

Sports Legislation and its Role in Achieving International Levels of Sports Administration in Egyptian Sports Clubs

Dr. Ez El-Din Mohamed Ahmed

Assistant prof., Department of Sports Administration, Faculty of Physical Education, Helwan University, Egypt.
prof.dr_ezzeldin@yahoo.com

Abstract: The current research aims to identify the role of sports legislations in achieving international levels. The researcher used the descriptive (survey analytical) approach. Research community included documentary community and human community. Documentary community included the Egyptian constitution and all laws, legislations, rules and regulations organizing sport in Egypt. Human community included all higher administrative personnel responsible for sport in Egypt (n=359). Results indicated that: (1) It is important to apply modern trends in sports laws and legislations in Egypt. (2) The current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt is poor. (3) There are major obstacles facing sports laws and legislations in Egypt. (4) There are future trends for sports laws and legislations in Egypt. (5) There are mechanisms of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt.

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Key Words: Sports Legislations – Sports Administration – Sports Clubs

1. Introduction and Research Problem:

Contemporary societies are increasingly concerned with sport as a clear indicator for their advance. Sports activity, from top to bottom, is among the state's responsibilities towards youth, as it is considered a human right just like other basic services. Therefore, all governments are now concerned with sport.

Recent decades have witnessed several stages of legislative reform. Although the state's economic and social roles are growing very fast, there are several efforts for revising the decrease in this role in favor of free market and liberal economy in addition to reformulating the relationship among the state, the citizen and economy (Hegazy, A. 1972: 125) (Mansour, M. 1972: 39) (National Council of Youth 2008: 47-49).

Laws and legislations have become the main base for legalizing work, assuring correct procedures and granting safety of volunteer or professional workers inside an organizational framework. In addition, it is an actual manifestation of good work and role identification. Furthermore, it protects the rights of individuals, groups and monitoring organizations according to constitution, laws and regulations. (Darwish et al 2004: 21) (Al-Shaer, R. 1997: 137) (Darwish & Al-Sadany 2006: 80).

Accordingly, recognizing the constitution, laws and regulations is very important for sports administrators to protect the rights of all sectors of sports organizations and to establish rules and regulations that grant its legitimacy and stability from all constitutional, methodic, democratic, economic

(financial and commercial), technical and practical aspects.

During the new millennium, Egypt witnessed legislative and political reforms as the government sought to revise governmental services and to facilitate them for citizens. Several ministries were restructured to create new entities capable of achieving the general strategy of the state.

These reforms included the sports field with both administrative and technical parts as some sports laws were changed to make this vital sector more effective and to find suitable solutions for reform that may change the status and create a new reality that helps improving sport. But these reforms differed in identifying the mechanisms of improvement for the sports movement and the state's sports system.

Aims: The current research aims to identify the role of sports legislations in achieving international levels through:

- Applying modern trends in sports laws and legislations
- Identifying the current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt
- Identifying obstacles facing sports laws and legislations in Egypt
- Identifying future trends for sports laws and legislations in Egypt
- Identifying the mechanism of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt.

Research Questions:

- 1- What is the significance of applying modern trends in sports laws and legislations?

- 2- What is the current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt?
- 3- What are obstacles facing sports laws and legislations in Egypt?
- 4- What are future trends for sports laws and legislations in Egypt?
- 5- What are the mechanisms of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt?

2. Methods:

Approach: The researcher used the descriptive (survey analytical) approach.

Participants: Research community included documentary community and human community. Documentary community included the Egyptian constitution and all laws, legislations, rules and regulations organizing sport in Egypt. Human community included all higher administrative personnel responsible for sport in Egypt (n=359). Table (1) shows description and division of participants.

Table (1): Description of participants

No.	Position	Community	Sample	Pilot sample	Exclusions	Main sample
1	Minister of Youth	1	1	-	-	1
2	Board members of supreme organizations of youth and sport	7	7	1	-	6
3	General director	4	4	-	-	4
4	Chairman of Olympic committee	1	1	-	-	1
5	Board member of Olympic committee	22	22	1	3	18
6	Chairman of a sports federation	14	14	2	3	9
7	Board member of a sports federation	142	60	15	8	37
8	Chairman of a sports club	14	14	2	4	8
9	Board member of a sports club	154	62	9	12	41
Sum		359	185	30	30	125

Data collection Instruments:

Interview: The researcher prepared an interview about the current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt and presented it to experts.

Review of literature:

The researcher reviewed the previous literature related to sports laws and legislations and modern trends in sports administration.

The questionnaire:

The researcher designed a questionnaire using previous literature and results of the interview. The preliminary version of the questionnaire included (8) axes and each axis has specific items as follows:

- Axis one: 12 items
- Axis two: 13 items
- Axis three: 15 items
- Axis four: 17 items
- Axis five: 12 items
- Axis six: 16 items
- Axis seven: 17 items
- Axis eight: 9 items

The researcher presented the preliminary version to experts who omitted three axes totally (axes 2, 5 and 8) in addition to some items as they think they are

irrelevant. The final version included the following axes:

- Axis one: Importance of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in the Egyptian sports system
- Axis two: current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt
- Axis three: obstacle facing sports laws and legislations in Egypt
- Axis four: Modern trends of sports laws and legislations that can be used in the future
- Axis five: Mechanisms of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt

Experts' validity:

The researcher presented the preliminary version of the questionnaire to experts to identify their opinions about the axes and items of the questionnaire in addition to the relative importance of each axis. According to experts' opinions, the final version of the questionnaire included (5) axes and (77) items.

