



Research Article

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Sources of Social Pressures Affecting the Administrative Decision-Making Process of the Jordanian Sports Federations for Self-Defense Sports

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Abstract

This study examines the sources of social pressures influencing the administrative decision-making process of Jordanian sports federations for self-defense sports. The study's objectives are to identify these sources and determine if there are statistically significant differences in their impact based on the type of game. The researchers used a descriptive survey method, with a sample of 43 individuals from Jordanian self-defense sports federations boards. A questionnaire was developed to measure the sources of social pressures, consisting of 32 items. The results indicate that the level of pressure sources was intermediate overall, with some items ranking higher or lower in importance. The study also found variations in the sources of pressure based on the type of game, with kickboxing showing greater significance than karate. These findings shed light on the social pressures affecting administrative decision-making in Jordanian sports federations and provide insights for better understanding and managing these influences in the future.

Keywords: social pressures, administrative decision-making, Jordanian sports federations, self-defense sports, sources, game changer, survey, questionnaire, statistical analysis, level of pressure, variations, kickboxing, karate

1. Introduction

The decision-making process within sports federations plays a critical role in shaping the development and operations of sporting activities. However, the administrative decision-making process is not isolated from external influences, including social pressures, that can impact the decision outcomes. Understanding the sources of social pressures that affect administrative decision-making in sports federations is crucial for enhancing transparency, accountability, and effective governance within these organizations. This study focuses specifically on the Jordanian sports federations for self-defense sports and aims to identify the sources of social pressures that influence their decision-making process.

Research on the factors influencing administrative decision-making in sports organizations has gained attention in recent years. Scholars have examined the impact of various external factors, such as political, economic, and societal pressures, on decision outcomes (Foster et al., 2020; Inoue et al., 2019). However, limited empirical studies have investigated the specific sources of social pressures in the context of Jordanian sports federations, particularly those involved in self-defense sports.

Self-defense sports, including karate and kickboxing, are gaining popularity worldwide and have a substantial following in Jordan. The decision-making process within these federations is susceptible to multiple social pressures, including expectations from athletes, coaches, parents, media, and cultural norms. Understanding the dynamics of these social pressures and their influence on administrative decisions is crucial for ensuring effective governance and promoting the development of self-defense sports in Jordan.

To address this research gap, this study aims to identify and examine the sources of social pressures affecting the administrative decision-making process of the Jordanian sports federations for self-defense sports. By exploring the specific social pressures experienced by these federations, valuable insights can be gained to improve decision-making processes, enhance transparency, and promote the sustainable development of self-defense sports in Jordan. Moreover, investigating whether significant differences in social pressures based on game types (e.g., karate vs. kickboxing) can provide a nuanced understanding of the contextual factors that shape decision outcomes.

Through an in-depth analysis of the sources of social pressures, this study will contribute to the existing literature on sports administration, decision-making processes, and organizational governance. The findings will have practical implications for sports federations, policymakers, and stakeholders involved in developing and managing self-defense sports, enabling them to navigate better and address the social pressures that influence administrative decisions.

Sports management is considered a critical component of modern scientific sports development because it is a valuable tool for increasing the quantity and quality of sports achievement. It is a process of planning, implementation, follow-up, and evaluation of all sports activities, and sports management of any sport is an essential component that seeks to advance and prosper this game; it leads to progress and works hard to stimulate change incentives and develop its factors and move its requirements, and thus it is required to prepare itself and prepare its tools and means to be more responsive to the conditions of society and the environment (Al-Awaran, 2008). Perhaps the essential characteristic of a person from many creatures is that he is a social being in the sense that it is indispensable to live with a group, and from the joint effort to facilitate his life in civilized life and management is an essential means of organizing the actions of the group (Al-Qaryouti, 2000). When the individual belongs to a group, he occupies its Social and functional roles, as these roles complement each other, and through them, the individual presents his job duties and simultaneously obtains his material and moral rights; in addition to this, through the integration of social groups in society, the social structure which works to organize social relations between The individual and the group on the one hand and between the group and company on the other (Al-Hassan & Al-Weiss, 1990).

However, the decision-making process in general and mathematical decisions in particular, face many difficulties, powers, and pressures, which cannot be ignored by decision-makers when making

administrative decisions, which constitute sources of stress affecting the degree of rationality, and the objectivity of their decisions taken, as Badran (1993) indicated These sources that divide into: sources of economic pressure, sources of social anxiety, and sources of political pressure, but the most important sources of social pressure and management scholars agree that the decision-making process is affected by the social decision environment in which the institution exercises its activity.

