

RECREATIONAL TOURISM PROGRAMS (EXTRACURRICULAR) PROVIDED TO DELEGATIONS PARTICIPATING IN SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS ORGANIZED IN JORDAN (FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SPORTS TOURIST)

Dr. Mohammad nayef alsarayreh
Educational Science and Social Department,
AlBalqa Applied University, Jordan.

Dr. Hisham Ali ALdmour
Dean of the Al Karak University College
AlBalqa Applied University, Jordan.

Dr. Omar A.A. Jawabreh
Department of Tourism and Hotels
The University of Jordan, Jordan

Mohammad Yousef Alsaraireh
Educational Science and Social Department,
AlBalqa Applied University, Jordan

Abstract

This study seeks to find out the reality of Recreational Tourism programs (extracurricular) that are provided to delegates participating in sports tournaments organized in Jordan, looking for the obstacles and difficulties facing this kind of tourism, and what implications affecting the development of this type of tourism.

The study aims to draw conclusions to help in the knowledge and understanding of the Recreational Tourism (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in sports championships organized in Jordan as one of the types of tourism in Jordan, and how to develop tourism in Jordan and achieve a larger deployment of touristic information about Jordan.

One hundred copies of the questionnaire were distributed and (88) copies returned, (13) copies were excluded, so the researcher used only (75) copies questionnaire were distributed on a number of tourists representing the research population and the study sample whose data were available, data were collected from them through the questionnaire.

The study found that there is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity of tourism programs and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in sports championships organized in Jordan.

The study recommended that the offered tourism programs for delegates to participate in sports tournaments organized in Jordan should be diversified and to take into account the disparity in the prices of tourism products that are provided for delegates to participate in sports tournaments organized in Jordan, and the diversification of sports activities that are provided for delegates to participate in sports tournaments organized in Jordan.

Keyword: Tourism, Sports Championships, organized, participates, tournaments.

Introduction

Tourism is one of the phenomena of the age, which is derived from the growing need for rest and recuperation, and of the multifaceted topics, both in economic terms or in social, political, environmental or technological terms.

Tourism as a social phenomenon, it also acquires the attention of researchers from the social point of view of migration, consumption of time and place, the exchange of values, social relations and mutual understanding and retrieval of the labor force.

From the political side, the state intervenes to develop a certain touristic policy to guide and to plan tourism, particularly in developing countries, given that tourism is the main supplier of its economy, such as Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and here we must recall that the political situation has a close relationship with tourism contributing to the development or delay.

Getz (1997) considered that the focus on events tourism where sports tourism is part of tourism events, the activities that happen before or even during or after the event is considered one of the main characteristics of the participants and also Getz (2008) mentioned that the sports tourism is one of the largest types of tourism of high-income and its tourists are divided into two categories:-

1. Participants

2. The audience

The number of participants may reach the tens of thousands like World Cup

These activities also are part of the planning to host events which are considered the responsibility of strategists for the tourism sector, where studies indicated that approximately 60% of the participants in sporting events are planning to spend the extra time to practice recreational activities before or after the events.

Literature review

- Hisham Ali ALdmour, The role of sports events in the revitalization of touristic movement from the perspective of the tourist (Golden triangle case study), ,Research Journal of International Studies .

This study seeks to identify the role of sporting events in the revitalization of touristic movement, the types of obstacles and difficulties facing this type of tourism that hinder it from playing its desired role, patterns of discrimination it faces, and their consequences that affect its desired performance. The golden triangle was used as a case study, This study aims to capture the results that assist in identifying and understanding of this type of tourism programs and how to develop sports tourism programs in Jordan, This study reviews the relations between sporting events and touristic activities in the golden triangle: (weather, Aqaba and Wadi Rum), This study adopted a carefully designed survey form to collect data and information, and to see the trends and views of the study sample, The results showed that sporting events available do not help to stimulate movement of sports tourism in Jordan, Government legislation and regulations in force do not help to stimulate movement of sports tourism in Jordan, advertising available do not help to stimulate movement of sports tourism in Jordan, The study recommended that the stakeholders pay more attention to by providing events and sports activities for tourists properly yet desirable quantitatively and qualitatively, the study recommends governmental agencies to issue and to develop legislation and laws that are involved in sports tourism.

- Mohammad alsarayreh, The challenges facing sports tourism for special needs groups in Jordan, Global Journal of Human Social Science.

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, 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.