Internal consistency:

The researcher applied the questionnaire to a pilot sample (n=30) from 8-10-2014 to 19-10-2014 to identify the correlation between each item and its axis and each axis and total score of the questionnaire as seen in table (2) and (3).

Table (2): Correlation coefficients for each item and its axis of the questionnaire (n=30)

Item	Mean	SD±	R	Item	Mean	SD±	R	Item	Mean	SD±	R
Axis one				Axis three				Axis five			
1	1.8667	.43417	.764*	1	1.7333	.52083	.453*	1	1.7333	.52083	.837*
2	1.5667	.72793	.605*	2	1.7000	.53498	.595*	2	1.7667	.50401	.868*
3	1.8000	.48423	.763*	3	1.5667	.62606	.538*	3	1.7333	.52083	.887*
4	1.8000	.48423	.823*	4	1.6667	.60648	.475*	4	1.8000	.48423	.906*
5	1.7667	.50401	.894*	5	1.7000	.59596	.667*	5	1.4667	.73030	.520*
6	1.8333	.46113	.879*	6	1.6667	.54667	.406*	6	1.6000	.62146	.658*
7	1.6667	.54667	.868*	7	1.8333	.37905	.476*	7	1.7333	.52083	.787*
8	1.7000	.53498	.913*	8	1.7333	.44978	.334	8	1.8333	.46113	.591*
9	1.8000	.61026	.223	9	1.6333	.66868	.515*	9	1.7333	.52083	.907*
10	1.7000	.53498	.913*	10	1.6000	.56324	.511*	10	1.8000	.40684	.227
11	1.8333	.37905	.684*	11	1.6000	.56324	.652*	11	1.8333	.46113	.682*
12	1.7667	.50401	.952*	12	1.6000	.62146	.452*	12	1.7000	.53498	.495*
Axis two				13	1.7000	.53498	.644*	13	1.7667	.50401	.868*
1	1.0000	.94686	.896*	14	1.6333	.55605	.690*	14	1.7333	.52083	.887*
2	1.3000	.79438	.308	15	1.7667	.50401	.763*	15	1.7333	.52083	.817*
3	1.2333	.72793	.189	16	1.7333	.52083	.706*	16	1.4333	.81720	.461*
4	1.0000	.94686	.884*	17	1.6000	.62146	.537*	17	1.4000	.81368	.448*
5	1.1000	.92289	.949*	Axis four							
6	1.0333	.92786	.865*	1	1.9000	.30513	.496*				
7	1.0000	.90972	.838*	2	1.7000	.46609	.366*				
8	.7000	.87691	.384*	3	1.7667	.43018	.446*				
9	1.0667	.94443	.952*	4	1.4667	.57135	.815*				
10	1.0667	.94443	.963*	5	1.4667	.57135	.804*				
11	1.7000	.53498	.336	6	1.6000	.62146	.632*				
12	1.5000	.73108	.488*	7	1.7000	.53498	.247				
13	1.1000	.92289	.939*	8	1.7667	.43018	.297				
14	.9667	.76489	.392*	9	1.5667	.62606	.625*				
15	1.0333	.92786	.861*	10	1.5667	.56832	.848*				
				11	1.7333	.44978	.468*				
				12	1.5667	.56832	.802*				
				13	1.5667	.56832	.893*				
				14	1.6333	.55605	.905*				
				15	1.3667	.55605	.832*				
				16	1.4667	.57135	.443*				

R table value on P ≤ 0.05 and freedom degree of 28 = 0.361

Table (2) indicated that R calculated values were higher than its table value for all items except for items (2, 3, 11) in axis (1), (23) in axis (2), (39, 40) in axis (3), (58) in axis (4) and (74) in axis (5). This

means that all items are internally consistent except for those items. Therefore, the researcher eliminated these items and final number of items reached (69) items.

Table (3): Correlation coefficients of each axis and total score (n=30)

Axis	Mean	SD±	R
One	21.1000	4.72229	.642*
Two	28.4667	5.22417	.854*
Three	25.8333	5.35681	.714*
Four	28.8000	6.55165	.816*
Five	16.8000	9.26395	.470*
Sum	121.0000	21.02216	

R table value on P ≤ 0.05 and freedom degree of 28 = 0.361

Table (3) indicated that R calculated values were higher than its table value for all axes of the questionnaire. This proves the questionnaire valid.

Reliability:

The researcher used test/retest procedure with time interval of (15) days to calculate reliability. The questionnaire was tested and then rested on a pilot sample (n=30) from 5-11-2014 to 22-11-2014 as seen in tables (4) and (5).

