

The Effect of the Control Function on the Management of Sports Facilities

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Abstract:

The present study aims to define the most essential regulatory and administrative rules for the management of sports facilities, as well as explore the real connection between administrative control procedures and employee performance within sports institutions. On this basis, 50 administrators were selected using a comprehensive survey method, by which the researchers employed the questionnaire as a research tool. The latter consisted of two areas of expertise, The most noteworthy findings were that control methods and instruments improved the performance of sports facility management whereas the control function made an attempt to meet the needs of efficiently managing sports facilities.

Article info

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1. Introduction

Sports administration represents the foundation for all economic, political, social, and human activities, without which, our world would not have progressed as far as it has. Sport constitutes one of the human activities that is starting to expand and branch out as an outcome of increased interest. It was important that it adhered to the scientific framework in its structure during this expansion and branching, therefore management remained the basis for every accomplishment in it. Countries' rise to prominence in sports indicates the amount to which they have advanced in their usage of modern sports management in all of their sports activities (Noman, Sharaf El-Dinne, 2010, p. 07).

The human element has become the focus of sports scientific management that may achieve cooperation between individuals while coordinating their various efforts. This ability gives management a special character given that it is a social and humanitarian process on the one hand and a political economy on the other hand, so it requires good management to become a rational process and achieve its goals with the most efficient management of the available capabilities while providing the best management climate for the work of the human element with the least effort on their part. Moreover, "management" is defined by scholars as "a type of cooperative human effort characterized by a high degree of rationality" which aims to manage the employees who work in the establishment or organization, cultivate human interactions, monitor their requirements, and strive to meet them to the greatest extent feasible (Banaji et al., 2017, p. 12).

Controlling is the last of the five responsibilities associated with management, which is involved actually following through on each of the other activities to evaluate the organization's performance toward accomplishing its goals. To sustain effectiveness and efficiency, the processes of planning, organizing, staffing, including directing must be followed up on. Management guidelines will be created in the control function. Performance that will be used to track progress toward objectives. These requirements for performance are intended to examine whether the individuals and various components of the business are on the correct track toward the desired outcomes (Noman, Sharaf Eddine, 2010, p. 60).

2. Statement of the problem:

Control within business organizations is widely acknowledged as a collective endeavor aimed at establishing performance standards aligned with predetermined objectives. It entails the comparison of actual performance against these standards, identification and assessment of any deviations, and determination of their significance. Furthermore, control encompasses the implementation of necessary measures to promote efficient and effective utilization of organizational resources in pursuit of its goals. Notably, control assumes the position of the fifth function among the management functions, which does not undermine its significance; rather, it is contingent upon its distinct nature (Tagouri, 2015, p. 07).

The control process is an ongoing procedure, it should not occur once or twice and then stop, nevertheless, it must be implemented by officials continuously as long as there are works to be performed, it is the true indicator that demonstrates the extent of the accuracy or deviation of the plan, the is one of the most significant burdens and tasks of management, and the reason is that success in achieving them requires an appropriate amount of deliberation, understanding, and cognitive ability. Alongside comprehending the psychological as well as human aspects of the workers, it has been found that increasing worker performance has become a priority in sports facilities due to the workers' subpar service, which negatively impacts these establishments' capacity to achieve their objectives and compete with others that offer better service and higher efficiency, which presents a significant challenge for managers to focus employees' efforts on enhancing and raising the performance and sincerity of the

organization in their work, as the sports facility urgently needs the contribution of the control process to improve the performance of workers (Misbah, 2019, p. 04).

On the basis of the aforementioned, we can pose the following broad question:

- Does the control function have a positive impact on the management of sports facilities ?

which is a result of the subsequent questions:

- What is the extent of the contribution of the means and tools of control in improving the performance of the management of sports facilities?
- Does the control function seek to achieve the requirements of managing sports facilities effectively?

