

The Role of Palestinian Olympic Committee in Crises Management According to Individual Sport Unions During Corona Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in managing crises from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic, as well as to identify the differences in the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in managing crises from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic, according to variables (gender, characteristic Management, academic qualification, years of experience). The descriptive analytical method was used in one of the forms of the survey study due to its suitability for the purposes of the study. The study sample consisted of (90) administrative members of sports federations, selected by a random-stratified method. The questionnaire was also used as a tool for the study. The results of the study showed that the total degree of the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of sports federations was moderate with an average of (2.99), The results also showed that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations, in the total degree, before the crisis occurred and during the crisis) due to For the gender . On the other hand, differences were statistically significant in (after the crisis occurred) due to gender and in favor of females. The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences due to characteristic Management, academic qualification, years of experience variables.

Keywords: Palestinian Olympic Committee, Crisis, Crisis Management, Sports Administration, Sports Federations, Corona Pandemic.

INTRODUCTION

According to Al Eid, & Arnout (2020), the world is not devoid of crises, as intentional and unintended crises may occur at any time and in any place, leading to numerous losses and damages to the individual and society in many aspects, including the social, political, economic, cultural, educational, health and administrative aspects, as well as the exposure of different societies. Or organizations or individuals, crises constantly threaten development, whether in its material or human aspects. Unconventional and unexpected crises create uncertainty, threaten the organization's priorities, and can cause financial losses and damage its reputation. Ramey, (2020) stated that over the past few years, the methods used to identify and deal with crises have changed. They pose enormous challenges because they are not only used to focus on problems, but also to collectively consider all aspects of the problem at the right time. The impact of the crisis may differ between different organizations. However, the term is not very important, rather it is important that any general strategy developed by the organization is comprehensively and frequently reviewed in operational matters and plans and addressed properly.

AbdElaal, & Al Shobaki (2021) related crisis in organizations to sudden changes in the internal and external environment of the organization without any expectation, so it was necessary to find ways and methods to address them, which was called the term (crisis management). Dealing with these crises requires a special type of manager who is distinguished by many skills, including courage, stability, balance, the ability to think creatively, the ability to communicate and dialogue, and devise strategies and techniques to deal with the crisis. On the same token, Malpass (2022) believes that the emergence of crises is characterized by surprise, as they are not expected, and threat, as they threaten the work of the institution, as well as time, as there is not enough time to solve them. Coccia (2020) said that some crises can be predicted and solved, unexpected crises, as well as crises of limited impact, complex crises, and also crises caused by man himself, nature, or other influences. According to Al-Dabbagh (2020), crisis management aims to predict potential threats to the crisis, protect workers and property, and benefit from the crisis in achieving reforms and knowing the reasons for the occurrence of the crisis. Preventing a crisis may be the first stage of the crisis management method. This requires the work leader not to consider himself controlling the destinies of everyone, including administrators, referees, coaches, players, and also the public. Therefore, he must recognize the problems facing the administration or the bodies he leads and choose the right time to find solutions for it (Dwinarko, 2022).

According to Halle (2021), many athletes in the Corona era have had to reschedule their training plans to maintain their condition while at home due to the postponement of many large-scale sporting events, as health management has become one of the crucial issues that must be prepared in detail. In addition to the risk of athletes being exposed to infection, which created many challenges for sports organizations and athletes to make difficult decisions about continuing training and competition in light of the spread of the virus (Pena, et al, 2020).

The global spread of the Coronavirus forced governing bodies to close businesses to avoid social gatherings in early 2020, and elite sports tournaments and major international sporting

events were suspended or postponed as part of this response around the world, while the spread of the virus itself caused many. Risks related to the potential health disability of an injured athlete who returns to play, as it directly affects the physical, social and psychological aspects of training during the pandemic (Hammami, 2020).