Table (4): Correlation between test and retest of the questionnaire (n=30)

Item	Test		Retest		R	Item	Test		Retest		R
	Mean	SD±	Mean	SD±			Mean	SD±	Mean	SD±	
Axis one						Axis three					
1	1.8667	0.4342	1.6	0.4983	0.429*	1	1.7333	0.5208	1.6667	0.6065	1.000*
2	1.5667	0.7279	1.1667	0.8339	0.674*	2	1.7	0.535	1.6333	0.615	1.000*
3	1.8	0.4842	1.9	0.3051	0.560*	3	1.5667	0.6261	1.6333	0.5561	0.945*
4	1.8	0.4842	1.6667	0.5467	0.328	4	1.6667	0.6065	1.8	0.4068	1.000*
5	1.7667	0.504	1.9	0.3051	0.607*	5	1.7	0.596	1.7333	0.4498	1.000*
6	1.8333	0.4611	1.7667	0.504	0.309	6	1.6667	0.5467	1.6333	0.6687	1.000*
7	1.6667	0.5467	1.7333	0.4498	0.684*	7	1.8333	0.3791	1.5667	0.5683	1.000*
8	1.7	0.535	1.8	0.4068	0.584*	8	1.7333	0.4498	1.6	0.5632	1.000*
9	1.8	0.6103	1.8	0.6103	1.000*	9	1.6333	0.6687	1.6	0.6215	1.000*
10	1.7	0.535	1.8	0.4842	0.665*	10	1.6	0.5632	1.7	0.535	1.000*
11	1.8333	0.3791	1.7667	0.4302	0.894*	11	1.6	0.5632	1.6333	0.5561	1.000*
12	1.7667	0.504	1.7667	0.504	1.000*	12	1.6	0.6215	1.7667	0.504	1.000*
Axis two						13	1.7	0.535	1.7333	0.5208	1.000*
1	1.3	0.7944	1.3	0.7944	1.000*	14	1.6333	0.5561	1.5333	0.6288	1.000*
2	1.2333	0.7279	1.2	0.7144	.968*	15	1.7667	0.504	1.9	0.3051	1.000*
3	1	0.9469	1.2667	0.8683	0.377*	16	1.7333	0.5208	1.6667	0.4795	1.000*
4	1.1	0.9229	1	0.8305	0.405*	17	1.6	0.6215	1.7667	0.4302	1.000*
5	1.0333	0.9279	0.7667	0.8172	0.238	Axis four					
6	1	0.9097	0.6	0.8137	0.466*	1	1.9	0.3051	1.6	0.6215	0.585*
7	0.7	0.8769	0.7	0.8769	1.000*	2	1.7	0.4661	1.4667	0.5714	1.000*
8	1.0667	0.9444	1.3333	0.9223	0.528*	3	1.7667	0.4302	1.6	0.6215	1.000*
9	1.0667	0.9444	1.3	0.8367	0.541*	4	1.4667	0.5714	1.5667	0.6261	1.000*
10	1.7	0.535	1.6667	0.5467	0.943*	5	1.4667	0.5714	1.7	0.535	0.625*
11	1.5	0.7311	1.5	0.7311	1.000*	6	1.6	0.6215	1.7	0.535	1.000*
12	1.1	0.9229	1.1	0.9229	1.000*	7	1.7	0.535	1.6667	0.4795	0.921*
13	0.9667	0.7649	1	0.7878	0.972*	8	1.7667	0.4302	1.7333	0.4498	1.000*
14	1.0333	0.9279	0.9333	0.7849	0.429*	9	1.5667	0.6261	1.6667	0.5467	0.591*
						10	1.5667	0.5683	1.7	0.535	0.625*
						11	1.7333	0.4498	1.8333	0.3791	0.625*
						12	1.5667	0.5683	1.6667	0.5467	0.854*
						13	1.5667	0.5683	1.4667	0.5714	1.000*
						14	1.6333	0.5561	1.8	0.4068	0.790*
						15	1.3667	0.5561	1.8333	0.3791	0.437*
						16	1.4667	0.5714	1.8667	0.3458	0.665*

Item	Test		Retest		R
	Mean	SD±	Mean	SD±	
Axis five					
1	1.7333	.52083	1.7667	.43018	0.790*
2	1.7667	.50401	1.4667	.73030	1.000*
3	1.7333	.52083	1.6667	.60648	.146
4	1.8000	.48423	1.2667	.82768	0.550*
5	1.4667	.73030	1.8333	.46113	1.00*

Item	Test		Retest		R
	Mean	SD±	Mean	SD±	
Axis five					
6	1.6000	.62146	1.7333	.52083	1.000*
7	1.7333	.52083	1.7667	.43018	0.906*
8	1.8333	.46113	1.8333	.46113	1.000*
9	1.7333	.52083	1.6667	.54667	0.943*
10	1.8000	.40684	1.7667	.50401	0.729*
11	1.8333	.46113	1.7667	.43018	.328
12	1.7000	.53498	1.7667	.50401	0.674*
13	1.7667	.50401	1.0333	.80872	0.708*
14	1.7333	.52083	1.2667	.86834	0.673*
15	1.7333	.52083	1.3000	.79438	1.000*
16	1.4333	.81720	1.2000	.71438	.968*
17	1.4000	.81368	1.4000	.81368	0.448*

R table value on P ≤ 0.05 and freedom degree of 28 = 0.361

Table (4) indicated high correlation between test and retest for all items as correlations ranged from 0.146 to 1.00 except for five items that were eliminated.