Al-Khudairi (1991) also explained that each administrative environment has its social pressures, which makes it imperative for the decision-maker to know her and to be aware of its various determinants and aspects and the concepts, trends, motivations, skills, and capabilities they represent. Al-Tarawneh (1988) emphasizes that the social pressures affecting decision-making derive from social considerations and personal relationships. Zwilf and Al-Lawzi (1993) state that organizational behavior and decisions are highly influenced by social, economic, and political conditions of society, as are affected by customs, traditions, and values that prevail and operate as social pressures in controlling decision-making processes, which leads to severe consequences in " double treatment, distancing On the right decisions, the domination of class conflicts and ancient social inheritance".

If the pressures are necessary in the lives of the workers, then the heads and members of the self-defense federations (judo, karate, taekwondo, boxing, kickboxing, and ji gusto) consider their work to be safe, and for this reason these pressures must be managed, faced, confronted, taken advantage of and directed with proper guidance, even They carry out their duty to the fullest, by increasing the beneficial and positive pressures that motivate them to take the right administrative decision, in addition to reducing harmful pressures, Researchers believe that many decision-makers in some sports federations face social problems and pressures due to social customs and traditions, relations with various institutions, bodies and organizations, family and personal relationships, material benefits and the political and economic situation experienced by the organization, which are considered an essential factor in influencing the administrative decision-making process of heads And members of the Jordanian federations for self-defense, whether their source is from the Olympic Committee, those close to, legislative assemblies, the media, the public, ministers, players or their families, rulers, customs, Traditions and many others.

As a result of the diversity of demands that he must make, such as involving players in the Union, travel of a player, motivating a player, joining a club by affiliation without another, interfering with the results, and many other things, and all of that related to anxiety, tension, and other factors that contribute to raising the level of pressure among the adopters The decision in unions.

2. The Importance of the Study

This study is vital through the following:

1. It is the first study in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as far as the researchers know, the sources of social pressures affecting the sports administrative decision.
2. Results of this study will contribute to providing the appropriate conditions for the sports administrative decision-maker in terms of providing him with systematic knowledge of the overall social pressures that are affected, and the statement of their sources, and working to organize or embody them so that he can make the appropriate decisions and exercise his duties properly.
3. study contributes by providing the necessary and necessary information on one of the problems that may hinder the process of sports management decision-making, which is the sources of social pressures.

2.1 Study Objectives

This study aims to identify:

1. Sources of social pressures affecting the administrative decision-making process in

Jordanian sports federations.

2. Are there statistically significant differences (at 0.05 level) in the sources of social pressures affecting the administrative decision-making process in Jordanian sports federations according to the change (A type of game)?

2.2 Study Questions

The study tries to answer the following questions

1. What is the level of sources of social pressures affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations)?
2. Are there statistically significant differences (at 0.05) in the origins of social pressures affecting the executive decision-making process in Jordanian sports federations according to the game-changer?

2.3 Previous studies

Fonti et al. (2023) paper aims to guide researchers in effectively leveraging the advantages of sports contexts while mitigating the associated drawbacks. We highlight the contributions made to critical conversations in management research through a comprehensive review of 249 papers published in the past half-century, which utilized sports data to advance management theories and illuminate managerial phenomena. We discuss the conceptual and empirical benefits of employing sports data, including its potential for theory-building, radical theorizing, triangulation, and replication. Additionally, we address the potential limitations of utilizing sports data and propose strategies to overcome them. Finally, we outline several promising avenues for future research, suggesting how scholars can further leverage sports data to enhance management research.

Salcinovic et al. (2022). The main objective of this comprehensive scoping review was to investigate the factors that influence team function and performance across various industries, specifically focusing on their relevance in high-performance sport support teams. The findings of this review can also contribute to future research on teamwork in high-performance sports. A systematic search was conducted using Academic Search Ultimate, Medline, Business Source Ultimate, APA PsycInfo, CINAHL, SPORTDiscus, and the Military Database (ProQuest), targeting literature published in English since 2000. The search terms used were 'team', 'function' or 'dysfunction', and 'perform' or 'outcome'. From an initial pool of 11,735 articles, 73 were selected for full-text assessment to extract quantitative or qualitative data for analysis. Ultimately, 46 articles met the inclusion criteria, while 27 were excluded due to a lack of reporting on performance metrics. The selected studies covered various aspects of team performance, including the influence of leadership roles and styles, performance feedback, supportive behavior, and the significance of team orientation and adaptability, with 20 studies exploring these factors.