Through the work of the researcher in the Palestinian Table Tennis Federation and his interest and awareness of the importance of scientific research in alleviating these crises in the sports field in general, and in light of the successive and successive crises facing sports federations and their association with the Palestinian Olympic Committee as it is the official umbrella for sports federations (such as financial, administrative, technical and other crises), and after reviewing many studies and research in the field of sports crisis management, which prompted the researcher to conduct this study (the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic) to find appropriate scientific ways and methods that help in alleviating the severity of these crises to improve. At the sports level, the Palestinian Olympic Committee. The study is also considered one of the first studies on crisis management in the Palestinian Olympic Committee, which will help the Olympic Committee's ability to manage crises in the future.

Questions of the Study

The study tried to answer the following questions:

1. What is the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic?
2. What is the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to gender?
3. What is the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to characteristic Management?
4. What is the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to academic qualification?
5. What is the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to years of experience?

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. Clarifying the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic.
2. Clarifying the effects of gender, characteristic Management, academic qualification, years of experience on the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic.

Limitations of the Study

- **Human limits:** The study has been conducted on a sample of (30) individual sports federations affiliated with the Palestinian Olympic Committee.
- **Space limits:** Individual sports federations in Palestine, where an on- line questionnaire was administrated to them.
- **Time limits:** The questionnaire was distributed and responses were gathered during the period between 7/28/2022 and 8/28/2022.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Mohammed and Al-Jaradi (2019) conducted a study which aimed to identify the reality of crisis management in Yemeni sports institutions. Descriptive approach, on a sample of (144) individuals has been used. A questionnaire as a tool for collecting data, which included three axes (before the crisis, during the occurrence of the crisis, and the post-crisis axis) has been used. The study concluded that crises are managed in Yemeni sports institutions to a moderate degree at all stages, and that those with high academic qualifications are more capable. The study recommended the need to establish specialized units for sports crisis management in Yemeni sports institutions in addition to hold training courses for employees of the Olympic Committee, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and sports federations to help them perform their jobs in light of the continuous and rapid changes in management sciences.

In the same line, **Al-Jawadi (2019)** conducted a study aimed at identifying whether the proposed media plan helps sports newspapers in managing sports crises in Algeria. The researcher used the descriptive approach on the entire study population, which numbered (40) professors, including those who obtained a doctorate degree in science. In the Department of Media and Communication and the Department of Media and Sports Communication, I also used the questionnaire as a tool for collecting data, which included three axes (before the crisis, during the crisis, and the post-crisis axis). The study concluded that a leader (director, editor-in-chief) must be appointed distinguished by experience and leadership. Preparing and qualifying human cadres by renewing knowledge, ensuring the credibility of information, preparing and reviewing journalistic arts before publication, and adhering to the commitment of those supervising crisis management to the ethics of the journalistic profession. It recommended holding periodic training courses in the legal aspect and the specialized aspect related to crisis management.

Amal (2017) conducted a study aimed at studying the strategy for managing sports crises in the Sudanese Football Association, by identifying the levels of crises facing sports, identifying the causes of the crises facing the Sudanese Football Association, and identifying the solutions or proposed steps for crisis management according to the variables of the study. (Gender, age, position, academic qualification, years of experience). Descriptive approach Has been used, the research community consisted of (administrators, coaches, internationals, and experts in the field of sports). The research sample included some administrators, coaches, and internationals, and it was chosen randomly, and its number reached (50) individuals. The questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting data, and the most important results were summarized in that the crisis of the federation Sudanese football is considered a local crisis, and the researcher recommended holding elections according to the regulations of the law.

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

Sampling, Instrumentation and Procedure

The sample consisted of (90) individuals out of the study community of (45) individual sports federations emanating from the Palestine Olympic Committee and registered in the records of the Palestine Olympic Committee. The study sample was chosen by random method. The returned questionnaires were 90 which consisted the study sample and were 66.7% of the study community. The background of these workers was varied in terms of gender, administrative characteristic, qualification, years of experience as shown in Table (1) below.

