

Answering the first question stating that:

1- What is the sensitivity reality for the management problems and its part in protecting from the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt?

It is shown from table (1) the following :

- The percent of mean response for the research sample opinions in the statements of the first axis "the sensitivity for the management problems and its part in protection from the crisis ranged between (0.75 :0.87).
- The percent of the axis as a whole (0.807) was higher than confidence upper limit indicating its ascertain greatly in the sensitivity reality for the management problems and its part in protection from the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The percent of the statements (1, 4, 6, 7) was higher than confidence upper limit indicating its ascertain greatly in the sensitivity reality for the management problems and its part in protection from the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.

Table (1). The estimated score, the percent of mean response and order of the sample opinion for the statements of (the first axis : the sensitivity for the management problems and it's part in protecting from the crisis) (n=646)

N	Statements	The estimated score	The percent of mean response	Order
1.	I have the ability to predict the crises that can occur.	2128	0.82	4
2.	My feeling with the crisis for developing my skills and abilities to predict the crisis.	1966	0.76	6
3.	I connect between my previous experiences and what I acquire of new experiences when feeling the crisis.	1980	0.77	5
4.	I consider that protection is one of the most important goals for dealing with the crisis	2163	0.84	3
5.	I search the alternative methods and solutions.I don't suffice with a single solution or method to recognize the crisis.	1940	0.75	7
6.	I ask for the help of people of opinion, science, experience and specialists when feeling the crisis.	2254	0.87	1
7.	I seek to recognize the causes of the crisis.	2168	0.84	2
The axis total score		14599	0.81	
Confidence lower limit = 0.72 confidence upper limit =0.87				

Table (2). The estimated score, the percent of mean response and order of the sample opinions for the statements of (the fourth axis : the calculated risk and it's part in confronting the crisis) (n=646)

N	Statements	The estimated score	The percent of mean response	Order
8.	Making sure of the speed for collecting sufficient and accurate information pertaining the crisis	2175	0.84	1
9.	Use unfamiliar methods with others when confronting the crisis .	1919	0.74	4
10.	Taking decisive decisions to confront the crisis	2108	0.82	3
11.	Controlling the situation and directing it to the right destination whatever the circumstances .	2132	0.83	2
The axis total score		8334	0.81	1
Confidence lower limit = 0.72 confidence upper limit =0.87				

The researcher attributes this finding that the management creativity has an important and prominent part in overcoming and protecting the crises in which sport clubs are exposed, since members of board directors have the ability to predict the crises that may occur inside the clubs and attempt to overcome them not to cause problems inside the club halls that influence the level of their work and their inability to achieve their goals. They consider protection is one of the most important goals for dealing with the crisis reasons, get rid of them and not influence them in a negative way through the help of people of opinion, science, experience and specialists when feeling the crisis that opens the door before them to develop solutions and alternatives to overcome this crisis particularly in the presence of these management experiences. They also seek to recognize the reasons of the crisis and the causes of its appearance and the resultant reasons. Consequently, they put their fingers on the beginning of the crisis, hence, make them able to get rid of it and there are no big negative and dangerous effects that influence the club as a whole.

- The percent of the statements (2, 3, 5) between confidence upper - lower limits indicating it's ascertain moderately in the sensitivity reality for the management and it's part in protection from the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The researcher attributes this finding to the feeling of general assembly members that the crisis is not necessarily stemming from developing their skills and abilities to predict the crisis. The existence of the crisis and it's exacerbation comes from the events around it. Also the connection between previous experiences when feeling the crisis isn't necessarily produced when the crisis occurs that requires the search for the best and appropriate solution as soon as possible. This affects in the presence of more than one method and ideal alternative solution. So, it is often preferable to suffice with a single solution or a

method to recognize and solve the crisis to guarantee time factor. This is what Mathai study (2002) confirmed, where it's findings indicated that most counselors who the survey included have sufficient skills and exercises to manage the crises.

It is shown from table (2) the following:

- The percent of mean response for the research sample opinions in the statements of the fourth axis " the calculated risk and it's part in confronting the crisis ranged between (0.74 : 0.84).
- The percent of the axis as a whole (0.808) was higher than confidence upper limit indicating to it's ascertain greatly in the reality of the calculated risk and it's part in confronting the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The percent of the statements (8, 10, 11) was higher than confidence upper limit indicating it's ascertain greatly in the reality of the calculated risk and it's part in confronting the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The researcher attributes this finding to members of board directors keen on the speed of collecting sufficient and accurate information pertaining the crisis for easy handling , taking decisive decisions to confront the crisis and treating it according to the available data and information and through developing more than one alternative and selecting the best of them according to the available circumstances and according to it's exacerbation , it's effect on the club and consequently the ability to control the situation and direct it to the right destination whatever the circumstances.
- The percent of the statement (9) ranged between confidence - upper - lower limits indicating it's ascertain moderately in the reality of the calculated

risk and it's part in confronting the crisis in sport club at Arab Republic of Egypt .

- The researchers attribute this finding that it is unnecessary to use unfamiliar methods with others when confronting the crisis that may cause it's exacerbation , but it is reasonable to treat it according to the available data and information and through the available methods and develop more than one alternative to treat it and select the best .
- This is what Topping & MacNeil study (2007) confirmed , where it's findings indicated that although there is no a direct evidence on the effectiveness of the management plans for the school crises, but it is wise to maintain it on condition that it isn't static and the necessity of participating civil and government institutions in confronting the school crises.

Conclusions

- 1- The departments of sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt concern with managing the crises for it's important part in improving the management process inside it.
- 2- Increasing the sensitivity reality for the management problems and it's part in protecting the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 3- Increasing the reality of the calculated risk and it's part in confronting the crisis in sport clubs at Arab Republic of Egypt.

Recommendations

In the light of the research findings, the researchers recommend the following:

- 1- Depending on the scientific method to manage sport crises inside sport clubs that constitutes a big supporter in overcoming the crises inside clubs halls.
- 2- Accuracy in selecting the scientific and practical competencies for managing sport crises inside sport clubs to guarantee it's success and achieve it's desired goals.
- 3- The necessity of searching the alternative methods and solutions and not suffice with the conventional ones when treating with sport crises inside clubs.
- 5- The necessity of controlling the situations and right direction when managing the crisis to increase it's containment opportunities before it's exacerbation

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