3. Research hypotheses:

3.1 Main Hypothesis:

- The control function has a positive impact on the performance of sports facilities management.

3.2 Sub-hypotheses:

- Control methods and tools contribute to improving the performance of sports facilities management.
- The control function seeks to achieve the requirements of managing sports facilities effectively.

4. Research objectives:

- Clarification of the most important organizational and administrative laws for the management of the sports facility.
- Identify the administrative control and the role it plays in increasing the effectiveness of workers.
- Identify the administrative control in its successful evaluation of the performance of sports facilities.
- Identifying administrative control in improving administrative efficiency.
- Detection of the studied phenomenon in the field, by knowing the real relationship between the methods of administrative control and job performance within the institution.

5. The importance of research:

- This study is a scientific contribution in which we explain the relationship between control and employee performance and how to improve the latter via the use of the control function.
- This study is significant regardless of the scientific contribution that the results of this research can make by presenting the fundamental concepts and emphasizing the role of control and its relationship to increasing employee performance in sports facilities.
- It is anticipated that the findings and recommendations of this study would assist officials in detecting deviations and addressing performance problems in order to attain the intended goals.

6. Research elements:

- human determinant:

All of the administrators of the state of Biskra's multi-sport facility were the only ones eligible to participate in this study.

- Spatial determinant:

This investigation was carried out at the level of the state of Biskra's multi-sports complex office.

- time constraints:

between the start of October 2021 and the end of May 2022.

7. Research terms and concepts:

7.1 Management:

- Linguistic definition:

The two-syllable Latin term minister tad, which means to serve or assist others, is where the word administration originates (Salama, 2004, p. 15).

- Terminological definition:

It is an activity that aims to achieve a kind of coordination and cooperation between the efforts of a number of individuals in order to achieve a general goal (Al-Sawy, 1994, p. 6).

- Procedural definition:

Management can be characterized as all activities that execute governmental directives and accomplish their goals.

7.2 Administrative Control:

- Terminological definition :

It is a management responsibility to assess and improve employees' performance in order to ensure that the plans and goals established have been carried out. To create objectives and contrast what transpired with what was anticipated (Abawi, 2009, p. 137).

- **Procedural definition:** In order to perform properly for them, it is a very crucial activity in the business that involves controlling and supervising personnel.

7.3 Sports Management:

- Terminological definition:

the activity related to organizing, directing, coordinating, and arranging others' actions to attain a particular objective in the sports field (Saedan, 2015, pp. 26-62).

- Procedural definition:

It is the process of organizing and managing team members' efforts inside the sporting organization while making full use of all available tools to accomplish objectives.

7.4 Sports facilities:

- Terminological definition:

it is "that institutional physical reality that sports are conducted in" (Al-Khouli, 1995, p. 329).

- Procedural definition:

It constitutes the fundamental basis for all efforts to advance sports since it determines the profession's whole future and serves as the foundation for all efforts to expand and generalize the enactment of sports.

8. Previous studies:

8.1 Misbah (2019) conducted a research investigation titled "Enhancing Worker Performance in Sports Facilities: An Examination of the Control Function". The primary objective of this study was to elucidate the influence of immediate control on worker performance within sports facilities. Additionally, it sought to ascertain the impact of periodic control on worker performance, as well as the role of individual control in fostering worker performance in the context of sports facilities. To align with the study's objectives and inherent characteristics, the researcher employed the descriptive survey methodology, alongside the study sample consisting of (30) administrators from the Youth and Sports Directorate of the state of Biskra who were selected using the comprehensive survey method. Moreover, the researcher used the questionnaire from three axes as a tool for collecting data and information necessary for the study, and the results of the study revealed that sudden control has a role in improving the performance of workers in sports facilities and that periodic control has a role in improving the performance of workers in sports facilities, and that

to follow up and watch the role of the individual in improving the performance of workers in sports facilities.