Table (1): Distribution of Sample According to Study Independent Variables

Variable	Class	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender	Male	76	84.4
	Female	14	15.6
Total		90	100.0
Administrative Characteristic	Union president or deputy	30	33.3
	Member	30	33.3
	Secretary General	30	33.3
Total		90	100.0
Qualification	B.A and less	54	60
	High studies	36	40
	Total	90	100.0
Total		83	100.0
Experience	Less than 5 years	18	20
	5-10 years	39	43.3
	10 years and more	33	36.7
Total		83	100.0

Instrumentation

To achieve the objectives of the study, the researchers used a 36-item questionnaire by using literature review and previous studies. The questionnaire consisted of two sections; the first focused on demographic profile such as gender, administrative characteristic, qualification, years of experience, whereas the second consisted of 36 items. The scores of responses to each item were calculated according to a five-point Likert scale, in which very high = 5 points, high = 4 points, moderate = 3, low = 2 points and very low = 1 point.

Validity of the Questionnaire

To ensure the validity of the questionnaire, it was rated by a jury of experts in the field of sport education at the Palestinian universities. The questionnaire, then, was piloted on 30 administrators with similar level of proficiency. The purpose of the pilot study was to determine whether the questions were comprehensible and can be interpreted by the workers as they are intended measure. The workers who were involved in the pilot study were excluded from the actual research. The respondents' comments and the jury's suggestions were taken into consideration to modify and improve the questionnaire's content and wordings by omitting, adding or rephrasing items bringing the number of items 30. Pearson correlation coefficient values between the items and the total score were calculated and ranged between (0.62-0.86) which all were significant at ($\alpha \leq 0.01$) level, and thus the tool measures what it was designed to measure.

Reliability of the Questionnaire

The reliability of the questionnaire as calculated through Cornbach Alpha formula were for the areas of crisis management before, during and after the crisis occurred, respectively (0.87, 0.92, 0.88), and for the total degree (0.95) which are acceptable for the purpose of the study.

Procedure

The final draft of the questionnaire was distributed to the study sample. It took about three weeks for the instrument to be distributed, collected, and returned to the researchers. The total

number of the returned questionnaires was 85 and only 83 were analyzed because 2 questionnaires were excluded as their responses were neither consistent nor complete.

Statistical Processing

The data collected were analyzed using (SPSS) to provide answers to the questions of the study. Means, frequencies, standard deviations, t-tests for Independent Samples, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and Cornbach Alpha formula were used to. To analyze the findings, the researchers used the following scale to represent the estimation level of workers' responses.

4.0 - and more: Very High	3.50 – 3.99: High	3.00–3.49: Moderate
2.50- 2.99 Low	less than 2.5: Very Low	

RESULTS

This study aimed at identifying *the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in managing crises from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic*. It also aimed at identifying the effect of gender, administrative characteristic, qualification, years of experience on the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in managing crises from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic, the researchers analyzed the data in accordance with the study questions and the results were as follows:

Results Related to the First Question: What is the Role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in Managing Crises from the Point of View of Individual Sports Federations in Light of the Corona Pandemic?

To answer this question, the researchers used means and standard deviations as shown in Tables (2,3,4 and 5).

Results Related to First Domain (Before the Crises):

Table (2): Means and Standard Deviations of the first Domain (Before the Crises)

No.	Item	Means	standard deviations	Estimation level
1.	The Palestine Olympic Committee conducts research and analysis of events that lead to crises	3.07	.780	Moderate
2.	The Olympic Committee has sufficient and ready programs and plans for crisis management and is constantly reviewing and developing them	3.02	.820	Moderate
3.	The Olympic Committee provides support to prepare for expected crises	2.89	.980	Moderate
4.	There is interest in the processes of classifying, tabulating, and analyzing indicators of the occurrence of crises	2.62	.910	Moderate
5.	There is cooperation to prepare for crises with relevant external institutions	3.14	.910	Moderate
6.	There is a qualified and trained technical staff to collect and analyze indicators of the occurrence of a crisis	2.67	1.02	Moderate
7.	Specialized work teams are formed to determine what potential crises are.	2.61	.920	Moderate
8.	The necessary support is available to the team that diagnoses and plans to confront potential crises	2.80	.890	Moderate