Table (5) indicated that correlations between test and retest ranged from 0.616 to 0.996 with total score of 0.903. this indicates reliability of the questionnaire.

According to reliability calculations, the researcher eliminated another (8) items and this made the final number of items to be (64) items as seen in table (6).

Table (5): correlations between test and retest for the questionnaire axes (n=30)

Axis	Test		Retest		R
	Mean	SD±	Mean	SD±	
One	21.1000	4.72229	20.6667	2.65659	0.616*
Two	28.4667	5.22417	28.2333	5.12387	0.996*
Three	25.8333	5.35681	26.7000	3.37486	0.914*
Four	28.8000	6.55165	28.1000	4.34186	0.849*
Five	16.8000	9.26395	17.0667	5.91278	0.781*
Sum	121.0000	21.02216	120.7667	14.34954	0.903*

R table value on P ≤ 0.05 and freedom degree of 28 = 0.361

Table (6): Items of the questionnaire after calculating validity and reliability.

Axis	Preliminary number	Items eliminated after validity	Items eliminated after reliability	Sum of eliminated items	Final number
One	12	1	2	3	9
Two	15	3	1	4	11
Three	17	1	0	1	16
Four	16	2	0	2	14
Five	17	1	2	3	14
Sum	77	8	5	13	64

Main application:

The researcher applied the questionnaire to the main sample (n=125) from 30-11-2014 to 14-12-2014. After application data was tabulated for statistical treatment.

Statistical treatment:

The researcher used SPSS software to calculate the following: mean – SD – percentage – frequency – relative importance – Person's correlation coefficient – χ^2 .

3. Results and Discussion:

Table (7): Frequencies and Percentages for items of first axis: Importance of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in the Egyptian sports system

S	Item	Yes		Somehow		No		Relative weight	Relative importance	CHI2
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1.	Improving sport through achieving better international results	88	70.40	34	27.20	3	2.40	210	84.00	*88.83
2.	Respecting Olympic laws, regulations and conventions	70	56.00	37	29.60	18	14.40	177	70.80	*33.24
3.	Establishing legal and scientific bases for constitutional protection of sport	91	72.80	25	20.00	9	7.20	207	82.80	*90.70
4.	Preventing wrong administrative practices	91	72.80	19	15.20	5	4.00	201	80.40	*103.02
5.	Filling the gaps in sports laws and legislations	96	76.80	28	22.40	1	0.80	220	88.00	*115.04
6.	Setting conflict settlement mechanisms through sports courts with membership of judges, and sports administration experts	98	78.40	34	27.20	3	2.40	230	92.00	*113.48
7.	Providing sports organizations with more freedom from investment and self-financing activities	90	72.00	28	22.40	7	5.60	208	83.20	*89.41
8.	Understanding sports laws and legislations among workers	94	75.20	25	20.00	6	4.80	213	85.20	*102.94
9.	Identifying legal borders between amateur and professional participation	92	73.60	31	24.80	2	1.60	215	86.00	*101.31

Table (7) indicated that the highest percentage for (yes) (78.40%) was for item (6) while the lowest percentage ((56%) was for item (2). In addition, the highest percentage for (somehow) (29.60%) was for item (2) while the lowest percentage (15.20%) was for item (4). Furthermore, the highest percentage for (no) (14.40%) was for item (2) while the lowest percentage (0.80%) was for item (5). CHI2 values ranged from 33.24 to 115.04.

These results indicated that modern trends in laws and legislations are useful to be applied in the sports field. A high relative importance was dedicated to establishing conflict settlement mechanism in the form of sports courts (92%). These courts will help settling any conflicts that may arise between athletes and federations, athletes and administrators or clubs and the ministry of youth and sport.

Sports laws and regulations include penalties like fines or imprisonment that can only be initiated through court orders as stated in law no. 42 – 1978 of sports organizations.

Al-Karawy, H. (2009) indicated the importance of amending sports legislations to settle conflicts among sports organizations, to face corruption in them and even to prevent doping. Mohamed, A. (2005) indicated that sports laws and legislations should be consistent with the constitution and sports courts should be formed to enforce these laws.

Accordingly, the researcher thinks that the sports field needs legislations for identifying criteria of professionalism as it may lead to the nationalization phenomenon which is very common nowadays. Therefore, rules and regulations identifying the true concept sports professionalism are required.

Table (8) indicated that the highest percentage for (yes) (59.20%) was for item (9) while the lowest percentage (20%) was for item (5). In addition, the highest percentage for (somehow) (42.40%) was for item (2) while the lowest percentage (23.20%) was for item (11). Furthermore, the highest percentage for (no) (55.20%) was for item (5) while the lowest percentage (0.810.40%) was for items (3-4). According to relative importance, items were ordered as follows:

1. Egyptian sports laws and regulations doesn't indicate the independence and freedom of sports organizations to make decisions through their boards (72.80% in favor of yes).

2. Egyptian sports laws don't end duality of holding two separate positions in two different governing bodies (72.40% in favor of yes).

3. Egyptian sports laws don't specify criteria for choosing general directors of youth and sport departments (71.60% in favor of yes).