Sulich et al. (2021) study focuses on the unique contribution of management style in understanding decision-making within a sustainable framework. However, the causal relationship between decisions and management style remains largely unexplored. This paper aims to investigate whether management style serves as the foundation for decision-making or is influenced by the decisions made, specifically in the context of ecological considerations. The study examines the interplay between decision-making and management style through an extensive literature review employing both inductive and deductive approaches. Additionally, the paper explores how organizational culture can be represented through symbolic imagery, such as colors and guiding metaphors, which further shape an organization's environmentally conscious strategies. Drawing on original literature research on pro-ecological decision-making, the article presents a theoretical discussion on the influence of management style on decision-making processes within an organization, proposing a model for decision-making styles. This unconventional approach offers new perspectives for understanding decision-making, management styles, and pro-ecological

strategies. The paper concludes by discussing the theoretical and managerial implications of the findings and suggests future research directions in this area.

Al-Zayd (2014) conducted a study aimed at identifying the impact of social pressures on football players in first-class clubs in Zarqa governorate, and the sample of the course consisted of (N=90) football players representing the first-class clubs, and the questionnaire of social pressures prepared by Oran (2007) was used after making adjustments to it and consisted of (50) poverty distributed. The results showed that football players in Zarqa province are subject edited to a high degree of social pressure, which is associated with team management, stresses associated with training, stresses associated with public and family, and the results also showed that the degree of social pressures experienced by players according to the players' variables (social status, experience, and scientific qualification) is not different.

Al-Oran (2008) conducted a study to identify the psychological and social pressures of some players of the national teams for the following games (basketball, hand, table tennis, badminton). The study sample consisted of (72) players and players selected deliberately, and the researcher used the descriptive approach in its survey form due to its suitability for the nature of its study. The results have resulted in the psychological pressures coming to a low degree for both males and females, and the presence of psychological and social forces attributed to the change of the game individually or collectively. However, concerning the variable experience, the results were shown for both psychological and social forces and the benefit of the least experienced.

Al-Shomali, (2006.) conducted a study aimed at identifying the degree of involvement of private school directors for physical education teachers in the decision-making process from the teacher's point of view and identifying the differences in the degrees of participation of private school managers of physical education teachers in the decision-making process from the viewpoint of teachers attributed to variables gender, educational qualification, teaching experience, and the researcher used the descriptive analytical approach to match it with the nature and objectives of the research.

The study population consisted of physical education teachers for the secondary stage in private schools in Amman, and they were chosen randomly. The study results indicated that the degree of involvement of private school principals for physical education teachers in the decision-making process came with a medium degree on the study tool as a whole and came with a fair degree regarding The axis of decisions related to students came in a medium degree about the axis of decisions related to the same teacher. It came in a medium degree with the axis of decisions associated with the local community. School sports activity

Palmer et al. (Balmer et al., 2002) conducted a study aimed at identifying the impact of public disturbances and experience on the decisions of football referees, and the sample of the study consisted of (40) judgments, which were taken randomly, where the researcher used the descriptive method due to its suitability for the nature of the study and showed that the decisions of the referees are affected by the presence of chaos resulting from the public and the lack of pleasure of making decisions in turn of the referees in favor of the host team as the results showed that the disturbances of experience of the players on the referees influence the findings of the referees.

(carr.2002) the study aimed to identify the impact of both parents, friends, and sports heroes on the target orientation in children and adolescents, and the sample of the study consisted of (57) children and (75) adolescents from central England, which were selected in a random way, where the researcher used the descriptive method due to its suitability for the nature of the study. The results showed that sports heroes as a social system have the most significant impact on both children and adolescents in the goal direction compared to parents and friends, suggesting that symmetry or conformity with sports heroes has a significant impact on the development of motivation in children and adolescents and the inability to cope with those pressures, and the frustration resulting from trying to please others (coach, parents, colleagues, the public).

Ovaries (2000) conducted a study aimed at identifying the decision methods of members of sports federations and clubs, diagnosing factors affecting the decision-making methods of members

of sports federations and clubs, and to identify the characteristics of variation from the effect of the factors analyzed. The results showed no differences in the distribution ratios of the four decision-making methods according to independent variables (location of work, experience level, specialization, age group). They indicated differences in the distribution of the four methods of studying the following independent variables (background). Sports, scientific qualification).

A study (Benjamin & David, 1997) aimed to identify the sources of stress associated with performance during competition. The sample of the study, which was randomly selected from (317) players representing multiple sports activities, and various mathematical levels, where the researchers used the descriptive approach due to its suitability for the nature of the study.