8.2 Absheish and Sayfour (2016) carried out a research investigation titled "The Role of Administrative Control in Improving Workers' Performance", with the goal to acquire knowledge about the role of administrative control in improving worker performance (pre-control, immediate control, and post-control) at the municipality of Al-Onsor. The descriptive analytical approach had been chosen by the two researchers due to its appropriateness to the objectives and nature of the study, whereas the study sample consisted of (63) employees selected randomly. The study concluded that administrative control has a relatively positive impact on enhancing worker performance in the municipality of Al-Onsor.

8.3 Amrawi (2015) conducted an empirical investigation titled "Enhancing Employee Performance in Sports Facilities: An Analysis of the Role of Administrative Control." This study aimed to ascertain the magnitude of administrative control's contribution towards achieving work quality and adherence to job requirements among workers. The researcher opted for the descriptive survey method, considering its suitability for the study's objectives and nature. To collect essential data and information, a questionnaire was utilized as the primary instrument. Through this approach, deviations were detected and the workers' performance was evaluated.

9. Research Methodology:

9.1 Exploratory study:

Undoubtedly, to ensure the successful execution of any field research endeavor, it is essential for the researcher to conduct an exploratory study as an initial step. This enables the identification of the research's general framework, evaluating of the suitability of the chosen field of study for field research procedures, validating of the employed research instrument, and anticipating potential challenges prior to commencing the actual field study. In line with this premise, an exploratory study was conducted for the management of the multi-sports boat office in the Central Biskra state. The primary aim of this exploratory study was to establish contact with the managers, obtain their consent for the field study, and identify the participants constituting the study's sample.

9.2 The Research Methodology Used:

The descriptive survey approach was chosen by the researchers considering it was compatible with the study's objectives and nature.

9.3 Research Population:

The study population included all administrators from Biskra Center's multi-sports office, a total of (50) administrators.

9.4 Research sample:

The study sample included (50) administrators from the center of the province of Biskra's multi-sports complex office, which provides services to all of the residents.

9.5 Research Tool:

The questionnaire was employed by the researcher for gathering data and information for the study.

9.5.1 Building the research tool:

To examine the impact of the control function on sports facility management, as perceived by administrators of the multi-sports complex in the Center of Biskra, the researcher conducted a comprehensive review of relevant theoretical literature and studies. This process facilitated the development of a study tool aligned with the research objective. The study tool initially comprised six

statements pertaining to the first axis, which explored how the control function could effectively fulfill the requirements of sports facility management. Subsequently, five statements related to the second axis, which highlighted the role of control in achieving effective sports facility management, were included after necessary modifications. Through the process of deletion and refinement, the final version of the study tool encompassed a total of eleven statements, distributed across the two axes: the first axis focused on the contributions of control means and tools in enhancing sports facility management performance, while the second axis emphasized how the control function endeavors to meet the requirements of effective sports facility management.

9.5.2 Validity of the research tool:

To ensure the tool's validity, it underwent a rigorous evaluation process involving a panel of expert reviewers. The panel comprised five professors from the Institute of Science and Technology of Physical and Sports Activities in Biskra, selected based on their relevant experience, academic qualifications, and specialization. The purpose of this review was to gather their opinions and suggestions regarding the clarity and relevance of the statements, their alignment with the field of study, and any necessary modifications, additions, or deletions. The feedback provided by the expert panel was carefully considered, leading to the reformulation of certain statements within both axes. Initially, the tool consisted of 11 statements. However, following the evaluation by the panel of specialized professors, the final version of the tool retained the same number of statements, with 6 statements allocated to the first axis, focusing on the contributions of control means and tools in enhancing sports facility management performance, and 5 statements allocated to the second axis, emphasizing the role of the control function in effectively meeting the requirements of sports facility management.

9.5.3 The stability of the research tool: To evaluate the stability of the study tool, the stability coefficients were retrieved on all axes of the research tool and the tool as a whole using the (Cronbach alpha) equation method, as shown in table (01).

