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## The Challenges Facing Sports Tourism for Special Needs Groups In Jordan

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This study belongs to exploratory analytical studies; it follows the approach of collecting and analyzing data to reach the results, 250 copies of the questionnaire has been distributed, 220 copies has been returned, 20 of them were excluded. So the study utilized 200 copies of the questionnaire for data collection.

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THE CHALLENGES FACING SPORTS TOURISM FOR SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS IN JORDAN

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# The Challenges Facing Sports Tourism for Special Needs Groups In Jordan

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This study belongs to exploratory analytical studies; it follows the approach of collecting and analyzing data to reach the results, 250 copies of the questionnaire has been distributed, 220 copies has been returned, 20 of them were excluded. So the study utilized 200 copies of the questionnaire for data collection.

The study concluded that there is a statistically significant relationship between sports activities of the special needs groups and the process of tourism promotion in Jordan.

The study recommended competent authorities to continuously increase interest in sports activities for special needs groups because of their impact on the promotion of tourism in Jordan, and to lift the current positive role of sport tourism programs in particular with regard to the inclusion of sports tourism mainly in tourism programs, and to pay more attention to sports tourism as with the rest of the tourism activities. The Jordanian Government agencies should oversee tourism sport for people with special needs, by sufficiently helping to activate sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, and finding legislation and laws to facilitate performing this form of tourism, and increasing government support for tourism.

**Keywords** : sports tourism, special needs, sports activities, tourism activities.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism with special needs is a set of services and facilities that can enable a person with special needs enjoy vacationing or time devoted to entertain himself, without problems. Those with special needs may be one of the following: elderly, or permanent or temporary disable persons (due to breaking or operation), persons who

need special diet, or who are hyper sensitive and require facilities and a certain level of comfort during movement and residence. The focus should be on special needs tourism more than others, due to their urgent need for entertainment, because they are prisoners of the health situation, and should be assisted and supported to overcome the challenges they face. (Mike, W. 2006)

This definition shows that the topic relates to a broad base of tourists plus parents and families and concerned friends due to their health, so it relates to a huge marketing slide in travel and tourism industry, the ability to activate and utilize it depends on the maturity of laws and specifications to be adopted by the Government, in addition to the tourism sector as a whole and the plans and strategies to attract such large slide of tourists and encourage workers in this sector (such as restaurants, clubs, hotels and transportation) to adopt ways of achieving this.

«WTO» Estimates tourists from this category to more than 10 per cent of the total number of tourists around the world, while the ILO estimated in a report, the number of people with special needs more than 610 million, including more than 30 million people living in the Middle East. (Simo, V.2010)

The need to facilitate the touristic services is considered an urgent demand in the 21st century, and is reflected in the resolutions of the World Tourism Organization at its fifty-sixth session, where officials charged with consideration of all issues that would serve people with special needs, and providing technical support to promote this concept in global tourism.

There is a fact that must be emphasized to become a rule, namely that the disabled have the right as the others, to enjoy travel and tourism, and those who are in charge in the tourism sector have to take steps to change the practices, policies and procedures to make various facilities and services available to everyone. (Akram, K.1997)

## II. PREVIOUS STUDIES

Gudrun Doll-Tepper (1997) Physical education and sport and special needs in Germany.

Historically, in Germany individuals with special needs have been offered participation in

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physical education (PE) both in segregated and increasingly in integrated settings. Specific curricula for children with disabilities (physical disabilities, hearing, and visual impairments, speech and behaviour disorders as well as intellectual disabilities) were developed in the 1960s and 1970s. They all emphasized the specific importance of physical activities for people with a disability focusing not only on motor competencies but also on the psychological and social benefits of physical education. During the 1970s so-called model schools started to include children with disabilities in mainstream schools. Unlike developments in the United States, for example, where integrated or mainstream schooling was based on legal requirements, in Germany improved integration or inclusion was not based on federal law, but on parents' or teachers' initiatives in different Bundesländer (states of Germany). Parallel to these developments, new approaches to PE have accentuated a positive orientation towards 'ability' rather than 'disability'. Professionals in PE in universities and in schools have been challenged to develop better diagnostic skills and more individualized programmes. On the initiative of nine European universities, a European Master's degree of Adapted Physical Activity has been developed to offer advanced training on a European scale. However, despite these positive and innovative developments serious concerns remain concerning the situation of children with disabilities in the school system. This article argues that there is still a significant lack of specially trained professionals and support staff and that the ongoing process of reducing the amount of PE in schools for all children, including those with a disability, does not contribute to improved physical and social skills or increased participation in recreational and sport activities outside schools.