Zaritsky conducted a study to identify the pressures faced by high school athletes in American society, using a particular measure, which was applied to a sample of (1,607) athletes. The most important sources of pressure were: the inability to manage time, failure to reconcile the requirements of diverse life, academic study, and fear of failure in a sports competitions or academic examinations. The results also showed that female students had more focus than students, that new practitioners had more stress than practitioners with more exercise experience, and that the results did not show significant differences between athletes in sources of stress depending on the type of sport.

2.4 Comment on previous studies

Despite the diversity of courses and research topics that dealt with the phenomenon of Pressures and the multiplicity of areas, which included many professional teachers, administrators, referees, and players, the researchers drew attention to their review of previous studies in the area of sports.

Through reviewing previous studies, researchers have found little interest in studying the phenomenon of social pressures for athletes in particular, both in the Arab and foreign environments. From the previous presentation of the results of previous studies, the researcher found various sources of stress depending on age, gender, and level of course. Previous studies have been used as a data collection tool, and researchers believe this study is distinguished from earlier studies by identifying the sources of social pressures in the presidents and members of sports federations.

2.5 Areas of study

Spatial area: Headquarters of the Jordanian federations.

Field Sports: Season 2019.

Human field: Councils of Jordanian federations of self-defense sports.

Study terms:

Pressure: The factors to which the individual or person is exposed are factors that: affect him significantly both internally and in his dealings with others and in his daily behavior, including the circumstances of the official's work or environment.

The Council of Federations: Are the qualified persons and those responsible for the management of the Federation; and qualified to apply the Law of the Federation as a result of the Jordanian Olympic Committee and by the instructions of the International Committee in all circumstances, and consist of persons (president of the Federation; members of the Federation Council and the director of the Federation), and are elected and appoint some in unusual ways subordinate to the Jordanian Olympic Committee. (Procedural definition)

3. Methodology

3.1 Study Approach

The researchers used the descriptive method in the survey method because of its suitability for the study.

3.2 Study Population

The study community consists of all 70 councils of Jordanian self-defense sports federations registered under official restrictions of the Jordanian Olympic Committee for the sports season (2019).

3.3 Study Sample

The survey sample reached (43) individuals from the boards of the Jordanian Federations of Self-Defense Sports in Jordan. The researchers used the method deliberate, which is from all the councils of the federations self-defense sports and were relied on to determine the size of the sample drawn on the size of the sample withdrawn on the size of the whole society where (70) questionnaires were distributed by hand and recovered (50)(questionnaire, the number of samples fits for analysis (43) questionnaires, thus the rate of recovery is,i.e.(71%) From the study community, Table 1 shows the distribution of sample members depending on the game type change.

Table 1. Description of sample members of the study depending on the game type change

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage
Game	Boxing	7	16.28
	Jutsu	7	16.28
	Kickboxing	7	16.28
	Taekwondo	6	13.95
	Karate	7	16.28
	Judo	9	20.93
	Total	43	100.00

Table 1 shows the following:

1. The highest percentage of the distribution of the sample members according to demographic variables (20.93%). For judo, the lowest rate (13.95%) For taekwondo.
2. Boxing, Geo-Jutso, Kickboxing, and Karate equal (16.28%)
3. The sincerity of the device: The authenticity of the content of the tool was confirmed by presenting it to the competent and experienced arbitrators and numbered (10) arbitrators, where they were asked to express an opinion on the appropriateness of the item s of the tool to measure the purposes for which it was developed in times of the clarity of its terms in terms of content, wording, and language and the appropriateness of the phrase for the axis, and adopted the researcher (80%) More than the consensus of the arbitrators to accept or reject the item, and to come up with it as used in the current study.

3.4 Study variables

The study included the following variables:

- **Independent variable**
- **Game type**
- **Dependent variables**

The players respond to the social pressure source questionnaire.

3.5 Study tool

To achieve the objectives of the study and to answer its questions, the researchers built a questionnaire to measure "the sources of social pressures affecting the administrative decision in the

Jordanian sports federations were formed from (32) items sought to measure the most important sources of social pressures affecting the administrative decision-making in the Jordanian sports federations, as follows: answered according to the choice of alternatives from five very high alternatives (5) degrees, the answer is high (4) degrees, the answer neutral (3) degrees, the answer is low (2), two degrees, and shallow answers (1).