- Tom Hinch; Edgar L. Jackson; Simon Hudson; Gordon Walker, Leisure Constraint Theory and Sport Tourism,

Participation in sport tourism is characterized by constraints. It is constrained by spatial barriers such as travel distance and physical barriers such as fitness, along with a broad range of other factors that have yet to be systematically considered. Leisure constraint theory provides a strong foundation from which to gain insight into this dimension of sport tourism. The merits of using this approach are articulated in this essay by first highlighting the existence of constraints in sport-related travel. Next, key developments in leisure constraint theory such as the introduction of the ideas of negotiation and a hierarchical order of constraint factors are presented. The most recent developments in modelling constraints are then described and considered in the realm of sport tourism in general. Finally, to illustrate the merit of leisure constraints models in a specific sport tourism context, downhill skiing is used as an exemplar.

- Seohee Chang; Heather J. Gibson, Physically Active Leisure and Tourism Connection: Leisure Involvement and Choice of Tourism Activities Among Paddlers,

Leisure and tourism activities may be integrally related for some. This study examined the relationship between the preferred leisure and tourism activities and psychological involvement in paddling of a group of paddlers. Participants were surveyed at the completion of a paddle tour. Data were analyzed using frequencies, confirmatory factor analysis, cross-tabulations, and ANOVA. Four types of leisure-tourism connection (LTC) were identified. People more highly involved with paddling tended to paddle while on vacation compared with other LTC types. The findings provide empirical evidence for previous assertions proposing a connection between involvement in leisure activities and subsequent tourism behaviors.

- Mike Weed ,Towards a model of cross-sectoral policy development in leisure: the case of sport and tourism,

Whilst leisure studies has now become an established field of academic analysis, there is still little literature on the dynamics of the leisure policy process, particularly in the area of cross-sectoral liaison. This paper attempts to synthesize previous research relating to general policy dynamics in developing a model of cross-sectoral policy development. In developing this model, particular attention is given to two major ESRC funded projects of the 1980s - work on Inter-Governmental Relations and Government Industry Relations - which produced two recognizably different models of the policy process. A combined model is proposed which is used to examine and compare the structures of the sport and the tourism policy communities and to analyse how these structures might effective the emergence of a sport-tourism policy network. In conclusion, the extent to which the model this paper develops might be applicable to other areas of leisure policy is discussed.

- B. Christine Green, Ian Jones, Serious Leisure, Social Identity and Sport Tourism,

Serious leisure' is a concept used to describe leisure activities that are 'sufficiently substantial and interesting in nature for the participant to find a career there acquiring and expressing a combination of its special skills, knowledge, and experience' [1]. Serious leisure participants are often highly identified with the subculture of their chosen activity. Consequently, sport tourism can provide serious leisure participants with (1) a way to construct and/or confirm one's leisure identity, (2) a time and place to interact with others sharing the ethos of the activity, (3) a time and place to parade and celebrate a valued social identity, (4) a way to further one's leisure 'career', and (5) a way to signal one's career stage. By understanding the nexus of serious leisure, social identity and subculture, we are better able to describe and explain participation in what we term 'serious sport tourism'.

Problem of the study

This study seeks to find out the reality of recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) that are provided for delegates to participate in organized sports tournaments in Jordan, looking kinds of obstacles and difficulties facing this kind of tourism, and what implications affecting the development of this type of tourism.

Questions of the study

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

1. What are the chances of developing this type of tourism?
2. What are the difficulties and obstacles facing this type of tourism?
3. What is the vision and suggestions for improving this type of tourism?

The objectives of the study

The study aims to draw conclusions to help in the knowledge and understanding of the recreational tourism (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in championships organized sports in Jordan as one of the types of tourism in Jordan, and how to develop tourism in Jordan and achieve a larger deployment of touristic information about Jordan.

From the above it is obvious that the study was intended to examine the reality of recreational tourism in Jordan, with a future plan to develop this type of tourism based on the needs of the country, and this study will seek to achieve these goals through the following things:

1. Identify the concept of recreational tourism.
- Identify the importance of recreational tourism in the development of tourism in Jordan.
2. Identify the modern techniques used in this type of tourism programs
3. Identify the mechanisms of action of recreational tourism programs
4. Reviewing experiences and successful applications in the recreational tourism programs

Importance of the study

This study was designed to determine the role of recreational tourism in Jordan, and the obstacles facing this kind of tourism, and the factors affecting the development of this type of tourism, and indicated by the study findings and recommendations will be placed before the decision-makers in Jordan's tourism sector and taken into account.

The importance of the study emerges from the importance of the tourism sector, which plays an important role in economic and social development of the Kingdom; this study provides a database and important indicators of a method of tourism programs in Jordan.