Andrew Smith; Nigel Thomas (2006) Including pupils with special educational needs and disabilities in National Curriculum Physical Education: a brief review.

This brief review paper examines what has been, until relatively recently, a largely under-explored area of research within the sub-discipline of inclusive education, namely the inclusion of pupils with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities in National Curriculum Physical Education (NCPE). More specifically, by drawing upon studies conducted with teachers and pupils in England, the paper examines some of the complex issues that surround the inclusion of pupils with SEN and disabilities in NCPE following its introduction in 1992. In particular, it considers teachers' views on the nature and purposes of inclusive physical education (PE) and teacher training, as well as the suitability of the structure, in its present form, of NCPE for pupils with SEN and disabilities, the PE experiences of whom are also explored. In doing so, the issues raised herein are

intended to be of relevance not only for those with an interest in PE, but also for those with an interest in inclusive education more generally.

Kathleen Brophy; Debby Stone-Zukowski (1984) Social and play behaviour of special needs and non-special needs toddlers<sup>1</sup>.

The social and play behaviours of special needs and non-special needs toddlers enrolled in two early childhood programs were observed. Video tapes of each child were made during four different free play periods. These tapes were analyzed to assess the interaction of special needs and non-special needs toddlers with adults and peers. The play of the children was assessed in terms of Parten's categories. Peer interaction did not differ markedly, however, the special needs children spent more time looking at/listening to other adults and children. The special needs children were also less verbal in their interactions. Solitary and parallel play were the major types of play activity for the special needs children. Adults tended to ask questions and elaborate more in their interactions with non-special needs toddlers. Special needs children experienced more direction and helping behaviour from the adults.

Laura Nabors; Mohamed Badawi; Sarah Cheney (1997), Factors Related to Teacher-Directed Play Between Preschool-Age Children With Special Needs and Their Typical Peers.

This study investigated the relations among child factors, classroom factors, and the percentage of observations that preschoolers with and without special needs spent in teacher-directed group play. Differences in the number of observations for other types of play (e.g., playing with a teacher or playing cooperatively with peers) between children with and without special needs also was examined. Additionally, the percentage of observations spent by children with and without special needs in different classroom activities and centers was examined. Participants were 48 typically developing children and 22 children with special needs. A scanning method was used to assess play types for the children. Results indicated that girls were more likely to play cooperatively in teacher-directed groups than boys. And, children with special needs were more likely to play with a teacher and less likely to play cooperatively with peers than their typically developing classmates. Children with and without special needs frequently engaged in play in the following areas: art, blocks, science, making food, talking with classmates. In future studies, investigators should observe the different types of child and teacher behaviors related to increased interactions between children who have special needs and their typically developing classmates.

Simo Vehmas (2010), Special needs: a philosophical analysis.

This paper attempts to illuminate a central concept and idea in special education discourse,

namely, 'special needs'. It analyses philosophically what needs are and on what grounds they are defined as 'special' or 'exceptional'. It also discusses whether sorting needs into ordinary and special is discriminatory. It is argued that individualistic tendency in special need rhetoric has serious shortcomings, although it does not inevitably lead to discrimination against those with 'special needs'. Improving individuals' capabilities as well as social conditions are the means to create societies and schools which are inclusive, and which put justice into practice.

### III. THE PROBLEM OF THE STUDY

This seeks to identify the challenges facing sport tourism for special groups in Jordan, identify the difficulties and hindrances facing this form of tourism from performing its desired role, and identify the types of discrimination facing it and its consequences affecting its desired role.