3.6 Building the study tool

Researcher Wen built the study tool and developed its items through the following steps:

1. Review previous research and studies on the subject of the study and related to the essential sources of pressures affecting the decision-making process in sports federations and the tools used (resolution) in these researches and studies, such as Al-Zayd (2014), Al-Azari (2012), Al-Oran (2008), Haddad (2005), and (2000 Carr, and (1997 Benjamin & David, .
2. Identify the areas and items of the questionnaire in its initial form where it reached (40) items, and then present it to a group of arbitrators and experts in the field of sports education and sociology and management number (9) (Appendix 2), in order to ensure the appropriateness of the items for each area and draft the items and delete or modify or add some items as they see fit.
3. The initial amendments were made as seen by the arbitrators where some items were deleted, amended, and added, and the researcher adopted a percentage (70%) More than the consensus of the arbitrators to accept or reject the item, and then to reformulate the questionnaire in its final form, where it included (32) items as clearly in table (1)

4. The Validity of the Scale

To examine the extent to which the individuals examined the approved resolution items. The Five-Point Leckert scale was adopted, with each of the items in the resolution given five degrees of approval from (5-1) respectively, where the number (5) means very large, the number (4) large, the number (3) medium, the number (2) is few, and the number (1) is few,

4.1 The reliability of the study tool

The reliability of the resolution and the equation (Kronbach Alpha) and Table 2 show this.

Table 2. Results of the stability of the sources of pressure affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations in the style of (Cronbach Alpha)

Number of items	Alpha Cronbach Value
32	0.963

Table (2) Shows that the sources of pressure affecting the administrative decision-making process in The Jordanian Sports Federations have high internal consistency values of 0.963 items. The questionnaire as a whole is appropriate and sufficient for such a study. It indicates appropriate stability amounts so that the maximum value stability can reach is the right one.

Statistical methods used in the analysis:

To analyze the data collected in this study, to answer the study's questions, and test its hypotheses, a range of statistical methods included in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) has been used:

1. Cronbach Elva Coefficient
2. Repetitions, percentages
3. Computational averages, standard deviations

4. One-way ANOVA)
5. Bonferroni Test

5. Results

This chapter presents the study's results, which aim to identify the most critical pressures affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations. It will be done by answering the study questions, and the following is the presentation of the results:

Results related to the first question: What is the level of sources of social pressures affect the administrative decision-making process in Jordanian sports federations?

To answer this question, the researcher calculated the arithmetic averages, and standard deviations, for the items of the sources of pressures affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations and used a three-level classification measure to describe the levels of mathematical averages reached according to the following:

1 - 2.33 Low Rating

2.34 - 3.67 Average rating

3.68 - 5.00 High Rating

The researcher used the following equation to extract the extent of the description (Highest response weight - lowest response weight)

Class length =

(Number of classification categories)

(5- 1)

Class length = 1.33

3

So the limits of the average calculation are as follows:

Low between 1.00 - 2.33

Average between 2.34 and 3.67

High between 3.68 - 5.00

The following tables illustrate the results of this question.

Table 3. Arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the items of the sources of social pressures that affect the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations rank downwards

#	Item	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Level	Rank
1	Olympic Committee	3.33	1.06	66.60	Average	21
2	Members of the legislature	2.91	0.89	58.20	Average	28
3	Ministers	2.70	0.94	54.00	Average	31
4	Working Secretaries of Ministers	2.70	1.04	54.00	Average	31
5	Deans of the Faculties of Physical Education in Jordanian Universities	3.02	1.10	60.40	Average	26
6	Presidents and members of sports clubs	3.56	0.93	71.20	Average	16
7	City and gym managers	3.40	0.90	68.00	Average	20
8	National team departments	3.65	0.81	73.00	Average	13
9	Personalities with legal qualities (elders and tribal elders)	3.16	1.09	63.20	Average	23
10	Personalities belonging to political trends and currents	2.86	0.94	57.20	Average	30
11	Members of association-related institutions and organizations	3.14	0.99	62.80	Average	24
12	Employees within the Union have a personal relationship with the official.	3.56	1.05	71.20	Average	16
13	Members of the club to which the decision-maker belongs	3.70	0.96	74.00	High	11
14	The Union to which the decision-maker belongs	3.09	1.09	61.80	Average	25
15	Leadership and members of the party to which the official belongs	2.98	1.01	59.60	Average	27
16	Sports Federation committees and staff	3.67	0.94	73.40	Average	12
17	The people of the region to which the decision-maker belongs	3.42	0.93	68.40	Average	19
18	Relatives and acquaintances of the official from the community	3.58	1.05	71.60	Average	15
19	Inherited values, traditions, and customs	3.77	1.00	75.40	High	10
20	Religious beliefs of the decision-maker	3.53	1.14	70.60	Average	18
21	Clergy	2.91	1.17	58.20	Average	29

