



AENSI Journals

Journal of Applied Science and Agriculture

ISSN 1816-9112

Journal home page: www.aensiweb.com/jasa/index.html



Iran's sport management pathology from the view of sport experts.

¹Mehrangiz dadashpoor, ²Reza saboonchi, ³Bahman dadashpour, ⁴Mohammad esmail mahtabi shiraz, ⁵Vadoud Razmi

^{1,3,4,5}Department of Physical Education, Bonab Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bonab, Iran.

²Department of Physical Education, Brujerd University, Brujerd, Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 21 November 2013

Received in revised form 24

February 2014

Accepted 27 February 2014

Available online 16 March 2014

Keywords:

Sport injury, management,
sport expert

ABSTRACT

Background: The present research is trying to study the sports injury in Iran's sport management from the view of sports experts. **Objective:** Research method is descriptive – analytical and the purpose is applied. With utilization from sample table size Cohen and with random sampling method, was collected the view of 79 persons of PhD graduates in physical education with management trends and heads of sport federations and Olympic disciplines. **Results:** Measurement tools questionnaire with 32 questions researcher made with Delfi method. The reliability of questionnaire was confirmed in appearance from and it's stability was calculated %86 using of Cronbach Alpha test. Using factor analysis identified that political injuries is the most important country sport injury. Among the various factors, Also influence of powerful political injuries is the most important country sport injuries is the most important country sport injury. **Conclusion:** Among the various factors, Also influence of powerful political persons in the enterprise of country sports management, lack of meritocracy in appointed sport managers and lack of standard and detailed evaluation of country sports manager's performance, are the most important injuries of country sport management. Hence, focusing on their dependence of sport area and trying to enter experts to this phenomenon is suggested.

© 2014 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved.

To Cite This Article: Mehrangiz dadashpoor, Reza saboonchi, Bahman dadashpour, Mohammad esmail mahtabi shiraz, Vadoud Razmi., Iran's sport management pathology from the view of sport experts. *J. Appl. Sci. & Agric.*, 9(1): 358-361, 2014

INTRODUCTION

In ancient Persia, sport and moral responsibility have been twin and associated. Islamic civilization era, according to the importance of sport in maintaining physical and mental health, we've been witnesses of the formation and development of sport activities in religion predominant of chivalry (Hosseini, 2007). On the other hand, although the growth and development with arrival of modern sports to the country is taken into consideration of authorities and individuals members of society, but in recent year, in spite of young population growth, only about 6/5 million (about 8 percents of population) have participated in the public sport. A large percentage of female pupils and women are suffering from the motor poverty. (Zadeh, 2011). Gaining medals in the Olympic games and major sport areas is not very satisfied. Absorption wealth and professional sport that wasn't interested. In other words, the country sport was not well rotated. Moreover, endanger the ethical aspects of sport, increasing violence and doping and emphasis on building champions. Weakness of sport management in policy, poor status of physical education in education system and higher education, in appropriate distribution of human and financial resources. Multiplicity of decision centers and perform activities and parallel programs, poor bachelor of communication with scientific centers and international, lack of a comprehensive system of collecting information and statistics, (Hassanzadeh, 2011) are the serious injuries of the country sport that it's necessary to research and investigation this area. Amini (2011) in pathology of management of society argues that, management at different levels, was political volatility functions and assignment of management isn't based on principals and competence. As a result, some of the administrations are decline as a signed car. Mahmudi (2008) thoughts, the lack of the clear pattern and stability in country sports. Management is the most important injury in this area. Augusta Hernandez (2006), believes that, the biggest enemy of a modern sports organization not only sports organization and other sports and social environment, athletes and critics and opponents, but also is the number one enemy of a sport system. It's organizational structure. Since achieving to the higher goals of country sport is faced with the serious challenge, on the other, the society has biological structure, and it can be recognized it's pathogenic elements and to refined damage tissues and vulnerable (amini,2010). Also community affairs are done in three dimensions political cultural and structural. It looks