### IV. STUDY QUESTIONS

Since this study is of analytical studies, it attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What is the situation of special needs tourism in the touristic system?
2. What are the difficulties faced by people with special needs while traveling?
3. What are areas where these difficulties appeared mostly from your opinion?
4. Do you find a special interest in this type of tourism seeks to provide the requirements of this category of tourists?
5. What procedures and solutions needed to develop this type of tourism and encourage owners to travel in conditions suitable to them?
6. What are the opportunities to develop this kind of tourism?
7. What is the percentage of the presence of the Jordanian tourism offers for this type of tourism programs?
8. What is tourist satisfaction for this form of tourism?
9. What are the difficulties and hindrances facing this form of tourism?
10. What is the vision and proposals to improve this form of tourism?

### V. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aims to capture results to assist in identifying and understanding of the challenges facing sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan as a kind of tourism programs, and how to develop this form of tourism programs in Jordan.

From the foregoing it is clear, that the study seeks to examine the situation of the challenges facing tourism sports for people with special needs in Jordan, with a future plan to develop this type of tourism based

on the needs of the country. Also, this study will seek to achieve these objectives through the following:

1. Identify the concept of sports tourism for people with special needs.
2. Specify the elements of sports tourism for people with special needs and factors affecting it.
3. State the fact of sports tourism for people with special needs.
4. Understand what is available from sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs.
5. The situation of development and training in Jordan to develop this type of tourism.
6. Tourist satisfaction of Sports tourism for special needs tourism process in Jordan.

### VI. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This study was designed to investigate the conditions of challenges facing sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, the hindrances facing this form of programs, the factors influencing the evolution of this type, and the study's findings and recommendations which would be placed in front of decision-makers in the tourism sector and taken into consideration.

This study reviews the relations among the challenges facing sports tourism for people with special needs, and tourism activities in the study area.

The lack of Arabic touristic facilities which meet the needs of special needs tourists is standing in the way of thinking of the majority of tourists with special needs in their exit or mobility to take advantage of opportunities for entertainment and recreation throughout the region, and that this deficiency deprives the tourism industry of additional entries, and the losses of Arab tourism due to lack of facilities for people with special needs is approximately \$ 3 billion annually.

The tourism industry faces a major challenge represented in the need to provide holidays programs tailored with special needs groups, so the regional tourism sector operators and travel companies, should adopt the best practices in this field, and build partnerships with various destinations for a constructive approach in line with the requirements of tourists with special needs, and the tourists' acceptance will have a remarkable mobility if initiatives are made to provide products and services commensurate with their needs, since the world is witnessing a revolution in ICT, this will promote the study of how to use this revolution to allow persons with special needs enjoy the touristic sites of all kinds.

The importance of this study emerges from the importance of the touristic sector which [lays an important role in the economic and social investment in the Kingdom, also this study provide a database and important indicators about one of the touristic programs in Jordan.

## VII. DIFFICULTIES OF THE STUDY

The studies that are interested in research in sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are but a few.

## VIII. TYPE OF STUDY AND ITS METHODOLOGY, POPULATION AND SAMPLE

This study belongs to exploratory analytical studies; it follows the approach of collecting and analyzing data to reach the results, 250 copies of the questionnaire has been distributed, 220 copies has been returned, 20 of them were excluded. So the study utilized 200 copies of the questionnaire for data collection.

## IX. THE STUDY HYPOTHESES

1. There is no statistically significant relationship between sports activities and special needs sport in Jordan.
2. There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.
3. There is no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.
4. There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information programs about sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.
5. There is no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.
6. There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

## X. DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL FACTORS AND FUNCTIONAL RESPONDENTS

Table No. (1) Shows a description of personal factors to the sample, as follows:

- Gender: that 60.50% of the study sample were male, and 39.00% were female.
- Age: 35.00% of respondents aged more than 40 years, and 28.50% of respondents aged 33-40 years old, and 22% aged between 25-32 years old, and 14.50% aged less than 25 years.
- Monthly income: 42.00% that ranges between \$501 and \$1000, 39.50% their incomes are above

\$ 1000 and 18.50% their incomes range from \$200 to \$ 500.