Type of study and its method

This study belongs to the analytical exploratory studies pursuing the approach of collecting and analyzing data to gain access to the results, where the study was conducted through the distribution of a questionnaire to a number of tourists, and 100 copies of the questionnaire were distributed, (88) of them were returned but (13) copies were excluded, so the researcher used only (75) copies questionnaire were distributed on a number of tourists representing the research population and the study sample whose data were available, data were collected from them through the questionnaire.

Hypotheses

1. There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of tourism programs and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.
2. There is no statistically significant relationship between the variation in rates of tourism products that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan
3. There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports activities that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan
4. There is no statistically significant relationship between the role of Government and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.
5. There is no statistically significant relationship between specialized cadres and workers in the tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Statistical Analysis

The stability of the tool:

The stability of the tool was examined by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient test; Table (1) shows that:

- The area of diversity of the offered tourism programs has got on the value of 0.79.
- The area of disparity in the prices of tourism products has obtained the value of 0.84.
- The area of diversity of sporting activities has obtained the value of 0.81.
- The area of specialized cadres and workers has obtained the value of 0.76.
- The area of the role of the government has obtained the value of 0.73.
- All areas combined have obtained the value of 0.82.

All values are greater than 0.60, so the tool is stable

Table (1): Cronbach's Alpha test results

Area	The value of α
Diversity of the offered tourism programs	0.79
Disparity in the prices of tourism products	0.84
Diversity of sporting activities	0.81
Specialized cadres and workers	0.76
The role of the government	0.73
All areas combined	0.82

Table (2): frequencies and percentages for personal and functional variables of respondents:

	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	54	68.35
	Female	25	31.65
Age classes	20-25	9	11.39
	26-29	13	16.46
	30-34	20	25.32
	35-more	37	46.84
Monthly Income in US\$	200-500	21	26.58
	501-1000	28	35.44
	More 1000	30	37.97

From table 2 it is obvious that:

Gender: 68.35% of the sample are males while 31.65 are females.

Age classes: 46.84% of the sample are 35 years old or more, 25.32% of the sample range between 30 to 34 years old, 16.46% of the sample range between 26 to 29 years old and 11.39% of the sample range between 20 to 25 years old.

Hypotheses Testing and Analysis

First Hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of tourism programs and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Table 3 indicates that all items have got arithmetic means greater than 3.00 and observed significance level less than 0.05, which means that they are statistically significant. Item 9 which measure the availability of touristic programs in Jordan that are specialized in sports tourism has got the first rank with an arithmetic mean of 3.96 while item 22 which concerned with the percentage of the youth practicing sports more than other age classes in sports touristic programs in Jordan has come in the second rank with an arithmetic mean of 3.94, items 19, 2 came in the third and the fourth ranks respectively. Item 8 which measure considering sports tourism of delegation participating in sports championships in Jordan less important than other touristic activities because it is not included within touristic programs mainly, has come in the last rank with an arithmetic mean of 3.40.

Table (3) Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, T-value and the Significance Level related to diversity of the offered tourism programs

	Item	Arithmetic Mean	S.D.	T	Sig.
2	Sport tourism programs in Jordan contribute to meeting all the needs of delegations participating in sports tournaments	3.57	1.26	3.03	0.00
8	sports tourism of delegation participating in sports championships in Jordan is considered less important than other touristic activities because it is not included within the offered programs mainly	3.40	1.41	2.18	0.00
9	Touristic programs in Jordan specialized in sports tourism are available in Jordan	3.96	1.31	4.46	0.00
19	The proportion of male practitioners of sports activities more than females through tourism programs for delegations participating in sports tournaments in Jordan	3.80	1.34	3.82	0.00
22	the percentage of the youth practicing sports are more than other age classes in touristic programs in Jordan	3.94	1.34	4.37	0.00
	Sum	3.73	0.94	9.18	0.00

In order to test the first hypothesis, it is obvious from the table that the arithmetic mean of the sum of the items collectively equals 3.73 and an observed significance level of 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant. This indicates that the first hypothesis is to be rejected as there is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity in the offered tourism programs and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Second Hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the variation in rates of tourism products that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan

Table 3 indicates that all items have got arithmetic means greater than 3.00 and observed significance level less than 0.05, which means that they are statistically significant. Item 23 which measures Tourism products specialized in sports tourism in Jordan of higher prices more than other types of tourism while item 21 which measures the extent of disparity of the prices of tourism services that suit all social classes in terms of price has come in the last rank with an arithmetic mean of 3.62.

