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*A Suggested Proposal  
For Administration*

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**Sport Recreation Risks  
At Special Needs Training Centers In  
Upper Egypt**

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**Abstract**

*This Study was processed out to build A suggested proposal for administration sport recreation risks at special needs training centers in Upper Egypt through identifying sport recreation reality special needs training centers in Upper and sport recreation risks in addition to sport recreation risk administration,. The researcher used the descriptive approach (survey studies) as this approach suits the research nature and depended on questionnaire as a tool for collection data in a sample of (N= 127) from (5) special needs training centers in upper Egypt chosen randomly beside (10) of specialists experts in the fields of sport administration, sport recreation and social work and the most significant results was the most important risks of special needs centers were: social risk , healthy risk.administration risk, Risk technical ,Marketing risk and it's a must to apply the suggested proposal at special needs training centers in Upper Egypt.*

## Introduction

Special needs individuals represent a type of individuals possessing limited abilities less than normal abilities but this doesn't mean that they are less important in society as they represent at least 10% of the whole society consequently the society must make a good use of their abilities. (Abd El Rahim.,M.1985).

International health in the world in the world organization pointed out that the number of special needs is 530 million in 1992, including 122 million special needs living in the third world representing from 11% to 15% of whole world population. The number of people with special needs in Egypt in 1992 is 6 million and 7 million in 1997 in a way that indicates the severity of the problem and the necessity of overcoming this problem via therapeutic and preventive programs (Ibrahim.H,1998)

One of the aspects of taking care of people with special needs is to establish many institutions and rehabilitation centers so as to offer the social, psychological and physical care and handling each individual with special need as a separate unit putting into consideration that the people with special needs can cope with any available work, thus the government has establish 51 centers all over the country so as to achieve aspects of special needs integrated care. The physical aspect is considered one of the most important aspects of care as these centers spread the sport recreation activities to encourage practice rate and consequently discover people with special needs talents and

abilities in order to participate in the activities of the Egyptian Paralympics games.

In the light of fast changes taking place in the world resulting in negative results that may affect the continuity of social and daily activities of people with special needs, thus human abilities will be turned into idle abilities hindering society progress. A mechanism must be established to face problems hindering special needs individuals from getting their legitimate rights of physical care that may integrated through the activities of sport recreation in addition to facing expected risks and setting suitable solutions via risks administration offering distinguished sport service in order to achieve the needs of the beneficiaries

So the research aims at setting a suggested model for the administration of sport recreation risks at special needs training centers in Upper Egypt through: identifying, Sport recreation reality at special needs training center, Types of risks of sport recreation at training center and the hierarchy of sport recreation risks administration team at special needs training centers

## Methods:

The researcher used the descriptive approach (survey studies) as this approach suits the research nature and depended on questionnaire as a tool for collection data in a sample of (N= 127) from (5) special needs training centers in upper Egypt chosen randomly beside (10) of specialists experts in the fields of

sport administration, sport recreation and social work.

### Data Collection Tools:

The researcher designed three questionnaires: First questionnaire for recognizing the sport recreation reality, Second questionnaire for recognizing the types of risks of sport recreation and Third questionnaire for hierarchy of sport recreation risks administration team.

### Scientific Transactions:

Validity: tools of data collection were applied on the pilot study and the pilot study was (30) individual of special needs representing research community outside the main sample to be sure of the validity

and reliability of data collection tools.

The researcher calculated scale validity between the content of each scale dimensions and the total degree through the internal consistency. He calculated R value and compared it to tabular R value, validity coefficients for the sport recreation reality ranged between (0.931-0.415), for types of risks of sport recreation ranged between (0.950-0.393), for hierarchy of sport recreation risks administration team ranged between ( 60%-100%) where the value of tabular ( r ) is (0.306) at the level of significance (0.05).

**Stability:** The researcher utilized the calculation of correlation coefficient between application and re-application with 15 interval days from 25/1/2012 to 10/2/2012.