*Table 1:* frequencies and the percentages of respondent's personal variables

Factor		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	122	61.00
	Female	78	39.00
Age	Less than 25	29	14.50
	25 – 32	44	22.00
	33 – 40	57	28.50
	More than 40	70	35.00
Monthly Income	\$200 - \$500	37	18.50
	\$501 - \$1000	84	42.00
	More than \$1000	79	39.5

## XI. STABILITY OF THE MEASURE

The stability of the measure was tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, it is shown from Table (2) that:

1. Alpha value related to items of sports activities dimension equals to 0.79.
2. Alpha value related to items of sports tourism programs dimension equals to 0.85.
3. Alpha value related to items of Government supervision dimension equals to 0.73.
4. Alpha value related to items of educational and media programs dimension equals to 0.87.
5. Alpha value related to items of customer customized prices of touristic offers dimension equals to 0.77.
6. Alpha value related to items of specialized cadres dimension equals to 0.74.
7. Alpha value related to all items dimension equals to 0.89.

All these values are greater than 0.70 which means that the measure is stable.

*Table 2 :* Cronbach's alpha values for study dimensions

Dimension	Alpha value
Sports activities	0.79
Sports tourism programs	0.85
Government supervision	0.73
educational and media programs	0.87
customer customized prices of touristic offers	0.77
specialized cadres	0.74
all items	0.89



## XII. FIRST HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND ANALYSIS

There is no statistically significant relationship between sports activities and special needs sport in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (3) that:

1. All items have arithmetic averages greater than 3.00 for each item, except item 11. The observed significance level for each item is less than 0.05 which that they are statistically significant, so all these items are statistical. Item (1) which measures the participation of sports events in activation of touristic movement for special needs groups, came in the first rank with an arithmetic average of 3.69. In the last rank of the statistically accepted items came item (7) which measure the

importance of the sports activities for special needs groups in Jordan as a part of the touristic process, with an arithmetic average of 3.22.

2. According to item 11 which measures how much practicing sport activity for special needs groups a main motive to make touristic journeys, although it has arithmetic an average greater than 3.00 but the observed significance level is greater than 0.005 which means that it is statistically insignificant.
3. The items combined have an arithmetic average of 3.34 and the observed significance level 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant, so the first hypothesis is rejected, i.e., there is a statistically significant relationship between sports activities and special needs sport in Jordan.

Table 3 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to Sport activities

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
1	Sporting events to help revitalize touristic movement for people with special needs	3.69	1.31	7.46	0.00
7	Are sports activities for special needs in Jordan is an important part of the tourism process	3.22	1.46	2.08	0.00
11	The sports activity for people with special needs in Jordan is the main motivation to make my touristic journey	3.05	1.34	0.53	0.00
12	I plan to visit Jordan again to participate in sports for people with special needs in Jordan	3.38	1.41	3.71	0.00
24	Establishment of sports championships for persons with special needs in touristic places encourages me to visit these places more than once	3.36	1.53	3.41	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## XIII. SECOND HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND ANALYSIS

There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (4) that:

1. All items have arithmetic averages greater than 3.00 for each item, except items 8 and 30. The

observed significance level for each item is less than 0.05 which that they are statistically significant, so all these items are statistical. Item (22) which measures the majority of youth practicing sports compared to others from different ages in the sports touristic programs for special needs groups in Jordan, came in the first rank with an arithmetic average of 3.92. In the last rank of the statistically accepted items



came item (26) which measures the diversity of sports tourism program for people with special needs in Jordan, with an arithmetic average of 3.45.

2. According to item 8 which measures how much sports tourism for special needs groups is considered important in comparison with the other touristic activities, it has an arithmetic average less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant.
3. According to item 30 it has an arithmetic average

less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, i.e., sports tourism is not mainly included within the tourism programs.

4. The items combined have an arithmetic average of 3.14 and the observed significance level 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant, so the second hypothesis is rejected, i.e., there is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

Table 4 : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to Sport tourism programs

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
2	Sports tourism Programs in Jordan contributes to meet all the needs of people with special needs	3.50	1.39	5.05	0.00
6	There is diversity in sports activities within the tourism program for those with special needs in Jordan	3.48	1.37	4.97	0.00
8	Sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are important compared to other tourism activities	2.99	1.35	-0.05	0.00
19	The proportion of male practitioners of sports are more than girls through sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan	3.74	1.10	9.49	0.00
22	Young practitioners of sports are more than rest of ages in sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan	3.92	1.08	12.00	0.00
25	I feel secure and safe when participating in sports activities and programs for persons with special needs in Jordan	3.74	0.84	12.35	0.00
26	There is diversity in sports tourism program for people with special needs in Jordan	3.46	0.95	6.77	0.00
27	Touristic programs which specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, are available in Jordan	3.49	0.88	7.80	0.00