Table (4) Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, T-value and the Significance Level related to disparity of the prices of tourism services

	Item	Arithmetic Mean	S.D.	T	Sig.
20	There are specific pricing of tourism products within the regulations of the Ministry of Tourism	3.62	1.30	2.84	0.01
21	There is disparity in the prices of tourism services to suit all social classes in terms of price	3.38	1.31	1.92	0.02
23	There is a rise in the prices of tourism products specialized in sports tourism in Jordan more than other types of tourism	4.08	1.34	4.37	0.00
	Sum	3.70	0.93	8.64	0.00

In order to test the second hypothesis, it is obvious from the table that the arithmetic mean of the sum of the items collectively equals 3.70 and an observed significance level of 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant. This indicates that the second hypothesis is to be rejected as there is a statistically significant relationship between the disparity of rates of tourism products that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Third Hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports activities that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

It is obvious from table 5 that all items except item 11 have got arithmetic means greater than 3.00 and significance level less than 0.05 which means that they are statistically significant. Item 6 which measures the diversity of the sports activities available within the touristic program provided to touristic delegations participating in sports championships in Jordan, has got the first rank with an arithmetic average of 4.13. Item 1 which measures the extent to which the sports events help in activation the tourism movement of the delegations participating in sports championships, has got the second rank followed by items 7, 24, 14 respectively.

Item 12 which is related to planning to visit Jordan another time to participate in sports activities in Jordan, has come in the last rank of the statistically acceptable items with an arithmetic average of 3.54.

While item 11 has got an arithmetic average less than 3.00 so it is not statistically significant which means that practicing sport activities could be considered as the main motive to make touristic journeys.

Table (5) Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, T-value and the Significance Level related to diversity of tourism programs

	Item	Arithmetic Mean	S.D.	T	Sig.
1	Sporting events help to stimulate tour delegations participating in tournaments	3.97	1.33	3.99	0.00
6	There is diversity in sports activities the existing tourism program for delegations participating in sports tournaments in Jordan	4.13	1.28	4.85	0.00
7	Sports activities for delegations participating in sports tournaments in Jordan is considered an important part of the process of tourism	3.90	1.25	4.25	0.00
11	The practice of sports activity is the motivation for my touristic trip	2.96	1.37	2.66	0.00
12	Are planning to visit Jordan again to participate in sports activities in Jordan	3.54	1.41	2.21	0.04
14	There is diversity in sports activities the tourism program in Jordan	3.55	1.07	3.92	0.00
0.89	-0.14	1.27	3.63	The establishment of tournament sporting activities in the touristic encourage me to visit these places more once	
0.00	8.18	0.86	3.66	Sum	

In order to test the third hypothesis, it is obvious from the table that the arithmetic mean of the sum of the items collectively equals 3.66 and an observed significance level of 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant. This indicates that the third hypothesis is to be rejected as there is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports activities that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Fourth Hypothesis:

There is no statistically significant relationship between the role of Government and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

It is obvious from table 6 that all items have got arithmetic means greater than 3.00 and significance level less than 0.05 which means that they are statistically significant. Item 13 which measures the extent of considering the government support is one of the important factors in encouraging sports tourism provided to touristic delegations participating in sports championships in Jordan, has got the first rank with an arithmetic average of 4.41.

Item 17 which measure The weakness of the media's role in introducing monuments of sports tourism for delegations participating in sports tournaments in Jordan and in an appropriate manner and limiting it to give little (superficial) and irregular information, has got the second rank followed by items 16, 15, 4, 18 respectively. Item 10 which is related to the existence of legislation or laws about facilitating the doing of sports tourism for delegations participating in sports tournaments in Jordan, has come in the last rank with an arithmetic average of 3.43.

Table (6) Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, T-value and the Significance Level related to the role of the government

Sig.	T	S.D.	Arithmetic Mean	Item	
0.00	3.71	1.28	3.78	The procedures taken by the government about this type of tourism help in act the sports tourism movement of delegation participating in championships in Jordan	4
0.01	1.53	1.34	3.43	There are legislation or laws facilitating the doing of sports tourism delegations participating in tournaments in Jordan	10
0.00	7.64	1.00	4.41	The support by the state is considered most important factors to encourage tourism for delegations participating in tournaments in Jordan	13
0.00	2.76	1.32	3.92	There is a lack of information about tourist areas which had been visited	15
0.00	11.18	1.30	4.03	There is a significant effect of the weakness of awareness and knowledge of usefulness of sports tourism for delegations participating in sports tournaments in Jordan and its importance as one of the types of tourism	16
0.00	4.57	1.36	4.13	The weakness of the media's role in introducing monuments of sports tourism for delegations participating in tournaments in Jordan and in an appropriate manner and limiting it to give (superficial) and irregular information	17
0.04	2.17	1.43	3.57	There are educational programs on sports tourism for delegations participating in tournaments in Jordan promoted abroad	18
0.00	10.07	1.14	3.90	Sum	