Table 1. Stability coefficient (Cronbach alpha) for the research tool	
interlocutor	Stability coefficient (Cronbach alpha)
The first axis	0.67
The second axis	0.81
All axes	0.74

Source: The researcher, 2022

The stability coefficients (Cronbach alpha) for the dimensions of the study ranged between (0.67-0.81), which means that all of them are significant and acceptable values for application purposes, as the majority of studies demonstrated that the average rate of acceptance of the stability coefficient is (0.60) (Amir & Sonderpandian, 2002).

9.5.4 Procedures for the field application of the research tool:

Following the completion of the exploratory study and the expert review of the initial questionnaire, the final version of the questionnaire was prepared. Subsequently, it was administered to the study sample, consisting of administrators from the multi-sports complex office in Biskra. A total of 50 questionnaires

were distributed to the participants, all of which were successfully collected. Through the questionnaire responses, the administrators provided their perspectives on the formulated statements. Subsequently, the data and information gathered from the questionnaires were meticulously unpacked and subjected to statistical processing. The obtained results were thoroughly analyzed to determine the extent to which our hypotheses were supported or refuted.

9.6 Research Variables:

- **The independent variable:**In this study, the independent variable is "the element of control".
- **The dependent variable:**In this study, the dependent variable is "management of sports facilities".

9.7 Statistical methods:

The researchers utilized the statistical techniques described below in order to obtain the study's results as well as answer its questions regarding the reflection of the control function on the management of sports facilities from the perspective of the administrators of the multi-sports complex office of the state of Biskra:

- Stability coefficients using (Cronbach alpha) method.
- Frequencies and percentages.
- Chi-square test.

10. Presentation, analysis, and discussion of the results:

10.1 Presentation, analysis, and discussion of the results of the first hypothesis:"The means and tools of control contribute to improving the performance of the management of sports facilities".

Table 2. the results of the first axis regarding the contribution of control methods and tools in improving the performance of sports facilities management

First axis' questions	Statements	Frequency	percentage	X ² calculated	X ² tabulated	Level of significance	df	statistical significance
The first question	Continuous follow-up during work	28	56%	12.04	5.99	0.05	2	statistically significant
	Inspection and follow-up of performance during work	13	26%					
	Control and performance control	09	18%					
second question	Planning is used as a control tool	08	16%	16.48	5.99	0.05	2	statistically significant
	Administrative supervision is a means of controlling performance	30	60%					
	The control process is carried out through periodic meetings and meetings	12	24%					
The third question	Quantitative methods and operations research are used as a control mechanism	28	56%	12.04	5.99	0.05	2	statistically significant
	Statistical data and charts are used as management control tools	13	26%					

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	Employee efficiency reports are used	09	18%					
the fourth question	Official records and books are used	17	34%	5.12	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	Written management reports are used	33	66%					
The fifth question	Censorship is carried out by unannounced visits of officials	29	58%	13.72	5.99	0.05	2	statistically significant
	It is used through complaints and grievances that exist in the administration	11	22%					
	Used through personal observation of performance	10	20%					
The sixth question	Yes	32	64%	3.92	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	no	18	36%					

Source: the researcher, 2022

According to the previous table, the perspectives of administrators regarding control vary considerably from one worker to another, which means that we obtain the fact that the majority of administrators see control as a continuous follow-up during work within the institution with an estimated rate of: 56%, subsequently, we discover the second category that considers it as inspection as well as follow-up of performance during work within the institution with an estimated rate of 26%, while the third category, is less, and considers it as both control and follow-up over performance, with an estimated rate of 18%, The calculated chi-square value of 12.04 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 5.99 at a significance level of 0.05 with 2 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, When we compare the data, it becomes apparent that control has been established in the institution due to the fact that is an important administrative function that contributes to the evaluation and monitoring of performance, as well as its improvement, correction of deviations and errors, including formulation of solutions. Especially in the pressure and force that results in intimidation and routine at work, and based on this we conclude that the administrators of sports facility management have substantial knowledge regarding the administration's control function.

