Sport's Function Analysis in Iran's Development

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Abstract

Purpose: It seems that there are still challenges in the development of sport, and in particular supporting the protective components and prerequisites at the policy level.

Methods: The present study seeks to present a model of the function analysis of sport in Iran's development, which was carried out through proposing a database theory. Participants included 11 faculty members of Sport Management University and sport managers who were selected through a combination of theoretical sampling method and snowball for a semi-structured interview. Interviews continued until theoretical saturation. The credibility of the findings was achieved with knowledgeable individuals and written sources, the transferability of the research results, the maximum and non-repeated extraction of data. An open and selective coding was used to analyze the data.

Results: The results indicate that the most important extracted codes include sport and democracy, sports and social justice, sports and fitness, sports and development, sports and rationality, sports, civilizational phenomenon (social, cultural and political elements of sport), different dimensions of sport , Various functions of the sport were psychological, and vitality and happiness.

Conclusion: Generally this role has played a role through cultural development with the approach of social pluralism, political development, with the establishment of religious democracy in society and the increase in the share of sport in GDP, and ultimately lead to an increase in the vitality of Iranian.

Keywords: future, development, politics, sport, strategy.

Introduction

As with other social sectors, the sport sector appears to be subject to environmental and global changes and to deal with their particular issues. Therefore, in order to survive and sustain in the world of competition, they need a high-performance organization and today, organizations with high function can use strategic management (Nazari et al., 2017). A significant portion of resources is spent on sport every year, but it should be acknowledged that unfortunately, there is no specific prioritization of the distribution of resources in the sport of the country (Nazari & Haddadi, 2018). It should be noted that when a sector is not identified with a target sector, it does not know where it wants to go, and if the goal is determined, but not planned, it does not know how to reach the goal (Hosseini et al., 2012). Therefore, it seems that the way to be out from the undeveloped circle is to develop strategic and operational plans. With such an idea, sports organizations are also looking for a successful presence in national and international arenas, and they hope to achieve these goals with minimum energy and resources (Qalibaf, 2010). However, many sports organizations, according to their mission, have developed the strategy required and have achieved the minimum energy and resources with their implementation (Noroozie et al., 2013). Therefore, considering that the future environment is a strategic environment and such an environment is volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous, strategic thinking should be used as a fundamental principle for compliance and overall accountability. With the dramatic increase in the role of sport in the economic, social, cultural, and even political development of countries, progress in sport has become one of the strategic priorities (Rashid Lamir et al., 2013). One of the important social dimensions that reflects the cultural characteristics of that society is the level of sport in society (Browson et al., 2007)

There are still challenges regarding the development of sport, and particularly in supporting the protective components and prerequisites at policy levels, or its appropriate structures and processes have not been designed and experienced. Moreover, the experiences of countries in this regard, respecting Iran's national potentials, should be based as the benchmarking to be made. Hylton and Green (2008) define sports development as sporting policies, while others consider this concept to include structures, systems, opportunities, and processes that enable people of the society in the group to take part in sports and recreation and upgrade their performance to the desired level (Goodarzi, 2013). Bohlk & Robinson (2009) do not consider sport development solely as an extension of a field of sport, but rather the development and promotion of all individuals within the sport and the development of sports organizations for better service to the sports that, with any ability at the different levels of sports participate and meet their needs.

Buli (2001) considers the development of championship sport as the process of selecting and entrance of an athlete into an elite sports system, preserving and, ultimately, developing an athlete, which is in accordance with the principles and procedures of human resources management in any organization. Piggin & et al., (2009) argue that equilibrium is not always established with the relationship between success at the level of public sport and elite sports. Sport is considered as one of the most important components of providing health and well-being of body and soul, as well as the main social and cultural indicator in today's life. Therefore, sport is a social and cultural phenomenon. Today, sport is a key in the health, well-being and dynamism of a community, and its development also promotes the gen-

eral health of society and increases the social vitality of society, as well as sport, as an educational, constructive and useful phenomenon, can play an important role in the cultural richness of society. Sotyido (2009). Sport is an activity that increases physical activity in a social activist with the aim of improving mental or physical status and pursues economic goals (Nazari & Mokhtari, 2019). The first dimension of the importance of sport for the powers is the physical control of society as the basis of public policy. Next, for governments, especially welfare states and modern governments, the economic cost of society is reduced through the generalization of sporting behaviors (Nazari & Qavami, 2018).