4. Egyptian sports laws and regulations doesn't fulfill the requirements of quality performance and effective monitoring (68.40% in favor of yes).

5. The constitution doesn't state clearly that sports participation is a right for all citizens (66.80% in favor of yes).

6. Egyptian sports laws include penalties that can only be enforced through court orders like fines and imprisonment (62.40% in favor of yes).

7. Egyptian sports laws prevent misbehaviors during sports events (48.40% in favor of somehow).

8. Egyptian sports laws don't specify criteria for choosing qualified persons for membership of boards (47.60% in favor of no).

9. Egyptian sports laws grant independence of youth and sport departments (45.20% in favor of no).

10. Egyptian sports laws are sufficient for conflict settlements (38.80% in favor of no). Egyptian sports laws prevent doping (32.40% in favor of no).

Table (8): frequencies and percentages of the second axis: current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt. (n=125).

S	Item	Yes		Somehow		No		Relative weight	Relative importance	CHI2
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1.	The constitution doesn't state clearly that sports participation is a right for all citizens	61	48.80	45	36.00	19	15.20	167	66.80	*21.57
2.	Egyptian sports laws and regulations doesn't fulfill the requirements of quality performance and effective monitoring	59	47.20	53	42.40	13	10.40	171	68.40	*30.02
3.	Egyptian sports laws and regulations doesn't indicate the independence and freedom of sports organizations to make decisions through their boards	70	56.00	42	33.60	13	10.40	182	72.80	*39.00
4.	Egyptian sports laws prevent misbehaviors during sports events	36	28.80	49	39.20	40	32.00	121	48.40	*2.13
5.	Egyptian sports laws prevent doping	25	20.00	31	24.80	69	55.20	81	32.40	*27.33
6.	Egyptian sports laws are sufficient for conflict settlements	35	28.00	27	21.60	63	50.40	97	38.80	*17.15
7.	Egyptian sports laws grant independence of youth and sport departments	40	32.00	33	26.40	52	41.60	113	45.20	*4.43
8.	Egyptian sports laws don't specify criteria for choosing general directors of youth and sport departments	72	57.60	35	28.00	18	14.40	179	71.60	*36.60
9.	Egyptian sports laws don't end duality of holding two separate positions in two different governing bodies	74	59.20	33	26.40	18	14.40	181	72.40	*40.34
10.	Egyptian sports laws include penalties that can only be enforced through court orders like fines and imprisonment	53	42.40	50	40.00	22	17.60	156	62.40	*14.03
11.	Egyptian sports laws don't specify criteria for choosing qualified persons for membership of boards	45	36.00	29	23.20	51	40.80	119	47.60	*6.21

Table (9): frequencies and percentages of the third axis: obstacles facing sports laws and legislations in Egypt (n=125)

S	Item	Yes		Somehow		No		Relative weight	Relative importance	CHI2
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1.	Violating international and Olympic rules, regulations and conventions	90	72.00	31	24.80	4	3.20	211	84.40	*92.86
2.	Prevalence of sports fanaticism and hooliganism (Ultras phenomenon)	93	74.40	29	23.20	3	2.40	215	86.00	*102.99
3.	Misbehaviors (including objections on referees' decisions from athletes, coaches and audience) may occur in sports events	97	77.60	23	18.40	5	4.00	217	86.80	*114.13
4.	Forgery, embezzlement and administrative violations (athletes' data – general assemblies – budgets – favoritism in choosing national teams)	89	71.20	33	26.40	3	2.40	211	84.40	*91.47
5.	Legal appeals against incorrect decisions including dissolving, appointing or discarding board membership – merging some organizations) in violation of rules and regulations of the international Olympic committee and the African Olympic Council	91	72.80	29	23.20	5	4.00	211	84.40	*94.54
6.	Centralization of decision making concerning sports laws and legislations	79	63.20	40	32.00	6	4.80	198	79.20	*64.06
7.	Lack of sports courts for conflict settlement	79	63.20	42	33.60	4	3.20	200	80.00	*67.51
8.	International trend for privatizing sports organizations and facilities to gain more profit	74	59.20	44	35.20	7	5.60	192	76.80	*54.07
9.	Internal/external sports professionalism for higher profitability	78	62.40	39	31.20	8	6.40	195	78.00	*59.07
10.	Prevalence of sports nationalization under persuasion with money or power	90	72.00	37	29.60	8	6.40	217	86.80	*83.81
11.	Prevalence of doping	74	59.20	46	36.80	5	4.00	194	77.60	*57.82
12.	Prevalence of violating intellectual property rights and trade mark rights	74	59.20	46	36.80	5	4.00	194	77.60	*57.82
13.	Prevalence of broadcast rights and decoding sports events	80	64.00	39	31.20	6	4.80	199	79.60	*65.98
14.	Prevalence of sports bets (broking)	86	68.80	34	27.20	5	4.00	206	82.40	*80.86
15.	Rise of new sports agents (promoters – agents – brokers)	92	73.60	27	21.60	6	4.80	211	84.40	*96.51
16.	Rise of life insurance in sport (death – injury – harm)	84	67.20	37	29.60	4	3.20	205	82.00	*77.60

Table (9) indicated that the highest percentage for (yes) (77.60%) was for item (3) while the lowest percentage (59.20%) was for item (11). In addition, the highest percentage for (somehow) (36.80%) was for item (11) while the lowest percentage (18.40%) was for item (3). Furthermore, the highest percentage for (no) (8%) was for items (9-10) while the lowest percentage (2.40%) was for items (2-4). CHI2 values ranged from 54.07 to 114.13. According to relative importance, items were ordered as follows:

1. Misbehaviors (including objections on referees' decisions from athletes, coaches and

audience) may occur in sports events (86.80% in favor of yes).