Regarding the second question, there exists a divergence of opinions among administrators concerning simultaneous control and performance across different factors. The majority of administrators, approximately 60%, perceive administrative supervision as a means of monitoring performance within the organization. The second category, comprising 24% of administrators, views it as the practice of control through meetings and regular discussions during work. Conversely, the third category, representing the smallest portion at 16%, The calculated chi-square value of 16.48 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 5.99 at a significance level of 0.05 with 2 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, considers utilizing plans as a control tool while carrying out performance. When comparing these results, it becomes evident that simultaneous control with administrative performance in sports facilities occurs directly from superiors to subordinates during administrative operations in the field. Consequently, it can be inferred that prior control, facilitated by direct administrative supervision, is deemed most suitable for managing performance in sports facilities.

Concerning the third question, opinions among employees regarding written control methods demonstrate variability. Approximately 56% of workers perceive the utilization of quantitative methods and operations research as an effective control mechanism. As for the second category, it is estimated that statistical data and charts are used as tools for administrative control. It is estimated at 26%. While the third category believes that reports should be used to measure the efficiency of employees, The calculated chi-square value of 12.04 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 5.99 at a significance level of 0.05 with 2 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, On this basis, we conclude that control is an administrative function that relies on scientific foundations in the first place, and it is also subject to standard data and indicators related to evaluating the employee's performance as an indicator to monitor the quality of the workers' performance and their various capabilities.

Regarding the fourth question, administrators hold diverse opinions concerning control tools across different factors. Two-thirds of administrators, approximately 66%, indicate that they make use of written administrative reports within the institution. Conversely, the remaining one-third of administrators, estimated at 26%, The calculated chi-square value of 5.12 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, state that they rely on official records and books while performing their duties within the institution. Consequently, we can conclude that the control function employs various administrative reports issued by performance supervisors in sports facilities, as they serve as a convenient means to gain insight into different activities. Additionally, a portion of administrators utilizes official records and books as a tool, albeit indirectly, to assess performance within sports facility management. This leads us to the inference that written means are regarded as instrumental in monitoring the performance of sports facility management. They enable the comparison of results and statistics against predetermined plans and objectives that must be accomplished.

Regarding the fifth question, administrators express varying opinions regarding control tools across different factors. The majority of administrators, estimated at 58%, perceive control as being carried out through sudden visits by officials within the institution. In contrast, the second category, comprising 22% of administrators, believes that control occurs through addressing complaints and grievances existing within the administration. The third category, representing 20% of administrators, The calculated chi-square value of 13.72 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 5.99 at a significance level of 0.05 with 2 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, views control as relying on personal observation of performance, Consequently, it can be inferred that for the control function to be effective, it must possess an element of unexpectedness. Performance supervisors in sports facilities can monitor performance at any given moment, and some of them consider deviations and shortcomings during the performance as means of evaluating performance. Moreover, it is crucial for employees to engage in self-monitoring of their performance while carrying out their duties in sports facilities. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the control function in sports facility management relies on both sudden monitoring and self-monitoring by employees.

Regarding the sixth question, administrators' opinions vary across different factors regarding control. The majority, accounting for 64%, believe that an integrated control system is essential for enhancing administrative performance and ensuring the accomplishment of goals and plans in sports facility management. However, a notable percentage, estimated at 36%, The calculated chi-square value of 3.92 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, holds the view that an integrated control system over performance management in sports facilities is not necessary. This perspective may stem from a negative perception of the control function or concerns regarding

inconvenience and potential threats. It is also possible that some administrators perceive the misuse of the control function by supervising officials in sports facility management. Consequently, it can be concluded that the implementation of an integrated control system in sports facility management allows for performance improvement while fulfilling assigned tasks and responsibilities. These findings highlight the significant and crucial role played by control means and tools in enhancing the performance of sports facility management, as perceived by administrators of the multi-sports complex in the Biskra state, particularly in terms of monitoring and observing the individual's role in improving workers' performance in sports facilities.