Sports are pursued with educational, social, health, psychological and social capital goals (Javadipour et al., 2014). In this regard, the purpose of the sport participation is the continuous and systematic activity of individuals in a particular field of sport that is pursued with the aim of advancing sport function and achieving the goals of championship and professional and other socio-economic benefits. At the championship level and professionalism, due to its specific characteristics, such as competition and victory, the funding and financial rewards of athletes have attracted the attention of governments, the media and audiences, while legal obligations of organizations or services are very special and for specialized uses. Elite sports are just part of the championship and professional sport, which is aimed at gaining record and national and international success at the highest level of the sport competitions. The heroic and public sport and the importance of investing in them are a major challenge for governments. However, governments have not yet been able to balance the tendencies of the people and the established strategies (Saberi et al., 2018).

Different models of sports that have made

significant phenomena in basics of development of countries in terms of sports include a central model that is common in countries where the central government plays a key and main role. The networking model is based on the cooperation between national federations, the National Olympic Committee, governmental sport institutions and school systems. The Club-Base model has a key role for clubs, which generally focuses on the strongest and most commercial sports. Finally, in entrepreneurial model, family-based investment for the children's functional peak can be seen in countries where there are not enough resources to help athletes and many of them will inevitably migrate. The traditional pyramidal system in Iran seems not to be in accordance with the elite breeding process for the following reasons with: In many countries, specialized educational systems are developed and implemented at an early age for peak function. Federations use coherent programs for the identification and regional networks or training courses to monitor the country's potential. Sports investment in the championship and the public sport sections are different. The effort to reach the peak of direct investment is emphasized by the family, private investment and then government. The competition between sports organizations has become more intense in terms of targeting and attracting elite athletes (Ramezani Nejad & Hajiri, 2017).The 20-year vision document of Iran was approved in 2004. The Fourth Development Plan Act was implemented in 2005. In this document, the development of physical education and sports as a basis for providing and training healthy human resources is part of national development plans and the development of sport has been emphasized in the form of cultural development. Reviewing the country's compilation programs, especially the country's twenty-year vision document, suggests that in the first development plan, the

1404 outlook has generally focused on sports, which could be relevant to the condition of the program implementation time. The second program was also set by the influence of the construction years, in which more attentions were paid to physical education and sports. From the third development plan to the next, in the law of programs in two or more articles, particular attention was paid to the development of sport and physical education, and was emphasized in several articles along with other cultural categories. The fourth and fifth plans, along with the sixth program of development paid attention to the balanced development of sports and the development of all three levels of sports. Of course, it should be acknowledged that the country witnesses the growth and development of sporting venues in the country, it efforts to privatize sports, and provide sponsorship and regular and unconventional incentives for athletes.

At present, implementation plans in accordance with the 1404 document show that the balanced development, especially public and educational sports, with a focus on achieving the goals of the cultural and social field, has a higher priority. The reasons for government intervention in sport can be considered in terms of social and economic benefits. Given the relationship between the three structures of government, the market and civil society, the production and supply of goods and services for sports, especially in events such as sports activities, sport competitions, and recreational programs are also an economic activity, and sport can be called a great industry and business. Currently, development of health and well-being through sports is considered as a citizenship right. Therefore, governments should provide and manage sport services in a way that is equitable between different sports sectors. Ultimately, the task of state governance through policy and oversight requires that they interfere in different sectors of sport and do so by adopting laws and regulations.

It must be acknowledged that helping out the impact of sports in achieving different political goals is increasing. Given the importance of sport policy, policymakers and sports managers should be familiar with the formulation and presentation of sporting policies. However, in the past forty years in Iran, the importance of sports as a prominent political-cultural entity has increased. It takes for granted that patterns of sport development are systematic in some countries and some are non-systematic, but there are two basic components: the discovery and selection of talent and the development of talent in all of these patterns. The first component is good in many developing countries, but there are no structures necessary for the continuation of elite education. In the early 21st century, due to the cultural and social conditions, many countries have focused on investing in sport, along with investing and developing sports championships and professionalism, it seeks to lay the foundations for increasing the level of public participation in sport. Given what has been acknowledged and the void of running models, that the researcher has started this research in order to respond to the serious question, what is the role of sport in the future of development of Iran?

