

The role of governance in improving the management of sports facilities in the youth and sports sector in Djelfa

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Abstract

The study aimed at finding out the extent to which governance contributes to the management of sport facilities and activates its role to respond to the requirements of sport and to provide an atmosphere suitable for young people to practice sports. The best results were achieved. We used the descriptive approach which requires a large amount of data on the subject in order to achieve accurate results. The tools used were represented in the questionnaire form. The sample of the study was 50 employees from the youth and sports sector in Djelfa

The results showed that governance is the mainstay of the rationalization of sports management, and the correlation between rationalizing the sport management system and its ability to activate control, transparency and accountability. The implementation of regional management mechanisms in sports management leads to activating its role and performance and thus achieving the best results.

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I. Introduction

Governance is a social and technical unit that is supposed to be managed to reach the best image, if it follows major aspects intertwined in each of them so that each side effects the other and is affected by it, which are the goals that are known and clear for human and material resources and administrative processes such as planning, organizing, directing and following up (Hassan Ahmed Al Shafei (2011, p. 172), and governance can also represent the involvement of all parties in the institution in the decision-making process, meaning that the decision is not limited to a specific group in the same institution, as well as that information is available to all parties in a transparent and clear manner and specifying the responsibility, rights and duties of all those responsible for managing the institution in order to avoid Administrative corruption cases occur, and these factors also aim to ensure that the institutions are managed in a proper way and that they are subject to oversight, follow-up and accountability, and that one of the goals that governance seeks is to ensure that management efforts are focused on preserving the higher interests of society, the state and workers and reaching the highest levels of efficiency in work (Al-Shumaili Aisha Youssef, 2017, 194).

Abd al-Rahman Tishuri,(2014) indicates that governance seeks to achieve efficiency upgrading the performance of institutions and putting in place systems to mitigate or reduce fraud and conflicts of interests and unacceptable behavior and to put in place systems to monitor the performance of those institutions and to establish a structure that determines the distribution of all rights and responsibilities and determines the rules, procedures and plans related to the functioning Work within the organization.

In general, we can say that governance is the tradition in which power is exercised in the organization, or that it is the exercise of authority in directing activities within the organization and controlling it with issues such as defining the strategies of the organization and putting on it and organizing it. Good governance is characterized by transparency, accountability, democracy, responsibility and justice, according to Jacques Rogge, President of the Olympic Committee. The former international that the principle of good governance contains common features that should be characterized by sports institutions, namely responsibility, democracy, transparency and solidarity (Sharif Barbaris, 2016, p. 61)

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In a study conducted by nait Ibrahim Mohamed (2011) on the mechanisms of financing sports facilities and financial follow-up to them, where he concluded that the financing mechanisms of the sports facility contribute to achieving the goals of its management, and that there is follow-up in the sports system working to raise the level of management of the sports facility management, as indicated Sharifi Salma (2006) indicates that sports clubs have become considered an economic institution whose goal is my profit, that is, to collect the material profit and the necessary funds to achieve sufficiency, but it defines a continuous deficit and does not register profits except in very few cases, and the study of Shuaib Mazuz and Omran 2020 has shown that sports institutions are required to follow a system Performance evaluation is characterized by transparency to know deviations, knowledge of the elements of strength and weakness, non-repetition of errors and help in effective management of sports institutions, and Hamani Naima and Khaled Jawadi (2017) found in their study that the degree of employees owning administrative competencies was at high levels, and these competencies understood communication competencies, evaluation competencies, Organizational competencies, planning competencies, time and meeting management competencies.