10.2 Presentation, analysis, and discussion of the results of the second hypothesis:"The control function seeks to achieve the requirements of managing sports facilities effectively."

Table. 3 the results of the second axis related to the control function's pursuit of achieving the requirements of managing sports facilities effectively

Second axis question	Statements	Frequency	percentage	X ² calculated	X ² tabulated	Level of significance	df	statistical significance
Seventh question	Yes	38	76%	13.52	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	no	12	24%					
Eighth question	Yes	33	66%	5.12	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	no	17	34%					
Question nine	Proficiency and academic qualification	32	64%	3.92	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	Seniority and professional experience	18	36%					
Question ten	Yes	35	70%	8	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	no	15	30%					
Eleventh question	Yes	43	86%	25.92	3.84	0.05	1	statistically significant
	no	07	14%					

Source: the researcher, 2022

Analyzing the above table for the seventh question reveals the diverse opinions of administrators regarding the significance of the control function across different factors. The majority of employees, approximately 76%, perceive the control function as having a positive impact on the performance of sports facilities. On the other hand, the second category, comprising 26% of administrators, The calculated chi-square value of 13.52 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value, regards it as having a negative influence on sports facility performance. The control function is seen as having a positive reflection since it effectively contributes to guiding employees and evaluating their performance, thereby enhancing their performance within sports facilities.

Regarding the eighth question, administrators' opinions about the role of the control function in motivating employees to perform their duties in sports facilities exhibit variability across different factors. Approximately 66% of administrators believe that the control function plays a positive role in motivating employees to carry out their tasks effectively. Conversely, the second category, representing 34% of administrators, perceives the control function as a negative reflection on employee motivation, suggesting that it does not enhance their drive to achieve high-performance levels in sports facilities. The calculated chi-square value of 5.12 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom.

Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value. Sports facilities play a significant role in addressing deviations in work, which leads us to conclude that the control function positively impacts the effectiveness of sports facility management performance. Moving on to the ninth question, employee opinions regarding the qualifications of control staff vary across different factors. The majority of administrators, accounting for 64%, believe that employees with competence and academic qualifications are the most suitable for carrying out the control function due to their effectiveness in sports facility management. Meanwhile, 36% of administrators consider professional experience to be more important than academic qualifications. The calculated chi-square value of 3.92 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value. Notably, scientific qualifications play a positive role as they facilitate effective communication with employees and contribute to enhancing performance. Consequently, it can be inferred that the control function is best performed by individuals with high academic qualifications and professional experience, leading to improved performance in sports facility management.

Regarding the tenth question, the majority of administrators 70% express the opinion that the control function is capable of providing timely and necessary information to facilitate appropriate decision-making. Conversely, 30% of administrators hold the view that the control function falls short in this aspect. The calculated chi-square value of 8 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value. The control function, in its various forms, plays a crucial role in monitoring job performance and identifying weaknesses and potential threats to the achievement of goals and desired outcomes. However, there exists a significant group that holds the opposing view, attributing this to the perceived ineffectiveness of the control function in human resource management and administrative performance within sports facility management. Nonetheless, it can be concluded that the control function indeed provides timely and essential information for making appropriate decisions.

Moving on to the eleventh question, the majority of administrators 86% express the opinion that the control function provides clear and accurate results regarding the performance of sports facility management. Conversely, a smaller group 14% holds the belief that the control function falls short of providing such clear and accurate results. The calculated chi-square value of 25.92 is greater than the tabulated chi-square value of 3.84 at a significance level of 0.05 with 1 degrees of freedom. Therefore, there are statistically significant differences in favor of the larger value. It can be inferred from this that the control function is based on presenting obtained results in a transparent manner and serves the requirements of effective sports facility management performance.