Materials and Methods

The present study is conducted within the framework of qualitative approach and using the method of Grounded theory. The data theory of foundation is generally a methodology for systematic review of qualitative data (such as interviews and observation protocols), with the aim of producing theory (Pitney, 2009). Data collection, extraction of concepts, creation of categories and the establishment of relationships between them, analysis by using continuous comparisons leading to a model presentation and the dis-

covery of a theory and are considered in the present study.

The statistical sample of the study included 11 university professors and specialist in sport management and managers of other sports organizations who were selected through a combination of theoretical sampling and snowball. In the method of theoretical sampling, which is the dominant method in theoretical theory, the samples are chosen in a way to help create the theory. In a snowball sampling method, a social network with a common feature is used to collect samples.

Table 1- Demographic characteristics of the interviewees

cods	Sex	education	Management experience	teaching experience	Orientation
1	Man	Ph.D	4	4	Strategic sports management
2	Female	Ph.D	10	25	Sport management
3	Man	Ph.D	10	30	Strategic sports management
4	Man	Ph.D	2	13	Sport management
5	Female	Ph.D	1	1	Strategic sports management
6	Female	Ph.D	30	30	Sport management
7	Man	Ph.D	20	20	Sport management
8	Man	Ph.D	28	22	Sport management
9	Man	Ph.D	30	-	Sport management
10	Female	Ph.D	14	2	Sport management
11	Man	Ph.D	1	1	Sport management

The research tools in this research were semi-structured questions that were developed by the researcher to create an intellectual context related to the subject and conducted in-depth interviews with the samples. The questions were first discussed in general, and then, to explore the impregnable angles of theories, possible questions were drawn from interviewees' responses. Interviews continued until theoretical saturation. The coding steps were used to analyze the data. The coding section is an operational indicator in which the data is crushed, conceptualized, and then reused in new ways, and the main process is to construct and deal the theory of data. The coding was done in two steps: Selected and open coding. In open coding, after the implementation of each interview, conceptual codes were extracted from the interviews. In the selected coding step, the categories were extracted based on the Glaser model.

Pitney and Parker (2009) proposed methods to increase the acceptability of research, which includes multiple sources, multiple analysts, and multiple methods. For the purpose of the present study, the research is based on four credible strategies, which means that the findings of the research are believable for the researcher (is equivalent to internal validity), for his credibility, the researcher re-encoded one interview after a month, showing the results are reliable and believable. Transferability whether there is a transfer of inference from one substrate to another (equivalent to external validity), it should be noted that for the reliability and transferability, the method of the member checking of the research was used. In this way, the investigator's report in terms of accuracy and completeness has been studied. Because reading a report causes participants to recall new facts or gain a new understanding of the situation, while analyzing individuals are outside the range of an individual or situation that is not involved in the research

in order to identify the blind spots in the research. In this regard, dependability i.e. the ability to encode another one results in the same findings. Hence, one of the professors was asked to re-encode one of the interviews to determine if the results were the same. Finally, the extent to which research findings are confirmable. Whether the findings really come from data sources has been used. To validate, three people surveyed the code, the findings, and the model, and all the steps in detail were provided in order that specialist experts give their opinion about the model, which all of them confirmed the model.

Results

Table 2. An example of extracted concepts and conceptual codes in open coding

Conceptual code	Extracted concepts
Sport and democracy Sport and social justice	What is taken for granted is that all human intellectual efforts, directly or indirectly, has been with the goal of achieving human prosperity. Moreover, sport plays an essential role in the development of justice and religious people in Iranian society.
sport and spirituality sport and development 1. sport and rationality	On the other hand, if we look at development, it would seem that on the basis of rationality and spirituality, all the concepts that have been constructed and the floating social sciences must be translated into understandable effects on the reduction of the suffering of human beings and addition to their pleasure. The development of the arena is multiplied.
Sports are the phenomenon of civilization (social, cultural and political elements) Different dimensions of sport Different sport functions Athlete	Exercise is considered as one of the most important components of providing health and well-being of body and soul, as well as the main social and cultural indicator in today's life, therefore sport is a social and cultural phenomenon. Today, sport is a sign of the health, well-being and dynamism of a community, and its development also promotes the general health of society and increases the social vitality of society, as well as sport, as an educational, constructive and useful phenomenon, can play an important role in the cultural richness of society. . Therefore, exercise is an activity that increases physical activity in a social activist with the aim of improving mental or physical situations and pursues economic goals.
Public ports, education Championship sports and professional Psychology and vitality and happiness	Sport development refers to policies, processes and actions that combine to try to create opportunities and experiences for everyone. This definition is linked with a few other meanings, such as public sports, sport participation, sport championship, professional sport and elite sports. Sports are pursued with educational, social, health, psychological, and social capital goals.
Bottom-up sport approach Top-down Sport Approach	There are generally two bottom-up and top-down approaches in sport development. In the bottom-up approach, it is assumed that sport development should begin with the lowest levels of exercise in the sports development pyramid, with the main goal of attracting the participation of all people and creating popularity for sport and physical activity.