Through the recent developments witnessed by the entire world, the organizations have known many changes, the most important of which are modern information and communication technology, as they were closely related to them after they acquired great importance and a great ability to transmit messages and exchange information, and organizations have come to assess the extent of using this technology, and on this basis (Zahaf Mohamed, 2016) study interested in knowing the relationship between formal communication and organizational loyalty among workers in the sports administration. Through official upward communication, descending and organizational loyalty among workers in the sports administration attributed to the variables of gender, age, educational level, and seniority in work, the researcher Al-Hubaishi ihab Mohsen Hammoud and Abdel-kader Zitouni (2018) also found a correlation between the organizational climate and professional compatibility with Staff of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the Republic of Yemen, there are no differences between employees in the Ministry of Youth and Sports according to personal variables (age, gender, educational level, scientific experience).

The sports establishment should adopt a strategic planning policy for all its production programs, sports events, promotion of goods and services to meet all its needs, taking into account technical and administrative aspects and technical affairs to implement the business, follow the ruler plans and create available opportunities in the light of market policy, This is what the crow of Ibrahim Ali Saleh and Bin Kanab, 2018, addressed in their study.

We envisage, through this study, to seek to achieve a number of goals, which can be highlighted, namely, to stand on the reality of the management of sports facilities of the youth and sports sector in Algeria, to highlight the reality of the application of governance mechanisms within the management of Algerian sports facilities, and to highlight the most important measures that pave the way for the governance mechanisms within Algerian sports facilities management.

Accordingly, we will try, through this topic, to search for the possibility of rationalizing the management of sports facilities by applying the foundations and mechanisms of governance, considering that the management of sports facilities in Algeria plays the primary role in achieving sports development and exercise to the fullest extent, as it represents the basic unit of governance and management, and is the mediator between the practitioner And the central administration, especially with regard to implementing the general policies of the state.

This is what led us to ask the following question:

- To what extent does the regional administration contribute to improving the management of sports facilities belonging to the youth and sports sector and activating its role to respond to the requirements of sport and provide an appropriate atmosphere for young people to practice sports?

II. Method and Materials

2.1. Research Methodology:

Based on the nature of our research topic, we chose for our study the descriptive approach.

La recherche descriptive ne s'arrête pas à la collecte de données, la tabulation et la tabulation, mais inclut une certaine interprétation de ces données. (Mohammed Hassan Allaoui, Osama Rateb: 1999, p.140)

2.2. Community and sample research:

The research community consists of a group of employees working in

the youth and sports sector in the state of Djelfa, which numbered (385) employees, and the sample of the research was randomly chosen as many as (50) employees.

2.3. Research areas:

Human Resources: Youth and Sports Sector in State of djelfa.

- Spatial field: sports facilities belonging to the youth and sports sector in the state of Djelfa

Time domain: The time required to complete this research has lasted from 14/02/2018 to 18/04/2018

2.4. Data collection tools:

The researcher used the views of a number of faculty members specialized in this field from the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Physical Activities at the University of Djelfa to determine the suitability and suitability of applying the questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of (19) divided into three areas (organization within management, management within the department, culture of conduct)

2.5. Socometric characteristics and modifications to the questionnaire:

Honesty: The sincerity of the questionnaire has been achieved through the opinion of the arbitrators on the items of the questionnaire and represented in a group of professors specialized in the field of sports and the number (04)

Table 1. represents and distributes the arbitrators.

Arbitrators	the number	Specialization	Workplace
Lecturer Professor	01	Psychological Counseling Sports	University of Djelfa
Lecturer Professor	01	Educational Sports Media	University of Djelfa
Lecturer Professor	01	Psychological Counseling Sports	University of Djelfa
Lecturer Professor	01	Psychological Counseling Sports	University of Djelfa

Their estimates were as follows:

- 1- Regarding the dimensions of the questionnaire: the arbitrators have gathered on the occasion of these dimensions to the questions of the study.
- 2- Regarding the terms of the questionnaire: The arbitrators agreed on the safety of the majority of the items, but some suggested, amended and clarified some of the items until they became more procedural.