#	Item	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Level	Rank
22	Public opinion of society	3.30	1.06	66.00	Average	22
23	Various media	3.91	1.15	78.20	High	8
24	Women's organizations	3.60	1.33	72.00	Average	14
25	The intellectual and cultural level of society	3.86	0.89	77.20	High	9
26	National team sports audience	3.93	1.03	78.60	High	7
27	National team coaches	4.30	0.94	86.00	High	3
28	Rulers	4.23	0.95	84.60	High	5
29	Parents and relatives of national team players	4.16	1.04	83.20	High	6
30	National team players	4.28	1.14	85.60	High	4
31	President of the Federation	4.42	1.24	88.40	High	2
32	Members of the Federation	4.56	1.01	91.20	High	1
	The total degree of pressure	3.54	0.70	70.80	Average	

It should be noted from Table (3) that the level of sources of pressure affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations was intermediate, with the average accounting (3.54) relative importance (54.0). The level of the domain items came between moderate and high, with the values of the averages ranging from (4.56 to 2.70). The first rank came item (32), which is "members of the Union" with an average account (4.56) and of relative importance (91.20), and in the last rank, items (3) and (4), which are "ministers" and "secretaries working for ministers" with an average account (2.70) of relative importance (54.0).

It is also clear from the results that there is a disparity in the sources of pressures that affect the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations when they make decisions ranging from high to medium for some forces and can be explained by this result that the members of the Federation, the president of the Federation, coaches of the national teams, referees, parents, the public, the media, the cultural level and customs and members of the club came from the sources of these pressures high.

The researchers attribute the result of the union members and the heads of the federations to the fact that many administrative decisions may conflict with their interests, which makes them unable to make the right decision, which pushes them to complement each other at the expense of regulations and instructions, which constitutes a pressure factor on the administrative decision, and this is consistent with the study (Al-Qahtani) One of its results is courtesy of some stakeholders with social positions at the expense of regulations and instructions, and this varies with encouraging constructive dialogue that inspires a spirit of strength and activity in your team to motivate it to work hard to innovate creative solutions (Babiker, 2012).

Moreover, the teams' coaches came in the third order regarding high sources. The researchers attribute this to the fear of the coaches not continuing training and thinking of moving away from the training process, and this affects their lives and the relationships they drew from for many years. A study (Carr, 2002) confirmed relations with the Federation Council, which is the inability to face these pressures, and the frustration resulting from trying to please others (the coach, parents, colleagues, and the public).

Moreover, the players of the team came in the fourth order, where the researchers attribute this to the fact that most of the players of the federations have a solid and great relationship with the federation councils because of the small number in each game, which gives a great opportunity to review the Federation and demand their interests and the medium between them and the Federation Council increases. Some players threaten the results in the international matches and the decisive, which increases the pressure to make a decision that suits them, especially since qualifying a player for the Olympics, for example, takes four years. Even with the participation of this result is consistent with the result (Haddad, 2005) whose results showed that the pressure sources among the rulers of the team games according to the arithmetic mean for the fields of study are in descending order (the audience, players, coaches, administrators, and psychological).

That the rulers came in the fifth order - the researchers attribute this to the fact that self-defense games are characterized by a large number of rulers on the rug or the arena and that their decisions affect a considerable degree on the results and that the decision is made to parts of a

second and therefore the Federation Council always thinks not to anger them and compliment them and softness In dealing with them, especially. Unfortunately, some members of the Federation Council do not know the laws and regulations of the game, which leads to weakness in making the right decision and obeying the rulers and the referee, as seen by both Plum (2011) and Jassim (2002).

The supreme judicial authority in the stadium of the match is entrusted with its leadership by the Sports Game Federation - Parents, relatives, and relatives of the players. Most of whom represent the audience came in the sixth order. The researchers attribute this to the fact that this result is pushing in favor of some beneficiaries, which leads to excellence in the treatment between players and relatives with a council Union. It led to an incorrect decision, the sports audience came in the seventh order, and the researchers attributed this to the fact that martial arts games are highly affected by the chaos resulting from the audience and the lack of pleasure. This causes great confusion to the Federation Council, especially in most games that need calmness from the audience. The media came in the eighth degree, and the researchers attribute this to the fact that some games do not have strong flags, such as team games, except for taekwondo, karate, and judo, and this is what made the media in this arrangement.