In the pivotal coding step, for each category of conceptual code, one component was

considered, the components were systematically improved and linked to the conceptual

codes, and eventually the component was identified.
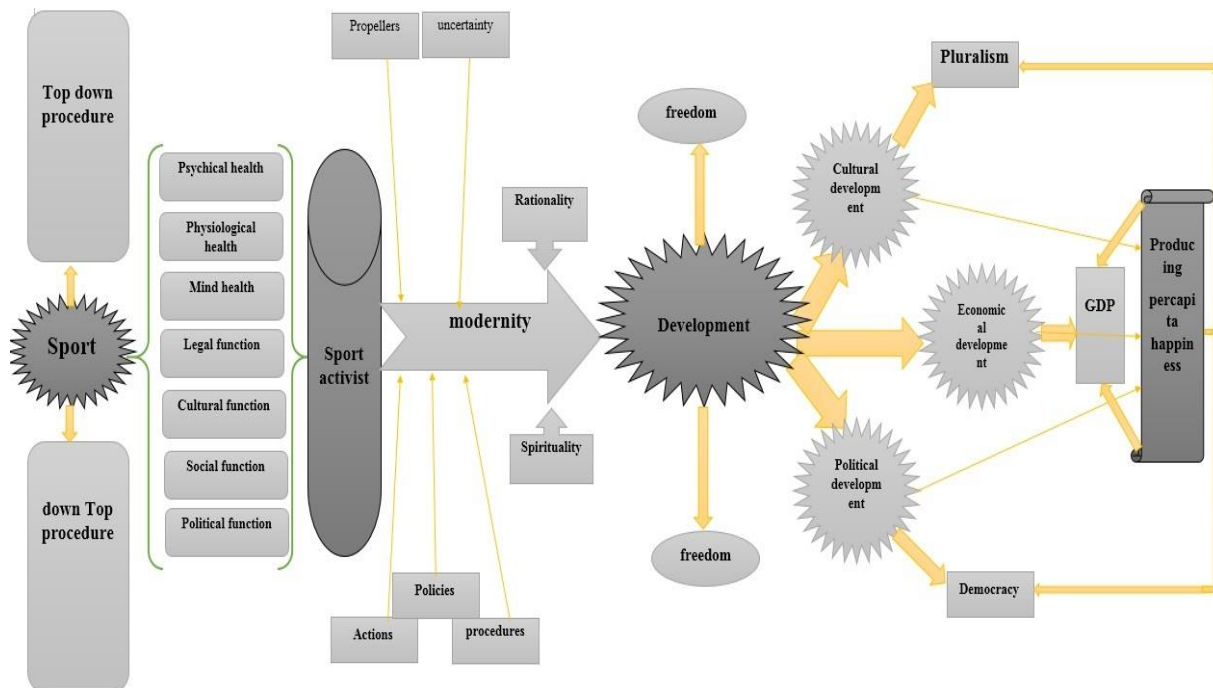
Figure 1. Model driven from conceptual code

Discussion

There are generally two approaches bottom-up and top-down in sport development. In the bottom-up approach, it is assumed that sport development should begin with the lowest levels of exercise in the sports development pyramid, with the main goal of attracting the participation of all people and creating popularity for sport and physical activity. In the top-down approach, the goal is the international success of sport, which invests in the growth and improvement of one or a few disciplines. To justify the effects of the top-down approach, two assumptions were put forward: first, due to earning medals, status, reputation, popularity and receiving athletic material rewards, sport championship attractions, promotion of advertisements, and elite athletes, the sport of championship add the advertisements and cause elite athletes to be model for people, resulting in the attention of the media and the general public. Consequently, new people is attracted to the clubs and the

participation and competition in basic and general sport is formed. In the top-down approach is based on this assumption that successful performance of elite athletes encourages people to engage in physical activity and increase overall participation.