Corresponding Author: Mehrangiz dadashpoor, Department of Physical Education, Bonab Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bonab, Iran.
E-mail: M_dadashpor@yahoo.com

study the injuries of country sports management is necessary and need to study and gathering information about structural barriers such as troublesome rules organizational justice system and in efficient wage, equipment and facilities worn and..., political obstacles such as influence of political persons in enterprise office, subordination of political developments in removal and installations, band supports and..., and cultural barriers such as lack of meritocracy in appointments, not to apply of research results, lack of coherent planning, lack of work ethic and...,that according to weakness of knowledge in this part. This research is trying to studied the injuries of country sports management from the views of sports experts.

Methodology:

This research is descriptive-analytical, and in target it's practical. The statistic society, are formed the research of 160 persons from PhD graduates in physical education with management trend (126 person), and heads of sports federations and Olympic disciplines (34 persons), using the size sample table Cohen, identified 112 persons and researcher with using of random method and verbal and using Email were managed to gathering views of 79 persons of them. Measurement questionnaire 32 questions tools is made with Delfi method. Justifiability of questionnaire is confirmed by 6 persons of experts, also 12 preliminary questionnaires are distribution in statistic society and after gathering with Alfa Cronbakh exam. The stability reliability questionnaire was calculated 0/86. To determine the most important elements in political, cultural, structural injuries and also to determine their share of each class are used from factor analysis.

Research Findings:

dimension	injuries	Weight factor	Weight factor	Weight factor	Weight factor
political	Influence of powerful political persons in country sports management and enterprise of management positions	0.89	*	*	*
	Follow the evaluation of the political system in removal and installation managers	0.88	*	*	*
	Lack of consistency and coherence necessary in country sports management	0.84	*	*	*
	Full dependence of sports managers to government's bodies and as a result lack of vote's independence	0/82	*	*	*
	Pair and political support form inexpert sports managers	0/79	*	*	*
	The state and the extreme politicization of sport	0/77	*	*	*
cultural	Lack of meritocracy in selecting sports managers	*	0/87	*	*
	Not to apply the research of higher education results in country sports	*	0/85	*	*
	Closed-door policy managers and need to expert and pundits views	*	0/82	*	*
	Lack of specific and coherent plan in country sports management	*	0/81	*	*
	Lack of specified position for scientific management in direct of country's sports	*	0/78	*	*
	Lack of accountability of custodian country sports to people and parliament	*	0/77	*	*
	Lack of enough experience and knowledge of the country sports managers.	*	0/75	*	*
	Lack of work ethic of the athletic directors.	*	0/71	*	*
structural	Lack of standard and detailed evaluation of country sports.	*	*	0/87	*
	Lack of awareness unskilled managers from the objectives and mission of the organization	*	*	0/84	*
	Lack of funding allocated for sports federation	*	*	0/80	*
	Lack of specific criteria and standard to select the	*	*	0/79	*

	country sports managers.				
	Decisions of sport managers without consulting with their subordinates.	*	*	0/78	*
	Lack of control and supervision to performance of physical education managers.	*	*	0/77	*
	In consistency of managers of national Olympic committee with rich area of country	*	*	0/76	*
	Not delegate authority to his subordinators by the athletic directors.	*	*	0/74	*
	abstract upper managers	*	*	0/71	*
injuries	Political injuries	*	*	*	0/88
	Cultural injuries	*	*	*	0/84
	Structural injuries	*	*	*	0/81
	KMO coefficient	*	*	*	*
	Significant level	*	*	*	*

According to KMO coefficient and absorb significance of levels the political injuries are the most important country sports injury and then are cultural and structural injuries, among different elements also influence of powerful political persons in enterprise office of country sports management, subordination of political system developments in dismissal and installations of managers, not to applying of the research results of higher education in country sports. The lack of standard and detailed evaluation of country sports managers performance and the lack of awareness of unskilled sports managers from purposes, and the mission of organization are the most important country sports management injuries.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Research findings show that the political injuries have higher proportion in country sports management injuries. On the other hand influence of powerful persons in enterprise management position and as a result, lack of meritocracy also lack of standard and detailed evaluation of managers' performance are the most important country sports management injuries. Jackson and Palmir (2000), concluded that in most countries the government's attitude to the sport in development of Olympic sports has a major role.