**Table (1):**

*Correlation Coefficients between application and re-application of motor performance debility scale (N=30)*

Measure dimensions	First application		Second application		Correlation Coefficient	
	M1	St.D1	M2	St.D2	Calculated r	tubular r
sport recreation reality	284.8	81.9	276.5	81.4	0.99	0.306
types of risks	250.2	76.1	245.9	74.5	0.98	
hierarchy of sport recreation risks	56.4	28.0	49.2	25.6	0.99	

It is clear from the table that stability coefficients of the measurement were acceptable and statistically significant, where tabular® valued (0.306) at the level of significance (0.05).so After checking the validity and reliability of data collection tools, the application was done on the main sample during

the period from 11/02/2012 to 11/03/2012.

### Results interpret

According to study aim and the researcher's questionnaires he will discuss and interpret the results as follow.

**Table (2):**  
Sample response percentage of sport recreation reality special needs training centers in Upper Egypt. (N=127)

objectives	planning		organization		leadership		equipment		Controlling		
	phrase	∑.	phrase	∑.	phrase	∑.	phrase	∑.	phrase	∑.	
1	62.83	1	57.8	1	53.07	1	62.52	1	59.37	1	59.69
2	63.15	2	72.91	2	73.54	2	64.09	2	57.8	2	56.54
3	59.69	3	65.98	3	59.06	3	59.37	3	50.55	3	49.29
4	71.65	4	43.94	4	54.65	4	53.7	4	51.5	4	51.5
5	43.94	5	61.89	5	46.46	5	57.17	5	51.5	5	47.72
6	57.8	6	54.65	6	63.46	6	60.94	6	67.24	6	54.65
7	48.35	7	66.61	7	54.65	7	72.91	7	48.98	7	65.35
8	57.8	8	65.67	8	56.85	8	48.03	8	50.55	8	64.72
9	62.2	9	59.06	9	67.24	9	60.94	9	57.17	9	65.98
10	62.2	10	48.35	10	60.49			10	49.61	10	66.93
11	61.89	11	51.5	11	57.8			11	45.51	11	52.13
12	71.02	12	63.46					12	48.66	12	47.72
13	76.69	13	63.46					13	55.91	13	51.18
14	46.46	14	60.94					14	70.39	14	59.69
15	47.72							15	74.8		
16	60.94										

The previous table pointed out that the sample response for the form of sport recreation reality ranged between ((%43.94), (76.69%).

On the objectives pivot , ranged between (%43.94- 76.69%)on the planning pivot , ranged between(% 43.94- 72.91%). On the organization pivot , ranged between( % 46.46- %73.54 ). On the leadership pivot , ranged between ( % 48.03-% 72.91). On the equipment pivot, ranged between(%45.51 - %74.80) and On the ontrolling pivot ranged between( %- 47.72 % 65.98)

**Table (3):**

*Estimated mark and percentage of sample response concerning sport recreation risks at special needs training centers in Upper Egypt (N= 127)*

Marketing risk		administration risk		social risk		Risk technical		healthy risk	
phrase	%	phrase	%	phrase	%	phrase	%	phrase	%
1	51.50	1	59.06	1	64.09	1	51.81	1	65.98
2	54.02	2	51.50	2	62.52	2	54.02	2	62.20
3	57.80	3	44.57	3	62.52	3	55.91	3	54.33
4	48.35	4	62.52	4	75.75	4	50.55	4	52.13
5	54.65	5	59.37	5	71.34	5	66.30	5	53.39
6	48.35	6	62.20	6	59.69	6	49.61	6	49.61
7	45.51	7	41.10	7	74.80	7	45.83	7	53.70
8	60.61	8	62.83	8	59.06	8	54.65	8	65.67
9	50.55	9	45.83	9	59.69	9	51.81	9	74.72
10	54.02	10	55.28	10	57.17	10	53.70	10	62.52
11	50.55	11	50.87	11	65.98	11	49.92	11	51.18
12	68.50	12	61.26			12	63.46		
13	44.57	13	39.84			13	53.7		
14	53.07	14	57.80			14	56.54		
15	62.83	15	68.82			15	55.91		
16	59.37	16	57.48			16	48.66		
17	55.59					17	56.54		
18	52.76								

The previous table pointed out that the sample response for the form of concerning sport recreation risks at special needs training centers in Upper Egypt ranged between (%44.57) ( % 75.75).