So far, several theoretical approaches for the development of sports in different fashion countries have been considered, such as societal, elitist, economic, educational-ethical, political, scientific, and religious approaches. In the societal-oriented approach, emphasis is placed on public sport and participation in sport (e.g. Scandinavian countries in northern Europe). In an elitist approach, the emphasis is on the training and development of specific athletes nationally, through the early and complex process of discovery of talent, to the achievement of international success (such as the Eastern Bloc countries in Europe), its management is fully centralized and state-owned. This approach is quite similar to the political approach. Because governments try to

strengthen social vitality through this way of national identity, national pride, social capital, media reputation. The economic approach also emphasizes the contribution of free economies and the private sector, and therefore the economic benefits of public sports, and in particular professional sports (Ramezani Nejad & Hajiri, 2017). It seems that this approach is very important in that in Iran, the organization of sport should show its link in addition to the institution of culture with the economic entity, or at least part of the sport should be pursued with an economic look. The educational-ethical approach as well as the religious approach is justified in the association of sports or culture institutions. The ideology-focused countries emphasize the athletics' comprehensive and religious education. It seems that considering the study and analysis of the policies governing sport in Iran, four socio-oriented, elitist, economic and political approaches are now shadowing the development of Iran's sport.

General and special sport education at an early age is the basis for the success of the championship and professional sport, as well as the participation of other people in the public sport not only results in attaining some of the health and community health goals, but also positive attitude and tendency towards high levels of sport participation. Ultimately, governments and sport organizations tend to focus on sporting championships and professionalism, moving from basic sport to professional sport and vice versa with supportive policies and continue to keep up the engine of this cycle. In traditional sport development models that are mostly pyramid, the hierarchical levels for the development of sport in a number of levels, such as educational or recreational sports and elite sports, have been considered. In many countries, elite athletes have won medals for their country under a specially trained system without passing through the public and recreational, sporting education or training. On the other hand, in some countries, there is also evidence that there is a great deal of public attention to sport and the participation of people, but these people have not reached the peak of performance and elitism. In the best socio-economic conditions, the stimulation and dynamism of individuals from participating in a level to other levels of participation is alternately manipulated by government or sports organizations, or plans, policies and strategies developed to change the way the model is applied.

In this regard, if a clever observation of the present state of Iran's sport with a comprehensive and comprehensive view, the complex situation of Iran's sport seems to be due to the accumulation of managerial inefficiency in the system governing sport, because politics is involved in all affairs. Political system considers to be responsible in the all affairs of people, including sports approaches. One point to consider in the field of Iranian sports is that we are now witnessing a future crisis in sport that will somehow increase the complexity of the structure of the sport system. Politics governing in the sports of Iran should be responsible for following crises: the infrastructure of sport hardware, institutionalization the culture of sport among the general public, not putting sport in the share of the household economy, the inappropriateness of the sense of sport among the general Iranians, forgetting the function of educational sport along with the complex crises in competitive and championship sport, distribution caricature of financial resources in nominally professional sports such as soccer, environmental conditions and so on. However, in literature, transparent management is suggested that efficient managers should be made to the past; they should talk and effectively improve the level of effectiveness, efficiency, and, ultimately, the productivity of the or-

ganization and system under its management.

One of the crises, which we face in sport, is the achievement crisis, meaning that great achievements have not yet been achieved for Iran's sport as a tangible or intangible sustainable asset. If, during a period of Asian games in 1974, we won the fourth place, it was for the hosting and calculation of team sports medals individually or in the London Olympics, the number of gold medals increased. In the next games and next Olympic Games, these achievements were not sustainable. Therefore, it can be admitted that we had lots number of unsustainable successes in sports, we were successful in one Olympics and were not in the next Olympics. We did not support the half-and-half achievements that we gained from the blazing of the single-stars in the periodic exercise of sports, and if supported, the support was political.