The pressures of the previous ones are consistent with the study (Al-Oran, 2008) (Haddad, 2005) (Balmer et al., 2002). The intellectual and cultural level came in the ninth degree. The researchers attribute this to the fact that those who practice self-defense games are primarily children of the owners of culture and thought who are convinced of the concepts of Learning and motor performance and those who know that exercising in a balanced manner for about an hour a day improves school results for children, as it works to improve and develop their mental abilities (other, and Alwan 2017).

The tenth class came to the values, traditions, and inherited customs; the researchers attribute this to adherence to trade and customs and that some people should complement instructions. The last degree came within the high-level members of the club to which the decision-maker belongs, and the researchers attribute this to the presence of a member of the board of directors in each Federation representing clubs; this is within the Jordan Federation's law and regulations.

As for the intermediate results, the researchers consult to discuss the first and last items.

The first item of the committees and employees of the Sports Federation obtains an average evaluation in the researchers. The researchers attributed the reason for this to their role directed to the success of their job. They focus on the daily working hours and are undoubtedly fully aware that their role facilitates the issues of the board, referees, and players in terms of providing reservations, financial and administrative matters, and monitoring the board and not pressing it. While the item "Ministers and the item of working secretaries" were last placed, the researchers attributed the lack of an Asian relationship between the Council of the Federation and ministers except for the Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Education by emptying players for matches and travel times, most of whom are of school age.

Results related to the second question: Are there statistically significant differences (at 0.05) in the sources of pressure affecting the administrative decision-making process in Jordanian sports federations according to the game-changer?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the "F" test for the differences between the standards of the sources of social pressures that affect the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations and the following results:

Table 4. Mathematical averages and standard deviations average sources of social pressures that affect the administrative decision-making process in Jordanian sports federations according to the game type change

Game	Number	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation
Boxing	7	3.76	0.32
Jiu Jitsu	7	3.68	0.13

Game	Number	Average arithmetic	Standard deviation
Kickboxing	7	3.90	0.17
Taekwondo	6	3.75	0.32
Cartée	7	2.75	1.33
Judo	9	3.44	0.58

It is clear from Table (4) that there are apparent differences between the averages of the sources of pressure. According to the game changer, it affects the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations. To determine whether the differences between averages are statistically significant at the level of indication (≤ 0.05 (α), the analysis of monovarietal (one-way ANOVA) and Table (5) is applied.

Table 5. Results of the study of the single variation of the averages of the sources of pressure affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations according to the game changer

Source of variance	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Average squares	Value P	Level of significance
Between groups	6.14	5	1.23	3.09	0.020
Within groups	14.72	37	0.40		
Total	20.86	42			

The results in Table (5) indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the level of indication ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) between the averages of sources of pressure affecting the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations according to the game changer, based on the value of the p calculated as (3.09) and the level of (0.020) of the total degree of pressure where this status is statistically functioning because the amount of the level of the indication level is less than (0.05). To determine which games may differ in the sources of pressure, he used the Bonferroni test for dimensional comparisons, where the following Table shows the results of this test.

Table 6. Bonferroni test for dimensional comparisons to identify games that may differ in sources of pressure

Domain	Average arithmetic	Game	Boxing	Jujitsu	kickboxing	Taekwondo	Karate	Judo
The total degree of pressure	3.76	boxing	-					
	3.68	Jujitsu	1.00	-				
	3.90	kickboxing	1.00	1.00	-			
	3.75	Taekwondo	1.00	1.00	1.00	-		
	2.75	Karate	0.069	0.132	0.023*	0.103	-	
	3.44	Judo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.514	-

*It indicates that the value level of the mean difference between the two games is statistically significant at 0.05.

The results of the Bonferroni test indicate that the differences in the sources of pressure that affect the administrative decision-making process in the Jordanian sports federations according to the game variable have been limited between the karate and kickboxing games so that the significance of the differences was in favor of the kickboxing game in which the average value of stress assessment was It is the largest compared to the value of the average pressure in decision-making in the karate game as shown in the Table.

This result can be explained by the fact that the kickboxing game may get great pressure from many sources by the necessity of focusing on the interests of those sources from the pressures on the

basis that this game is for a specific category of children of the same. It is not spread in the Kingdom, and these sources of pressure provide material and logistical support to the Federation Council and came to the degree, followed by boxing and taekwondo games. The researchers attribute that these games are only prevalent in Amman and its suburbs. Therefore there are many influential sources centered in the capital.