The sample response on the technical pivot ranged between %45.83 - % 66.30, the sample response on the healthy pivot ranged between. % 49.61 to % 74.72, The sample response on the social pivot ranged between %57.17 to % 75.75, The sample response on the marketing pivot ranged between % 44.57- % 68.50, The sample response on the healthy pivot ranged between %/ 49.61 % 74.72

In the light of total percentage of every pivot, the researcher found that the most important risks of special needs centers were : ( Social risk, Healthy risk, administration risk, Risk technical, marketing risk

**Table (4):**

*Estimated mark and percentage of sample response concerning hierarchy of sport recreation risk administration at special needs rehabilitation centers in Upper Egypt (N=127)*

<i>Tasks and duties of the team</i>		<i>Risk management team</i>	
<i>phrase</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>phrase</i>	<i>%</i>
1	100	1	100
2	100	2	100
3	100	3	100
4	100	4	100
5	100	5	100
6	90	6	100
7	100	7	100
8	100	8	100
9	100	9	80
10	90	10	100
11	90		
12	100		
13	80		
14	100		
15	90		
16	70		
17	100		
18	100		
19	100		
20	100		
21	100		
22	100		
23	60		

The previous table indicated that the sample response concerning hierarchy ranged between 80%, 100% and all responses agreed on the hierarchy items for administering risks.

The research results concurred with the study of Gary .(2006) and Thomas ,C(2004) which affirming the importance of establishing hierarchy so as to create suitable environment for activity practicing and to reduce the beneficiaries expected risks..

### The suggested model: model philosophy

Model philosophy emerged from the state's trend in all sport sectors to activate and improve activities offered for beneficiaries and to pay attention to provide human force with suitable environment to make a good use of their abilities in an efficient way. Special needs and special needs persons are motivated toward society service, thus the continuity of practicing sport recreation activities contributes in improving psychological and physical status of people of special needs in addition to life enjoying expertise.

#### *Objectives of the model:*

1. The real existence of sport recreation risk administration in order to compete with the people with special needs training centers in upper Egypt.
2. Facing economical and administrative obstacles of people with special needs training centers in upper Egypt.
3. Fulfillment of clear improvement in the performance of special needs training centers in upper Egypt.
4. Reorganizing of special needs training centers so as to cope with the advanced trends.
5. Linking between programs and activities of special needs institutions and the ability of these institutions to meet the needs of special needs and promote their talents and abilities.
6. Creating new trends for cooperation among institutions that may support special needs sport such as the media,

sport federations, and youth organizations....etc.