Table 2. clarifies the amendment and clarification of some of the items

The initial image of the item	Copy of the item after arbitration
- How are employées distributed within your administration? -What is the level of control in the administration? - How does the staff relate to each other and their relationship to management? - How do you evaluate the administration's reception of citizens and respond to their concerns in your opinion?	- Are employees distributed within your administration by: - Efficiency - mission - Specialization - Is the level of control in your administration internal? - Is the staff relationship between them and their relationship to management good? - Is the reception of the administration of athletes and practitioners and respond to their concerns satisfactory

2.6. Statistical Analysis

In order for us to comment and analyze the results of the observation network in a clear and easy manner, we used the method of statistical analysis and this by converting the results obtained through the form into numbers in percentage forms. This is done by following the three.

III. Result

3.1. Analysis of employee data

Table 3. établishe the educational level of staff

Education Level	Total	Percentage
University level	35	%70
Secondary level	15	30%
Average level	00	00%
nitial level	00	00%
Total	50	100 %

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As shown in Table 3, shows that the majority of employees within sport establishments are university-level of the respondents who had a secondary level of 30%, in addition to a close percentage of 70%

Table 4. Builds employees within the department

Position	Total	Percentage
Senior Advisor	05	10%
Adviser	20	40%
educateur principal sportif	24	48%
educateur sportif	01	02%
Administrative	00	00 %
Total	50	00%

As shown in Table 4, that most of the interviewed employees are tires studied in the higher institutes of the youth and sports sector (Senior Advisor 10%, Adviser 40%, educateur principal sportif 48%).

Table 5. builds years of experience within the department taken:

Experience	Total	Percentage
Less than 5 years	06	12%
5 to 10 years	15	30%
More than 10 years	29	58%
Total	50	100%

As shown in Table 5, that the majority of employees of the youth and sports sector with more than ten years of experience (58%), followed by the percentage of employees whose experience ranged from (5-10 years) to 30% The proportion of (12%) employees with years of experience less than 5 years.

3.2. Analysis of the data related to the organization within the department

Table 6. provides data on organization within the department

N o	the question	Number of Employees					
		Yes		No		I do not know	
		Repetition	Percentage	Repetition	Percentage	Repetition	Percentage
1	Is there an organizational structure in your administration?	37	%74	09	%18	04	%08
2	Is this organizational structure applicable to your administration?	34	%68	16	%32	00	%00
3	Is the size of your administration consistent with its organization?	25	%50	20	%40	05	%10
4	Are you satisfied with this organization in your administration?	38	%76	09	%18	03	%06
5	Are employees distributed within your administration by: - - Efficiency - mission - Specialization	35	%70	10	%20	05	%10
		37	%74	08	%16	05	%10
		41	%82	07	%14	02	%04
6	Do you own your administration? - Comprehensive quality management - Management by objectiv - Crisis management	43	%86	06	%12	01	%02
		40	%80	10	%20	00	%00
		00	%00	48	%96	02	%04

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The results of the questionnaire and the sample responses show that there is an organizational structure in the management (sports establishments), and is applied effectively by the majority. As for the responses that were observed on the satisfaction of employees on the organizational structures, it is a significant percentage (76%), The percentage of dissatisfaction with the organization within the administration (18%), which means the aspiration of this group is moving towards change.

As for the nature of the results achieved by the distribution of employees within the administration, we have recorded a kind of balance between efficiency and tasks in the holding of positions, and the ownership of sports facilities to manage quality and comprehensive management of goals and crisis management were the results of the predominant quality management and significant results in management goals, And the absence of crisis management by sample.