Akhavane (2000), is reported in exorable sport is linked with policy that have consistent with result of research point to note in country sports management is the closed-door managers policy and satiety to comments reporters and pundits and individual decision of managers without consultation with subordinated (shekh mohammadi and tolit zavareh, 2002, reduced productivity of country sports, and ask for authority's attention. Since in the modern world accepting change is one of the fundamental conditions to achieve success and according to unfavorable situation sports and national championships, also the recent research findings, it seems to determine specific criteria in select managers, provide a model for accurate and continuous assessment of managers performance, require to coordination of directors of national Olympic committee (NOC) with directors of physical education, applying the results of higher education research, to avoid the influence of political persons in country sports management and independence of athletic directors from government bodies are necessary.

REFERENCES

- Aghapoor, M., M. Ehsani, 2010. Sport structure pathology in iran¹ Iran sociology committee.
 Aghapoor, M., 2010. Iran sport management pathology¹ Iran sport sociology committee.
 Ahmadi, A., 2003. The sport¹ a cultural¹ social¹ political or economical phenomenon?
 Alvani, M., 1996. General management¹ Ney pablicationous¹ Tahrnan.
 Argi, Q.J., 2004. Contemporary sport management;Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Razavi and Mohsen Bolurian,Marze danesh va Sanjesh Publications.
 Chalmerz, J., 1958. Revolutionary chang¹ Amir kabir publication¹ Tahrnan.
 Esmaili, M.R., 2005. Socioligy of sport and policy in Iran.
 Haghighi, M.A., B. Borhani, M. Kord Rostami, S. Mashuf, 2001. The system of labour relations in an organization¹ Termeh publications¹ Tehran.
 Hamidi, M., 2007. Sport competitions performance and the management¹ Bamdad publications¹ Tehran.

Hernandez, A., A.R. Elahi, E. Khosravizadeh, 2008. Sport organizations management; Bamdade Ketab publications; Tehran.

Hoseyni, S.A., 2009. Traditional sport and its relation to the tradition and modernity.

Jacson, R., R. Palmer, M. Kheybari, N. Sajjadi, A. Gaini, N. Navvabi, A. Shokuh, 2002. Sport management guide; Tehran; Olympic national committee.

Jalali, R., 2011. Sport and football directorship love.

Jomhoor, A., F. Rohani, 1977. The explicit economical and implicit political results of European Nations cup.

Khalaji, H., B. Aghapoor, A. Seyyed Mahdi, 2000. Principles of physical education and sport science. Tehran; Samt publications.

Komarda, B.D., 2021. Function management in sport for everyone; International journal of education and information technology; No.2; Volum4.

Malakution, M., 2010. Sport and policy; policy journal; journal of law and political science faculty; the 39th review; No.2; Summer.

Moharramzadeh, M., 2006. Cooperative management; Jahad daneshgahi publications.

Naderian, M., A.E. Hoseini, 2007. Human skills for sport managers; sport and motion science journal; the 4th year; 2nd volume; No.8; fall and winter.

Rabiee, M., T. Jafarnejadgarv, H. Binabaji, S.A. Hoseyninejad, M. Anbarian, 2013. The assessment of situational response after imposing the sudden disorder in patients with knee valgus; Journal of shahr kord medicine science university; the 14th review; No.2; Khordad and Tir; pp: 90-100.

Sajjadi, N., 2010. Sport Organizations management; Samt Publications, Tehran.

Khanka, S.S., 2011. Organizations behaviour; Gholam Reza Shams Morkani, Aeej Publications, Tehran.