30	Sports tourism is included within the tourism programs mainly	2.87	1.41	-1.35	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.14</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>

#### XIV. THIRD HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND ANALYSIS

There is no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (5) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 which means that they are statistically insignificant, i.e., all these things are challenges facing the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most

challenging point was that was not governmental support to encourage this tourism with an arithmetic average of 2.38.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.52 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the third hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There has no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan.

*Table 5 :* mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to Governmental supervision

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
4	The procedures taken by the Government in this form of tourism, help activating the movement of sports tourism for special needs groups	2.77	1.44	-2.26	0.00
10	There are legislations and laws to facilitate performing sports tourism for special needs groups	2.40	1.53	-5.55	0.00
13	The support by the Government is of the most important factors encouraging sorts tourism for special needs groups	2.38	1.59	-5.50	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.52</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>- 6.82</b>	<b>0.00</b>

#### XV. FOURTH HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND ANALYSIS

There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information programs about sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (6) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 except for item (15) which measures the sufficiency of the information about the touristic sites visited by the tourists which means that all the other items are statistically insignificant. So all these things do not exist and they are challenges facing the sports

tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was that there were not educational programs about sports tourism for special needs groups in Jordan promoted in abroad, with an arithmetic average of 2.48.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.86 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the fourth hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information programs about sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.



*Table 6* : mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to educational and media programs

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
3	The necessary information about sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are sufficiently available abroad	2.59	1.51	-3.83	0.00
15	There is enough information about visited touristic areas	3.51	1.44	5.00	0.00
16	There is awareness and knowledge of the benefit of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan and its importance as one of the types of tourism	2.78	1.62	-1.92	0.06
17	The media is publicizing monuments of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan appropriately and gives in-depth and regular information	2.95	1.40	-0.55	0.58
18	There are educational programs on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan promote abroad	2.48	1.59	-4.61	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>- 2.24</b>	<b>0.03</b>

## XVI. FIFTH HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND ANALYSIS

There is no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (7) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 which means that they are statistically insignificant, i.e., all these things are challenges facing the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was that the prices of tourism products of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are not to lower than other types of tourism with an arithmetic average of 2.20.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.53 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the fifth hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There has no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

*Table 7*: mean, Std. Deviation, T-test, and observed significance level related to customer customized prices of touristic offers

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
20	There are specific pricing of tourism products for special needs groups within the regulations of the Ministry of tourism	2.74	1.52	-2.61	0.01
21	There are disparities in rates of tourist services for persons with special needs to fit all social classes in terms of price	2.67	1.63	-2.98	0.00
23	There is a decrease in prices of tourism products of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan more than other forms of tourism	2.20	1.56	-7.30	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>- 5.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>

## XVII. SIXTH HYPOTHESIS TESTING AND ANALYSIS

There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

It has shown from Table (8) that the arithmetic averages for all items are less than 3.00 except for item (14) which means that all the other items are statistically insignificant. So all these things do not exist and they are challenges facing

the sports tourism for special needs groups. The most challenging point was the lack of specialized cadres enough to practice sports activities for people with special needs in business tourism, with an arithmetic average of 2.55.

The items combined have an arithmetic average of 2.90 which is less than 3.00 which means that it is statistically insignificant, so the sixth hypothesis is accepted, i.e., There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan.

*Table 8*: mean, Std. Deviation, T test, and observed significance level related to specialized cadres

Item No.	Item	Arithmetic average	Standard deviation	t- value	Observed significance level
5	The specialized cadres are sufficient to practice sports activities for special needs groups in Jordan within tourism facilities	2.55	1.31	-4.91	0.00
9	Infrastructure provides the right atmosphere for sporting activities for people with special needs in Jordan in tourism and hotel business	2.99	1.56	-0.14	0.89
28	The available cadres are highly specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs	2.94	1.44	-0.59	0.56
29	The degree of cooperation of cadres working in touristic facilities takes into account the specificity of those with special needs in all respects	2.70	1.35	-3.21	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>- 1.55</b>	<b>0.12</b>