3.3. Analysis of management data within the department:

Table7.provides data on governance with in the department

N°	the question	Number of Employees					
		Yes		No		I do not know	
		Repetition	Percentage	Repetition	Percentage	Repetition	Percentage
1	Does your management depend on planning?	46	%92	04	%08	00	%00
2	Is there a planning body at your management level?	41	82	08	%18	01	%02
3	Does the budget for your administration cover all your needs?	15	%30	34	%68	01	%02
4	Is there a stability of tires in your administration?	09	%18	38	%76	03	%06
5	Is there an evaluation body at your management level?	43	%86	07	%14	00	%00
6	Is there oversight and accountability within your administration?	40	%80	08	%16	02	%04
7	Is the level of control in your administration internal?	44	%88	06	%12	00	%00
8	Is there a wide distribution of information and the use of modern methods in it?	38	%76	10	%20	02	%04
9	Do you transfer information formally from top to bottom?	45	%90	05	%10	00	%00
10	Is there a connection between the two directions?	47	%94	03	%06	00	%00

As shown in Table7, shows that the management of sports facilities is based on planning in the management. This coincides with the existence of a

competent body that has the task of planning. In terms of covering the budget allocated to the administration for all needs, the majority answers about the lack of budget coverage of the needs. (80%) confirmed its presence, with the administration relying on internal control according to the responses of the majority (88%)

While the answers related to the distribution of information and the use of modern methods, the acceptance and satisfaction of the majority, as the information according to them are available and free flow between different levels and through modern electronic means

3.4. Analysis of data on the culture of behavior

Table8.provides data on the culture of behavior

the question	Number of Employees					
	Yes		No		I do not know	
	Repetition	%	Repetition	%	Repetition	%
Is the staff relationship between them and their relationship to management good?	45	%90	05	%10	00	%00
Does the administration receive athletes and practitioners and respond to their concerns satisfactorily?	42	%84	08	%16	00	%00
Is there a record of notes at your management level?	50	%100	00	%00	00	%00
Is there discipline and work spirit among employees?	40	%80	10	%20	00	%00
Does a woman have a place within the administration?	29	%58	21	%42	00	%00

As shown in Table8, that the relationship between the employees among them and their relation to management was good at (90%), or with regard to the existence of a record of complaints and observations. The results were confirmed because the departments were not absent from this register. Where we recorded the highest percentage confirming the status of (58%).

IV. Discussion

In the light of the previous results in Table (6), we can accept the first hypothesis which confirms that governance is the mainstay of rationalizing the management of sport facilities of the youth and sports sector and thus achieving comprehensive sports development, this is confirmed by the study (Mohamed Al-Siddik Lot. Kamal bin Mesbah, 2019), where it was found that there was an effect of an administrative communication strategy on the level of job performance of workers in the junior sector in Algerian football clubs.

The results recorded in Table (7) Of the youth and sports sector is linked to the extent of its ability to activate control, transparency and accountability, this is indicated by him (Sadara djamal Ad-Dine 2018) that there is a set of leadership conditions and constituents as well as administrative skills that the administrative leader cannot dispense with when managing human resources within sports facilities.

The existence of periodic financial follow-up and the Court in the sports system, monitors and directing the management of financial resources for sports facilities, pushing to raise the level of management of sports facility management, which confirms the validity of the second hypothesis

In light of the previous results, which confirmed that the adoption of mechanisms of governance in the management of sports facilities of the youth and sports lead to activate its role and performance and thus achieve the best results. Thus, it is necessary to give the managers of the sports institution the freedom to choose their own financing mechanisms to allow them to cover their needs and thus contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the management of the sports establishment, and on this impact we can judge the acceptance of the third hypothesis.

V. Conclusion

In the light of the discussion and interpretation of the results of the three partial hypotheses, the general hypothesis of the research has been achieved, ie, the following results have been reached:

- Governance is the mainstay of rationalizing the management of the sports facilities of the youth and sports sector and thus achieving comprehensive sports development.
- The rationalization of the sport facilities management system of the youth and sports sector is linked to the extent of its ability to activate supervision, transparency and accountability.
- Adopting the mechanisms of governance in the management of sports facilities belonging to the youth and sports sector lead to activate its role and performance and thus achieve the best results.

This concluding section presents a brief, reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of the findings. It is tightly reasoned, self-contained, and not overstated. In this section, the importance of the problem (as stated in the introduction) should be discussed; what larger issues might depend on the findings; and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed.

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