Another crisis that the Iranian sport system face is a difficult decision crisis. Because the set of decisions that we should take and not to take on sports include: government financial discipline in sport, the growth and excellence of people organizations in sport, strengthening of the infrastructure of rights and law in the field of sports, paying attention to the private sector in sport, transparency in the ministry's mission, operating strategies for sports in the family economy, institutionalizing a vibrant life in the Iranian-Islamic lifestyle, and etc. Moreover, many difficult decisions, which should have been taken, were not taken including the orientation of foreign investment in sport of Iran that we did not specify. We did not make the decision on agility and reduction of government funding and state concentration in the structure of the sport.

Iran's sport seems to be a state-run sport. It should be noted that decentralization focuses on the process of capture, and government governance is prioritized by the management of the cooperative sector and the private sector. Therefore, the system that governs sports policy and management is required to make a series of hard decisions, for example, the separation of the sport from the youth and the serious reform of the structure of the sport in accordance with the needs of the third millennium. These are a set of difficult decisions which must be adopted by the political system once forever. Because the existing structure of sport is essentially a serious divorce, this split is formed in the aggregation of the set of elements and functions of the former physical education organization or the set of inputs and elements of the former Youth National Organization. Because it seems that in the Iranian sports system, due to decisions that have not been taken, people should prepare for the loss, because in this incomplete structure, the number of winners is less than the losers, and this is due to reason that the structure of the sport In Iran is not functional.

By analyzing the status quo of the community of functions that we face, it must be accepted that our people are experiencing social tiredness, and it is doubtful that sport is one of the remedies available to escape social tiredness, although it is temporary and transient. In the political system of the conflict with the global system, the boycott etc. will force us to change the way and remove the dangerous screws that we face in sport. Because if we take this with the same command, the Iranian sports community like a society with unresolved, confused and complex issues will lose the pace of development and prosperity.

In the ordinary mechanism of exercise in advanced sports systems, people are the main element of sports development, and activities are carried out in the form of sports participation in the field of general and competitive sports, and the breeding and

educational function of sport is more and more considered. In this regard, the sovereignty and the system of policy-makers in sport should seek to engage in dialogue with the people and convince people to participate in sports in the form of communication campaigns. If we accept that the main issue of sport today is the massive participation of people in sporting activities, along with the completion of half-finished projects and the addition of sports facilities, then the central issue should be transparent in practice and be honest with people. We will end up in this situation by continuing this procedure, and at this end we will remain in this situation and we will not move forward.

In the field of sports management, if the base is within bounds of decency not beyond bounds of decency, it must be managed in a glass room without catching someone in the act. In addition, by solving small sports problems, we can become a government of sport loving with small successes and by solving the strategic issues of sport, we can remove the problems in the root. One point to consider is that in a sports system that is often not based on qualification and if a qualified one is found, we try to put it under the shadow of government management mechanisms or somehow we help him or her to run away from the field of sport. That is why our society, especially the sports community, is moving towards dilution. In a system that is not based on meritocracy, illiterate people grow, and consequently the illiterate people will be in the management of sport. If we accept that in the dialogue process between the government and the people, speaking and listening skills along with feedback skills as three important communication skills play a very important role in transparency, managers by using the four technical, human, perceptual and political skills of management in sport will play the role of facilitating communication between the state and the nation. The political system

of sport should seek to liberate the discourse space in a glass room based on intelligent observation of the status quo, a fair critique of the functioning of the governing system of sport, and ultimately apply the scholarly suggestion proposed by the thinkers of this field in order move to the direction of development and progress in sports of Iran.

Conclusion

Based on what has been mentioned, it can be admitted that sport is considered as a phenomenon of cultural, social, political, economic and legal civilization that plays a role in all aspects of the society and it will be in some way a very good factor in the development of physical, psychological and spiritual health. Therefore, from a top-down and bottom-up approach that sports in the community is institutionalized. It should lead to the creation of a sports activist, and social activists, with the modern view of society, which is driven from the rationality and spirituality of Iran Islamic government should progress to the social development through the maximum participation of social individual in sport and the excellence of competitive sport. Exercise plays a major role in the development of society. It seems that this role is very effective through cultural development with the approach of social pluralism, political development, the establishment of religious democracy in society, and the increase in the share of sport in GDP. Finally, it will increase the vitality of the entire Iranian citizen.

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