9.	The Palestinian Olympic Committee controls malpractices quickly and efficiently	2.88	1.00	Moderate
10.	The Palestinian Olympic Committee pays sufficient attention to the events that cause crises	2.80	.940	Moderate
11.	The Olympic Committee has the ability to predict and deal with some crises	2.56	1.09	Low
Total Degree		2.82	0.62	Moderate

Table (2) shows that the total degree first domain (Before the Crises) was (2.82) which suggests moderate level of response. The highest mean was given to the item " The Palestine Olympic Committee conducts research and analysis of events that lead to crises." which scored (3.07); the lowest was given to the item " The Olympic Committee has the ability to predict and deal with some crises." which scored (2.56).

Results Related to Second Domain (During the Crises):

Table (3): Means and Standard Deviations of the Second Domain (During the Crises)

No.	Item	Means	standard deviations	Estimation level
1.	The Olympic Committee uses modern technologies to deal with the Corona crisis when it occurs.	2.94	.980	Moderate
2.	The Olympic Committee provides the financial needs to contain the effects of the Corona crisis	2.74	1.01	Moderate
3.	The Olympic Committee provides all specialized work teams while dealing with the Corona crisis	2.98	1.01	Moderate
4.	The Olympic Committee is interested in communicating with all parties related to the crisis	3.43	1.01	Moderate
5.	There are clear administrative instructions that specify the procedures for dealing with the Corona crisis	3.46	.980	Moderate
6.	The time factor is taken into account with appropriate precision when dealing with the Corona crisis	2.79	1	Moderate
7.	The Olympic Committee holds periodic meetings with federations while dealing with various crises	2.99	1.03	Moderate
8.	Crises are controlled by the Olympic Committee when they occur and their spread is limited within an appropriate period of time.	2.84	.920	Moderate
9.	The Olympic Committee provides the appropriate capacity and speed to mobilize the necessary human resources to contain the crisis	2.92	.910	Moderate
10.	The Olympic Committee provides internal means of communication that work efficiently and effectively when crises occur	2.98	.970	Moderate
11.	The Olympic Committee relies on the appropriate distribution of roles and powers when a crisis occurs.	3.10	.890	Moderate
12.	The organizational structure of the Olympic Committee is flexible enough to help deal with the Corona crisis and other crises	2.72	1.02	Moderate
13.	The Olympic Committee works to solve crises collectively, not individually	3.18	1.06	Moderate

14.	The Medical Committee of the Palestinian Olympic Committee is cooperating with the Ministry of Health and sports federations to implement the health protocol in light of the Corona crisis	3.44	1.06	High
15.	The Palestine Olympic Committee applies the approved health protocol when a player or federation member is infected with the Corona virus	3.59	1.03	High
16.	The Palestinian Olympic Committee closes sports facilities when the number of Coronavirus infections increases	3.77	1.03	High
Total Degree		3.12	0.67	Moderate

Table (3) shows that the total degree first domain (During the Crises) was (3.12) which suggests moderate level of response. The highest mean was given to the item " The Palestinian Olympic Committee closes sports facilities when the number of Coronavirus infections increases " which scored (3.77); the lowest was given to the item " The organizational structure of the Olympic Committee is flexible enough to help deal with the Corona crisis and other crises." which scored (2.72).

Results Related to Third Domain (After the Crises):

Table (4): Means and Standard Deviations of the third Domain (After the Crises)

No.	Item	Means	standard deviations	Estimation level
1.	The Olympic Committee is working to address the damage and solve the problems caused by the Corona crisis	3.13	.880	Moderate
2.	The Olympic Committee is working to mitigate the effects of the Corona crisis by limiting the reasons for its continued occurrence	3.01	.910	Moderate
3.	The Olympic Committee evaluates crisis management plans and programs to correct and develop them	2.91	.860	Moderate
4.	The Olympic Committee is communicating with all parties to explain the effects of the Corona crisis and ways to deal with it	3.17	.900	Moderate
5.	The Olympic Committee draws conclusions about crisis response to other institutions in similar circumstances.	3.13	.880	Moderate
6.	The Olympic Committee provides financial and human needs with great flexibility after the end of the crisis	2.86	.870	Moderate
7.	The Olympic Committee extracts lessons learned and gaps in previous plans to make future plans	2.98	.960	Moderate
8.	The Olympic Committee is characterized by its speed in taking the necessary measures to restore its activity after crises occur	3.08	.860	Moderate
9.	The Olympic Committee relies on continuous evaluation of crisis management methods	2.93	.860	Moderate
Total Degree		3.02	0.63	Moderate