These results highlight the significant and important role played by the control function in achieving the requirements of managing various types of facilities, particularly in the realm of sports. It involves the follow-up of responsible authorities in monitoring employee performance based on specific performance standards and predetermined objectives, ultimately facilitating performance evaluation, promoting excellence in work, and identifying deviations for corrective action. This aligns with the definition

provided by Najm (1997), who defines administrative control as the supervision of organizational employees in plan implementation and firsthand evaluation of their work to ensure the organization's goals are achieved in the most efficient, accurate, and timely manner possible. These findings are somewhat consistent with the study conducted by Amrawi (2015), which indicated that worker performance is influenced by administrative control and that administrative control plays a role in job performance by detecting deviations and evaluating workers' tasks.

11. Conclusion:

Based on the results obtained regarding the control function and its impact on the performance of sports facility management, several conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, there exists a positive relationship between control and the performance of sports facility management. Control utilizes a range of tools and means, effectively contributing to the enhancement of sports facility management performance. However, it is worth noting that some employees may perceive control as a negative concept associated with excessive supervision over their performance, which fails to reflect its positive nature as an essential administrative function. Furthermore, it can be concluded that control is not influenced by other management functions, particularly the planning function. Instead, all management functions should be integrated with each other to ensure effective control. Similarly, self-evaluation of performance is crucial, and employees must have a sense of institutional affiliation as they actively participate in monitoring and evaluating their own performance in sports facilities. The effectiveness of the control function is enhanced by the presence of an integrated control system that contributes to improved control and ultimately achieves effective sports facility management performance. Moreover, it is essential to emphasize the importance of integrity and transparency in the performance of the control function, as this promotes the development of job performance and enhances sports practice. It is crucial to place the right individuals in suitable positions to maximize the effectiveness of the control function and overall sports facility management.

11.1 Research recommendations:

- Focus on the function of supervision, improve it, and regulate it within sports facilities.
- Develop and design a modern supervisory system that is compatible with the reality of sports facilities, for the purpose of good evaluation and raising the level of production within the facilities.
- Open the field of training and internship for the purpose of improving the performance of workers in sports facilities.

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13. appendices:

13.1 The study tool in its final form:

statementn umber	Questionnaire questions	Suggested statements	Choose the appropriate phrase (√)
01	Administrative control is one of the functions of management, which means the following:	Continuous follow-up during work	
		Inspection and follow-up of performance during work	
		Evaluation and full knowledge of job performance	
02	Administrative operations are used as a tool for monitoring the performance of sports facilities management	Planning is used as a control tool	
		Administrative supervision is a means of controlling performance	
		The control process is carried out through periodic meetings and meetings	
03	The moral and financial results are used as a means of monitoring the performance of the management of sports facilities	Quantitative methods and operations research are used as a control mechanism	
		Statistical data and charts are used as management control tools	
		Employee efficiency reports are used	
04	The control function is carried out through the use of official documents in the management of sports facilities	Official books and records are used	
		Written management reports are used	
05	In sports facilities, it depends on the use of performance supervisors in order to carry out the function of monitoring the performance of the	Censorship is carried out by unannounced visits of officials	
		It is used through complaints and grievances that exist in the administration	

The Effect of the Control Function on the Management of Sports Facilities

	management of sports facilities	Used through personal observation of the performance	
06	Do you believe in the need for an integrated control system over the performance of the management of sports facilities?	Yes	
		No	
07	Administrative control has a positive impact on the performance of the management of sports facilities	Yes	
		no	
08	All kinds of control contribute to increasing the achievement motivation of the sports facilities management staff	Yes	
		no	
09	It believes that it is necessary to have a set of specifications in the persons in charge of the control function in order to increase its effectiveness in the performance of the management of sports facilities	Yes	
		no	
10	Management control provides the necessary information at the right time for decision-making	Yes	
		no	
11	The control function provides clear and accurate results regarding the performance of sports facilities management	Yes	
		no	