2. Prevalence of sports nationalization under persuasion with money or power (86.80% in favor of yes).

3. Prevalence of sports fanaticism and hooliganism (Ultras phenomenon) (86% in favor of yes).

4. Rise of new sports agents (promoters – agents – brokers) (84.40% in favor of yes).

5. Legal appeals against incorrect decisions including dissolving, appointing or discarding board

membership – merging some organizations) in violation of rules and regulations of the international Olympic committee and the African Olympic Council (84.40% in favor of yes).

6. Violating international and Olympic rules, regulations and conventions (84.40% in favor of yes).

7. Forgery, embezzlement and administrative violations (athletes' data – general assemblies – budgets – favoritism in choosing national teams) (84.40% in favor of yes).

8. Prevalence of sports bets (broking) (82.40% in favor of yes).

9. Rise of life insurance in sport (death – injury – harm) (82% in favor of yes).

10. Lack of sports courts for conflict settlement (80% in favor of yes).

11. Prevalence of broadcast rights and decoding sports events (79.60% in favor of yes).

12. Centralization of decision making concerning sports laws and legislations (79.20% in favor of yes).

13. Internal/external sports professionalism for higher profitability (78% in favor of yes).

14. International trend for privatizing sports organizations and facilities to gain more profit (77.80% in favor of yes).

15. Prevalence of doping (77.60% in favor of yes).

16. Prevalence of violating intellectual property rights and trade mark rights (77.60% in favor of yes).

These results indicated that several serious obstacles face sports laws and regulations in Egypt. Forgery, embezzlement and administrative violations (athletes' data – general assemblies – budgets – favoritism in choosing national teams) is a serious phenomenon that prevalent clearly in Egypt, especially in football.

Table (10) indicated that the highest percentage for (yes) (76.80%) was for items (1-2-11-12) while the lowest percentage (56%) was for item (7). In addition, the highest percentage for (somehow) (36%) was for item (5) while the lowest percentage (15.20%) was for items (1-11). Furthermore, the highest percentage for (no) (12.80%) was for item (7) while the lowest percentage (3.20%) was for item (5). CHI2 values ranged from 54.07 to 114.13. According to relative importance, items were ordered as follows:

1. Formulating and approving sports legislations that grants independence and freedom of sports organizations and maintain accountability (85.20% in favor of yes).

2. Formulating and approving sports legislations to gran real enforcement of special vacations, full-time sports participation and rights of international retired athletes (85.20% in favor of yes).

3. Formulating and approving sports legislations that are free of unconstitutional articles (85.20% in favor of yes).

4. Formulating and approving sports legislations for criminalizing brokers' phenomenon (85.20% in favor of yes).

5. Formulating and approving sports legislations to gran real enforcement of special vacations, full-time sports participation and rights of international retired athletes (85.20% in favor of yes).

6. Formulating and approving sports legislations consistent with the constitution and avoid current limitations (84.40% in favor of yes).

7. Formulating and approving sports legislations to criminalize doping (84.40% in favor of yes).

8. Formulating and approving sports legislations to establish sports courts responsible for conflict settlement (81.60% in favor of yes).

9. Formulating and approving sports legislations for life insurance in sport (80.40% in favor of yes).

10. Formulating and approving sports legislations for facing cases of forgery, embezzlement and favoritism (78.80% in favor of yes).

11. Formulating and approving sports legislations to criminalize sports nationalization (78.80% in favor of yes).

12. Formulating and approving sports legislations for facing hooliganism and misbehaviors during sports event (78% in favor of yes).

13. Formulating and approving sports legislations to support investment and privatization opportunities to give sports organization more freedom in self-finance Formulating and approving sports legislations to support investment and privatization opportunities to give sports organization more freedom in self-finance (77.20% in favor of yes).

14. Formulating and approving sports legislations to regulate sports professionalism and to grant the rights of athletes, coaches, agents, organizations and technical and administrative systems (77.20% in favor of yes).

15. Formulating and approving sports legislations for facing monopolism of sports products (71.60% in favor of yes).

Al-Garhy, M. (2006) indicated the importance of amending sports legislations by the Egyptian parliament according to modern trends.

These results indicated that there are several modern trends in sports laws and legislations that can be used in the future in Egypt.