### *Elements of model success:*

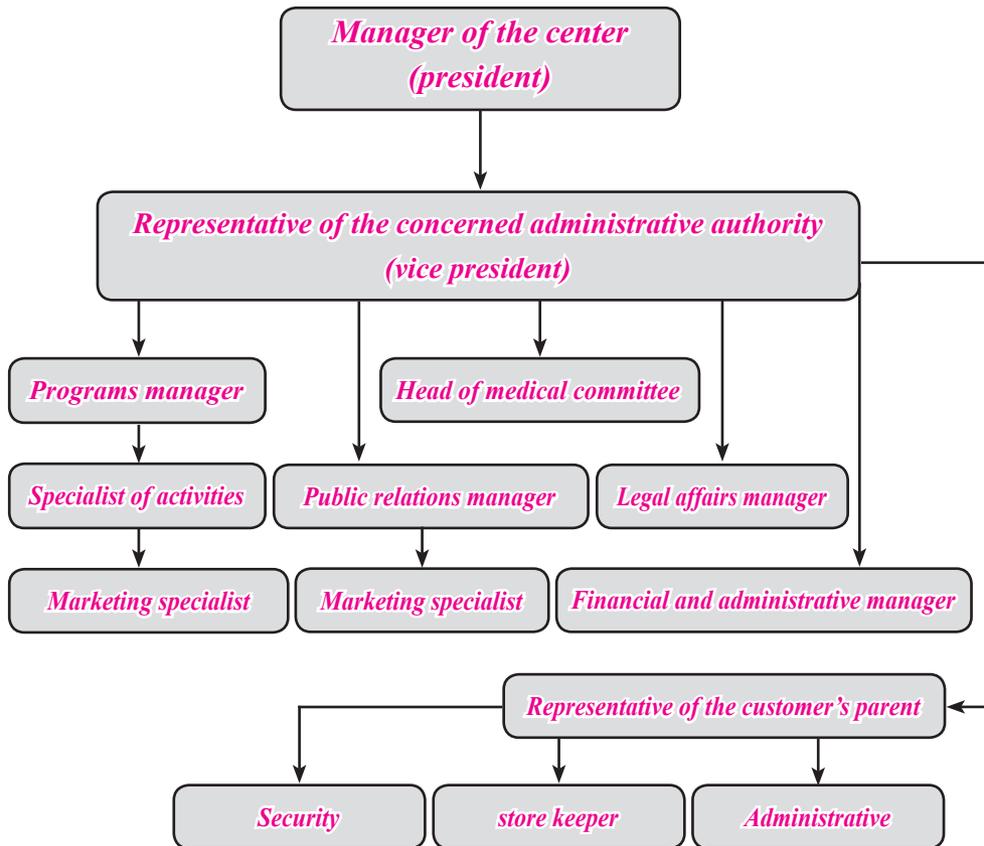
1. Determining the objectives clearly and time programs for implementation.
2. Determining the procedures for executing duties accurately.
3. Beneficiaries' participation in setting objectives and the method of implementation.
4. Developing financial resources of special needs centers and creating new investments with the existence of private financing as an alternative to the governmental financing.
5. Creating incentives system to support positive practice of activities inside the centers.
6. Clear distribution of employees' duties inside the center.
7. Clear announcement on the programs, their time, and the places of their execution.
8. Paying attention to the center's legal aspects so as to recognize the legitimate aspects and the illegitimate aspect.
9. Creating programs via experts so as to suit the scientific foundations.
10. Providing centers with all things needed to implement activities.
11. Paying attention to social relations inside training centers.
12. Paying attention to security and safety factors during the execution of recreation activities.

13. Following up periodically the execution of duties so as to determine negatives and the obstacles of activity execution.

### *Requirements of model execution:*

1. Requirements related to human and financial equipments as constructions, tools, and financial budget covering all aspects of activities in addition to human element as per his preparation, rehabilitation, incentives and work system.
2. requirements related to the employees health care at special needs training centers and providing them with safety factors inside the center.
3. Requirements related to center administration stability so as to encourage creative and inducing administrative methods that may contribute to duties execution in an efficient way .
4. requirements related to the administration legal aspects dividing duties determining authority and responsibility raising the legal awareness and the relation between the president and employees .
5. requirements for supporting of various society institutions to promote the sport of people with special needs and providing them with means of rest so as to contribute in developing their feeling of self in a positive way.

### *Hierarchy*



## *duties*

- 1- *predicting expected risks and reducing them*
- 2- *setting alternative solutions for the frequent problems*
- 3- *collecting information and data concerning causes of problems*
- 4- *providing suitable environment for activities inside the center*
- 5- *creating effective communication with society institution*
- 6- *protecting the rights of people of special needs inside and outside the centers*
- 7- *activating the participation of special needs people in increasing production of the country .*

## *Controlling and evaluation*

*In the light of the objectives, evaluation is done via measuring reality and comparing it with expected events and recognizing positive and supporting them and trying to solve negative points in addition to the change of content rate about services offered to people of special needs*

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