## XVIII. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### a) Results

The study found the following results:

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between sports activities for special needs groups and the process of promoting tourism in Jordan. Since sporting events help to revitalize tourism for people with special needs, sports for people with special needs in Jordan are an important part of the touristic process. The establishment of sports championships for persons with special needs makes tourists plan to visit Jordan again to participate in sports activities for people with special needs in Jordan. But practicing sports activities for people with special needs are not considered the main motivation to visit Jordan.
2. There is a statistically significant relationship between sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan, where sports tourism programs in Jordan participate to meet all the needs of people with special needs, there is diversity in sports activities within the tourism program for those with special needs in Jordan, the proportion of male practitioners of sports are more than girls through sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan, a young practitioners of sport are more than rest of other ages in sports tourism programs for individuals with special needs in Jordan. Participating in sports activities and programs for persons with special needs in Jordan is secure and safe. There is diversity in sports tourism program for people with special needs in Jordan, touristic programs which are specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan are available in Jordan. But sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan is not considered important compared with the other tourism activities. Sports tourism is not inserted within the tourism programs.
3. There is no statistically significant relationship between supervision by the Government on sports tourism programs and special needs sport in Jordan, where the procedures done by the government are not enough to stimulate the movement of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan. There is no legislation or laws that facilitate this form of tourism, nor is the support of the State of the most important factors in promoting this type of tourism...
4. There is no statistically significant relationship between educational information and media programs on sports tourism and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, as the necessary information on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan is not sufficiently available abroad. There is not enough awareness and knowledge of the usefulness and relevance of this form of tourism as a type of tourism. The media is not publicizing monuments of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan appropriately and does not give in-depth and regular information. There are not sufficient educational programs on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan to promote it abroad. But there is enough information about touristic areas that are visited by tourists.
5. There has no statistically significant relationship between the prices of touristic offers as requested by the customer and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan. There are no specific pricing of tourism products for special needs groups within the regulations of the Ministry of tourism. There are no disparities in rates of tourist services for persons with special needs to fit all social classes in terms of price. There is no decrease in prices of tourism products of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan more than other forms of tourism
6. There is no statistically significant relationship between the specialized cadres, personnel and infrastructure of the touristic sites and sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan. The specialized cadres are not sufficient to practice sports activities for special needs groups in Jordan within tourism facilities. Infrastructure does not provide the right atmosphere for sporting activities for people with special needs in Jordan in tourism and hotel business. The available cadres are not highly specialized in sports tourism for people with special needs. The degree of cooperation of cadres working in touristic facilities does not take into account the specificity of those with special needs in all respects.

### b) Recommendations

The study recommends that:

1. The competent authorities have to continuously increase interest in sports activities for special needs because of their impact on the promotion of tourism in Jordan. In particular, these activities do not represent the main motivation for tourists to travel to Jordan.
2. The current positive role of sports tourism programs should be bolstered, in particular with regard to the inclusion of sports tourism in tourism programs mainly, and also be concerned with sports tourism as in the case of the rest of touristic activities.
3. The Jordanian Government agencies should oversee sports tourism for people with special needs, by sufficiently helping to activate the movement of sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, and creating legislations and laws

to facilitate performing this form of tourism. Increase governmental support for this form of tourism.

4. activate the role of information and education programs on sports tourism for people with special needs in Jordan, through the provision of necessary information about them abroad, increase awareness and knowledge of its usefulness and relevance as a type of tourism, and make the media publicizes the contours of this type of tourism appropriately and give in-depth and regular information creating educational programs on tourism spread abroad.
5. Study the prices of touristic offers to suit customer orders in Jordan, to find specific pricing for tourism products for special needs within the regulations of the Ministry of tourism. Take into account the different social classes and their purchasing power, when deliberately setting prices of tourism services for special needs, and try to reduce the price of sports tourism products for special needs and their lack of equality with other types of tourism.
6. Train specialized cadres and personnel scientifically and practically in touristic sites in Jordan and increase their numbers in tourism areas and find the infrastructure capable of providing the right atmosphere for sporting events in these facilities and make the cadres cooperate with this group and observe their privacy in all respects.

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