In order to test the fourth hypothesis, it is obvious from the table that the arithmetic mean of the sum of the items collectively equals 3.90 and an observed significance level of 0.00 which means that it is statistically significant. This indicates that the fourth hypothesis is to be rejected as there is a statistically significant relationship between the role of Government and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Fifth Hypothesis

There is no statistically significant relationship between specialized cadres and workers in the tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

It is obvious from table 7 that all items have got arithmetic means greater than 3.00 and significance level less than 0.05 which means that they are statistically significant. Item 5 which measures the extent of the existence of specialized cadres sufficiently to practice sports activities in Jordan inside the touristic establishment has got the first rank with an arithmetic average of 4.34.

Item 3 which measure the extent of the cooperation of the working cadres in touristic establishment to take care of the privacy of the delegation participating in sports championships, came in the second rank with an arithmetic average of 4.08. Item 25 which measures if the available cadres have scientific degree specialized in sports tourism provided to delegation participating in sports championships, has come in the last rank with an arithmetic average of 3.73.

Table (7) Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, T-value and the Significance Level related to specialized cadres and workers

Sig.	T	S.D.	Arithmetic Mean	Item	
0.00	4.47	1.35	4.08	the extent of the existence of specialized cadres sufficiently to practice sports activities in Jordan inside the touristic establishment	3
0.08	1.82	1.42	3.34	the extent of the cooperation of the working cadres in touristic establishment to take care of the privacy of the delegation participating in sports championships	5
0.00	3.21	1.48	3.73	the available cadres have scientific degree specialized in sports tourism provided to delegation participating in championships	25
0.00	11.52	1.03	4.05	Sum	

Conclusions

The study concluded the following:

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity of tourism programs and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.
2. There is a statistically significant relationship between the variation in rates of tourism products that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan
3. There is a statistically significant relationship between the diversity of sports activities that help tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan
4. There is a statistically significant relationship between the role of Government and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.
5. There is a statistically significant relationship between specialized cadres and workers in the tourism and recreational tourism programs (extracurricular) provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan.

Recommendations

1. The touristic programs provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan should be diversified.
2. The disparity in the prices of the touristic products provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan should be taken into consideration.
3. Diversification of sports activities provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan should be taken into consideration.
4. Activating the government's role in recreational tourism programs provided to delegations participating in organized sports championships in Jordan should be taken into consideration.
5. Working on training and equipping the specialized cadres working in tourist sites.

References :

- 1- B. Christine Green; Ian Jones, Serious Leisure, Social Identity and Sport Tourism , **Sport in Society: Cultures, Commerce, Media, Politics**, Volume 8, Issue 2, 2005, Pages 164 – 181.
- 2- Hisham Ali ALdmour, et la. (2011) The role of sports events in the revitalization of touristic movement from the perspective of the tourist (Golden triangle case study), ,Research Journal of International Studies - Issue 21: 159-168.
- 3- Get, D.(1997). Event management of event Tourism. Cognizant Communication Group.
- 4- Get, D.(2008). Event Tourism: Definition, evaluation and research, **Tourism Management**,29(3),403-428.
- 5- Mike Weed, Towards a model of cross-sectoral policy development in leisure: the case of sport and tourism, **Leisure Studies**, Volume 20, Issue 2, 2001, Pages 125 – 141.
- 6- Mohammad alsarayreh, et la. (2012). The challenges facing sports tourism for special needs groups in Jordan, Global Journal of Human Social Science, Volume 12 Issue 3 Version 1.0 February 2012.
- 7- Seohee Chang; Heather J. Gibson,Physically Active Leisure and Tourism Connection: Leisure Involvement and Choice of Tourism Activities Among Paddlers, **Leisure Sciences: An Interdisciplinary Journal**, Volume 33, Issue 2, 2011, Pages 162 – 181.
- 8- Tom Hinch; Edgar L. Jackson; Simon Hudson; Gordon Walker, ,Leisure Constraint Theory and Sport Tourism, **Sport in Society: Cultures, Commerce, Media, Politics**, Volume 8, Issue 2, 2005, Pages 142 – 163.