Table (10): frequencies and percentages of the fourth axis: modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt (n=125)

S	Item	Yes		Somehow		No		Relative weight	Relative importance	CHI2
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1.	Formulating and approving sports legislations consistent with the constitution and avoid current limitations	96	76.80	19	15.20	10	8.00	211	84.40	*107.27
2.	Formulating and approving sports legislations that grants independence and freedom of sports organizations and maintain accountability	96	76.80	21	16.80	8	6.40	213	85.20	*108.32
3.	Formulating and approving sports legislations that are free of unconstitutional articles	95	76.00	23	18.40	7	5.60	213	85.20	*105.49
4.	Formulating and approving sports legislations for facing hooliganism and misbehaviors during sports event	78	62.40	39	31.20	8	6.40	195	78.00	*59.07
5.	Formulating and approving sports legislations for facing cases of forgery, embezzlement and favoritism	76	60.80	45	36.00	4	3.20	197	78.80	*62.62
6.	Formulating and approving sports legislations to establish sports courts responsible for conflict settlement	84	67.20	36	28.80	5	4.00	204	81.60	*76.06
7.	Formulating and approving sports legislations for facing monopolism of sports products	70	56.00	39	31.20	16	12.80	179	71.60	*35.25
8.	Formulating and approving sports legislations to support investment and privatization opportunities to give sports organization more freedom in self-finance	77	61.60	39	31.20	9	7.20	193	77.20	*55.75
9.	Formulating and approving sports legislations to regulate sports professionalism and to grant the rights of athletes, coaches, agents, organizations and technical and administrative systems	76	60.80	41	32.80	8	6.40	193	77.20	*55.51
10.	Formulating and approving sports legislations to criminalize sports nationalization	78	62.40	41	32.80	6	4.80	197	78.80	*62.23
11.	Formulating and approving sports legislations to criminalize doping	96	76.80	19	15.20	10	8.00	211	84.40	*107.27
12.	Formulating and approving sports legislations to grant real enforcement of special vacations, full-time sports participation and rights of international retired athletes	96	76.80	21	16.80	8	6.40	213	85.20	*108.32
13.	Formulating and approving sports legislations for criminalizing brokers' phenomenon	95	76.00	23	18.40	7	5.60	213	85.20	*105.49
14.	Formulating and approving sports legislations for life insurance in sport	83	66.40	35	28.00	7	5.60	201	80.40	*70.92

Table (11): frequencies and percentages of the fifth axis: mechanisms for applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt (n=125)

S	Item	Yes		Somehow		No		Relative weight	Relative importance	CHI2
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1.	Reform of administrative and organizational environment in Egypt to accept the recommended sports laws and legislations	85	68.00	37	29.60	3	2.40	207	82.80	*81.49
2.	Youth and sport committee at the parliament should hold a national conference to identify recommendations about sports laws and legislations	88	70.40	35	28.00	2	1.60	211	84.40	*90.37
3.	Legislative authority should formulate and approve new sports laws and legislations	99	79.20	23	18.40	3	2.40	221	88.40	*123.16
4.	Executive authority should enforce the approved sports laws and legislations	92	73.60	28	22.40	5	4.00	212	84.80	*97.57
5.	Youth and sport component should be included in the constitution	85	68.00	39	31.20	11	8.80	209	83.60	*67.82
6.	Separating sports departments from youth departments in all financial, administrative and logistic aspects	75	60.00	35	28.00	15	12.00	185	74.00	*44.81
7.	Designing a media strategy for supporting the enforcement of sports laws and legislations	84	67.20	26	20.80	15	12.00	194	77.60	*65.98
8.	All sports organizations should revise its own rules and regulations to be consistent with new laws and legislations	94	75.20	23	18.40	8	6.40	211	84.40	*101.31
9.	Issuing an inclusive legal guide with all sports laws, legislations, rules and regulations	98	78.40	17	13.60	10	8.00	213	85.20	*114.85
10.	Teaching sports laws and legislations in faculties of law	90	72.00	34	27.20	1	0.80	214	85.60	*97.18
11.	Encouraging scientific research in the field of sports laws and legislations	83	66.40	38	30.40	4	3.20	204	81.60	*75.39
12.	Establishing new police department for enforcing sports laws and legislations and to face hooliganism	83	66.40	34	27.20	8	6.40	200	80.00	*69.63
13.	Granting actual enforcement of sports laws and legislations through a specialized department of monitoring and direct supervision of prime minister's office and the parliament and through establishing the sports court	70	56.00	35	28.00	10	8.00	175	70.00	*44.40
14.	Measuring the effects of new sports laws and legislations and its role in improving sport	67	53.60	39	31.20	19	15.20	173	69.20	*27.91

Table (11) indicated that the highest percentage for (yes) (79.20%) was for item (3) while the lowest percentage (53.60%) was for item (14). In addition,

the highest percentage for (somehow) (31.20%) was for items (5-14) while the lowest percentage (13.60%) was for item (9). Furthermore, the highest percentage

for (no) (15.20%) was for item (14) while the lowest percentage (0.80%) was for item (10). CHI2 values ranged from 27.91 to 123.16. According to relative importance, items were ordered as follows:

1. Legislative authority should formulate and approve new sports laws and legislations (88.40% in favor of yes).
2. Teaching sports laws and legislations in faculties of law (85.60% in favor of yes).
3. Issuing an inclusive legal guide with all sports laws, legislations, rules and regulations (85.20% in favor of yes in favor of yes).
4. Executive authority should enforce the approved sports laws and legislations Executive authority should enforce the approved sports laws and legislations (84.80% in favor of yes).
5. All sports organizations should revise its own rules and regulations to be consistent with new laws and legislations All sports organizations should revise its own rules and regulations to be consistent with new laws and legislations (84.40% in favor of yes in favor of yes).
6. Youth and sport committee at the parliament should hold a national conference to identify recommendations about sports laws and legislations (84.40% in favor of yes).
7. Youth and sport component should be included in the constitution (83.60% in favor of yes).
8. Reform of administrative and organizational environment in Egypt to accept the recommended sports laws and legislations (82.80% in favor of yes).
9. Encouraging scientific research in the field of sports laws and legislations (81.60% in favor of yes).
10. Establishing new police department for enforcing sports laws and legislations and to face hooliganism (80% in favor of yes).
11. Designing a media strategy for supporting the enforcement of sports laws and legislations (77.60% in favor of yes).
12. Separating sports departments from youth departments in all financial, administrative and logistic aspects (74% in favor of yes).
13. Granting actual enforcement of sports laws and legislations through a specialized department of monitoring and direct supervision of prime minister's office and the parliament and through establishing the sports court (70% in favor of yes).
14. Measuring the effects of new sports laws and legislations and its role in improving sport (70% in favor of yes in favor of yes).

Sourour, A. (1999) indicated that legislation is every legal rule issued by a concerned public authority of the state in a formal document. This indicates the importance of establishing mechanisms for applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt.

In addition, these results indicated that there are several mechanisms for applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt.

Conclusions:

According to aim, methods and participants' responses, the researcher concluded the following:

The first axis: importance of applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt

- Establishing a clear mechanism for conflict settlement in sport through establishing sports courts with membership of judges, legal experts and sports administration experts.
- Filling all gaps in sports laws and regulations
- Identifying legal borders separating amateur from professional participation in sport
- Sports laws and regulations should be clear for all workers in the field
- Improving Egyptian sport through achieving better international results
- Establishing scientific and legal bases for constitutional protection of sport
- Providing sports organizations with more freedom for investment and self-finance
- Respecting laws and regulations

The second axis: current status of sports laws and legislations in Egypt

- It doesn't assert independence and freedom of sports organizations
- It doesn't end the duality of holding two separate positions in two governing bodies
- The constitution doesn't specify criteria for appointing general directors of youth and sport directorates or board members
- It doesn't state clearly that sports participation is a right for all citizens
- It doesn't set criteria for choosing qualified persons for membership of boards of sports organizations

The third axis: obstacles facing sports laws and regulations in Egypt

- The spread of sports nationalization
- The spread of fanaticism and hooliganism (Ultras phenomenon)
- The rise of new sports agents (promoters – agents – brokers)
- Deactivation of sports court in conflict settlement
- Central decision making in matters concerning sports laws and regulations
- The spread of doping phenomenon
- Violation of trade mark rights and intellectual property rights

The fourth axis: modern trends in sports laws and legislations for future use in Egypt

- Forming and approving a legislation to grant freedom of sports organizations
- Forming and approving a legislation to criminalize doping
- Forming and approving a legislation to establish a national court for sports affairs
- Forming and approving a legislation to grand life insurance in the sports field in cases of death, injury and physical and psychological harm
- Forming and approving a legislation to penalize forgery and embezzlement in the sports field
- Forming and approving a legislation to criminalize sports nationalization
- Forming and approving a legislation concerning sports fanaticism and hooliganism
- Forming and approving a legislation to support and increase investment and administrative privatization of sport
- Forming and approving a legislation to regulate sports professionalism through granting the rights of the sports organizations, athletes, coaches, technical and administrative system and agents.
- Forming and approving a legislation to regulate monopoly of sports products

The fifth axis: mechanisms for applying modern trends of sports laws and legislations in Egypt

- The legislative authority should form and approve the recommended sports laws and legislations
- The executive authority should enforce the approved sports laws and legislations
- The youth and sport committee at the parliament should hold a national conference for identifying national suggestions and visions about the recommended sports laws and legislations
 - Including youth and sport as an integral part of the Egyptian constitution
 - Teaching sports laws, legislations and regulations in faculties of law
 - Issuing an inclusive legal guide with all sports laws, legislations, rules and regulations enforced in Egypt
 - Establishing a specific department for sport and another one for youth affairs
 - Establishing a specific police department for hooliganism
 - Designing a general strategy to support and enforce the recommended sports laws and legislations
 - Encouraging scientific research in the field of sports laws and regulations

Recommendations:

According to these conclusions, the researcher recommends the following:

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- Amending any limitations in sports laws and legislations so as to be constitutionally correct
- Amending non-constitutional laws
- Settlement of conflicts in the sports fields and issuing final verdicts in sports law suits
- Providing sports organizations with independence and freedom to work
- Supporting investment and privatization opportunities in sports
- Criminalizing sports exchange
- Criminalizing drug abuse and doping according to local and international codes
- Activating life insurance in the sports field in cases of death, injury, physical and psychological harm.
- Teaching sports laws and legislations in faculties of law
- Issuing an inclusive legal guide with all laws, rules and regulations organizing the sports work

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