Table (4) shows that the total degree first domain (After the Crises) was (3.02) which suggests moderate level of response. The highest mean was given to the item " The Olympic Committee

is communicating with all parties to explain the effects of the Corona crisis and ways to deal with it " which scored (3.17); the lowest was given to the item " The Olympic Committee evaluates crisis management plans and programs to correct and develop them." which scored (2.91).

Summary of the Results of the First Question:

Table (5): Means and Standard Deviations for the total degree of (the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in managing crises from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic)

No.	Item	Means	Standard deviations	Estimation level	Rank
1.	Before the crisis	2.82	0.62	Moderate	3
2.	During the crisis	3.12	0.67	Moderate	1
3.	After the crisis	3.02	0.63	Moderate	2
Total Degree		2.99	0.59	Moderate	

Table (5) shows that the total degree first of (the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in managing crises from the point of view of individual sports federations in light of the Corona pandemic was (2.99) which suggests moderate level of response. The highest mean was given to the domain " During the crisis " which scored (312). The researcher attributes the reason for this to the successive crises that sports federations are exposed to, whether due to the occupation and barriers or due to the economic situation.the lowest was given to the domain " Before the crisis." which scored (2.82).

Results Related to the Second Question: What is the Role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in Crisis Management from the Point of View of Individual Sports Federations Due to Gender?

To answer this question, the researchers used t-tests for Two Independent Samples and the following table shows the results:

Table (6): T-test for Independent Samples for the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to gender

The role of the in crisis	Gender	N	Mean	S. D	t	Sig.*
Before the crisis	Male	76	2.78	.620	1.34-	0.183
	Female	14	3.03	.620		
During the crisis	Male	76	3.09	.670	1.02-	0.311
	Female	14	3.29	.690		
After the crisis	Male	76	2.97	.630	1.99-	*0.050
	Female	14	3.33	.560		
Total	Male	76	2.95	.590	1.56-	0.123
	Female	14	3.21	.590		

*The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table (6) shows no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between study sample responses about the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to gender due to gender. Significant value was 0.123 which is more than 0.05. Also, no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between

study sample responses in before and during the crisis due to gender while differences are in after the crisis in favor of females due to the mean (3.33) while males' mean is (2.97).

Results Related to the Third Question: What is the Role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in Crisis Management from the Point of View of Individual Sports Federations Due to Administrative Characteristic?

To answer this question, the researchers used One Way ANOVA test and the following tables show the results:

Table (7): Frequencies, Means and Standards Deviations the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to administrative characteristic

Administrative characteristic		N	Mean	S. D
Before the crisis	Union president or deputy	30	2.72	.440
	Member	30	2.87	.690
	Secretary General	30	2.88	.700
During the crisis	Union president or deputy	30	3.14	.530
	Member	30	3.03	.830
	Secretary General	30	3.19	.630
After the crisis	Union president or deputy	30	3.02	.580
	Member	30	2.90	.740
	Secretary General	30	3.14	.560
Total	Union president or deputy	30	2.96	.460
	Member	30	2.93	.700
	Secretary General	30	3.07	.600

Highest point is (5)

Table (8): One Way ANOVA test for the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to administrative character