As for gusto and judo, they came to this degree because the origin of the judo game is gusto, and the two games are from one womb. That judo is, unfortunately, abbreviated in a few centers and clubs, and most players are from the Basira Sports Club, which represents 90% of the teams' players. In contrast, the karate game is spread in all governorates. The Kingdom and the members of the General Assembly are reaching large numbers compared to the other games, and therefore their arrangement has finally come.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study contributes to our understanding of social pressures that impact the administrative decision-making process of Jordanian sports federations for self-defense sports. The findings highlight the importance of considering various factors that pressure decision-making, including members of the Union, coaches, referees, parents, the public, the media, cultural norms, and club members. The results indicate that these sources of pressure vary in their level of influence, with some exerting higher levels of pressure than others. Furthermore, the study reveals significant differences in the impact of social pressures based on the type of game, with kickboxing demonstrating greater significance than karate.

These findings have practical implications for sports federations and decision-makers involved in self-defense sports. By recognizing and understanding the sources of social pressures, federations can develop strategies to manage and mitigate their effects on the decision-making process. Decision-makers must be aware of the specific dynamics within different games and sports, as this knowledge can assist in creating targeted interventions and policies that address the unique pressures associated with each sport.

Moving forward, it is recommended that sports federations in Jordan and similar contexts prioritize the development of comprehensive governance structures that consider and manage social pressures. This could include implementing transparent decision-making processes, providing training and support to decision-makers, and fostering open communication channels within federations and with external stakeholders. Additionally, ongoing research and monitoring of social pressures in the sports context can contribute to a deeper understanding of their impact and guide future interventions.

Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the complex nature of social pressures influencing administrative decision-making in Jordanian sports federations for self-defense sports. By acknowledging and addressing these pressures, federations can strive for more informed, transparent, and effective decision-making processes, ultimately benefiting the development and success of self-defense sports in Jordan.

7. Recommendations

In light of the findings, the study recommends the following:

1. The necessity of holding educational sessions and seminars for members of federations aimed at ways and means to confront what they are exposed to from the sources of pressure to ensure that he is accused of making sound administrative decisions.
2. That the Federation Council be elected in full without giving way to an appointment.
3. The educational level (Bachelor's) represents a condition for membership in the Federation.
4. Conduct monthly meetings with coaches, referees, administrators, players, and club and bitter heads

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Appendix 1: Final resolution

Gentlemen of the Council of the Union; Peace be upon you and god's mercy and blessings.

The researchers plan to conduct a study entitled Sources of Social Pressures that Affect the administrative decision-making Process in the Jordanian sports federations for self-defense sports.

This questionnaire was prepared to collect the necessary information and data for this study, so please be kind enough to fill this questionnaire honestly. It will be treated in complete secrecy.

N	Item	Very high	High	Neutral	Low	Very low
1	OLYMPIC Committee					
2	Members of the legislature					
3	Ministers					
4	Working Secretaries of Ministers					
5	Deans of the Faculties of Physical Education in Jordanian Universities					
6	Presidents and members of sports clubs					
7	City and gym managers					
8	National team departments					
9	Figures with legal qualities (elders and tribal elders)					
10	Figures belonging to political parties and currents					
11	Members of association-related institutions and organizations					
12	Employees within the Union have a personal relationship with the official					
13	Members of the club to which the decision-maker belongs					
14	The Union to which the decision-maker belongs					
15	Leadership and members of the party to which the official belongs					
16	Sports Federation committees and staff					
17	The people of the region to which the decision-maker belongs					
18	Relatives and acquaintances of the official from the community					
19	Inherited values, traditions, and customs					
20	Religious beliefs of the decision-maker					
21	Clergy					
22	Public opinion of society					
23	Various media					
24	Women's organizations					
25	The intellectual and cultural level of society					

N	Item	Very high	High	Neutral	Low	Very low
26	National team sports audience					
27	National team coaches					
28	Rulers					
29	Parents and relatives of national team players					
30	National team players					
31	President of the Federation					
32	Members of the Federation					

Appendix 2: Names of certified experts

They have to determine the authenticity of the content (for resolution)

Arbitrator	Work Place	Specialization
Prof. Hazem Al-Nahar	University of Jordan	Sports Sociology
Prof. Arabi Hamouda	University of Jordan	Teaching methods
Prof. Nabil Shamroukh	Yarmouk University	Sports Sociology
Prof. Hussein Al-Khuzaie	Balqa Applied University	Sports Sociology
Prof. Mazen Hatamleh	Yarmouk University	Sports Psychology
Prof. Ibrahim Wizrmaz	Yarmouk University	Sports Psychology
Dr. Ahmed Hiajana	Yarmouk University	Sports education
Dr. Nizar Loisi	Yarmouk University	Sports education
Dr. Mohammed Bani Melhem	Yarmouk University	Sports education