Qualification	Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Before the crisis	Between Groups	0.52	2	0.26	0.67	0.515
	Within Groups	33.86	87	0.39		
	Total	34.38	89			
During the crisis	Between Groups	0.38	2	0.19	0.42	0.659
	Within Groups	39.94	87			
	Total	40.33	89	0.46		
After the crisis	Between Groups	0.84	2	0.42	1.06	0.354
	Within Groups	34.57	87	0.40		
	Total	35.41	89			
Total	Between Groups	0.32	2	0.61	0.45	0.639
	Within Groups	30.94	87	0.36		
	Total	31.26	89			

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table (8) shows no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between study sample responses about the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the

point of view of individual sports federations due to gender due to administrative characteristic. Significant value was 0.639 which is more than 0.05. Also, no statistically significant differences in the domains of (Before, During and After). The researcher attributes the reasons to fact that crisis are resolves by each council of the unions administrations, thus their impact is equal for everyone.

Results Related to the Fourth Question: What is the Role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in Crisis Management from the Point of View of Individual Sports Federations Due to Academic Qualification?

To answer this question, the researchers used t-tests for Two Independent Samples and the following table shows the results:

Table (9): T-test for Independent Samples for the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to academic qualification

The role of the in crisis	Qualification	N	Mean	S. D	t	Sig.*
Before the crisis	B.A and less	54	2.86	.690	0.77	0.442
	High studies	36	2.76	.500		
During the crisis	B.A and less	54	3.17	.700	0.910	0.365
	High studies	36	3.04	.640		
After the crisis	B.A and less	54	3.03	.660	0.23	0.816
	High studies	36	3	.590		
Total	B.A and less	54	3.02	.640	0.70	0.488
	High studies	36	2.93	.520		

*The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table (9) shows no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between study sample responses about the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to academic qualification. Significant value was 0.639 which is more than 0.05. Also, no statistically significant differences in the domains of (Before, During and After). The researcher attributes that the crisis has an impact on all segments of society

Results Related to the Fifth Question: What is the Role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in Crisis Management from the Point of View of Individual Sports Federations Due to Years of Experience?

To answer this question, the researchers used One Way ANOVA test and the following tables show the results:

Table (10): Frequencies, Means and Standards Deviations the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to years of experience

Years of experience		N	Mean	S. D
Before the crisis	Less than 5 years	18	2.85	.750
	5-10 years	39	2.80	.470
	10 years and more	33	2.83	.720
During the crisis	Less than 5 years	18	3.07	.690

	5-10 years	39	3.10	.530
	10 years and more	33	3.17	.820
After the crisis	Less than 5 years	18	2.90	.710
	5-10 years	39	2.96	.460
	10 years and more	33	3.16	.750
Total	Less than 5 years	18	2.94	.680
	5-10 years	39	2.95	.400
	10 years and more	33	3.05	.730

Highest point is (5)

Table (11): One Way ANOVA test for the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to years of experience

Qualification	Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Before the crisis	Between Groups	0.03	2	0.02	0.04	0.962
	Within Groups	34.35	87	0.39		
	Total	34.38	89			
During the crisis	Between Groups	0.14	2	0.07	0.16	0.855
	Within Groups	40.19	87	0.46		
	Total	40.33	89			
After the crisis	Between Groups	1.06	2	0.53	1.34	0.268
	Within Groups	34.35	87	0.40		
	Total	35.41	89			
Total	Between Groups	0.22	2	0.11	0.31	0.734
	Within Groups	31.04	87	0.36		
	Total	31.26	89			

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table (11) shows no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between study sample responses about the role of the Palestinian Olympic Committee in crisis management from the point of view of individual sports federations due to gender due to years of experience. Significant value was 0.0734 which is more than 0.05. Also, no statistically significant differences in the domains of (Before, During and After). The researcher attributes the reasons to fact that crisis are resolves by each council of the unions administrations, thus their impact is equal for everyone.

Recommendations

In light of study results, the researcher suggests the following recommendations:

1. The necessity of establishing a specialized center in crisis management affiliated with the Palestinian Olympic Committee.
2. Full coordination between different sports federations before, during and after the crisis.
3. Full coordination between the Palestinian Olympic Committee and sports federations with various sectors during crises.
4. Activating and establishing sports medical centers in various governorates.

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