

Designing the Model of Sport for All in Iran

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Aim

The aim of the present study is to propose a model to measure and analyze the sport for all in Iran. While sport for all is a popular topic in both policy and research, and leaning on the egalitarian policies and culture of many countries, this article discusses sport for all within the Iranian sport and sport policy context. In Iran, despite numerous agencies and departments that regard themselves as responsible for Sport for all, participants in Sport for all in our country are in a less favorable situation than those in other countries.

Methodology and Analysis

Data was collected through in depth interviews. The participants were asked questions about levels and components of the conceptual model and the following questions were based on the interviewee's answers. Data analysis steps were: First the open codes were created by line by line and paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of the existing transcripts. The codes produced in previous step were creating a relationship between codes. 283 open extracted codes were turned into 66 axial codes. In grouping the codes, axial codes extracted from the interviews are grouped and then emerged groups were compared to each other. Finally the codes classification showed sixteen components at the three contextual, organizational, and behavioral levels.

Findings and Discussion

Contextual level means the context and field of sport for all activities; it has a special status in Iran sport for all model (international ambient, political-legal ambient, environment, social ambient, economic ambient & cultural ambient). The most important feature of this level is its expansion compared to the other levels. Two other levels owe their existence and emergence to the contextual level; in the model, the concept of context means the periphery. The main work of contextual or peripheral factors is to arrange the relationships between sport for all domain and its superior systems.

Organizational level means managerial structure and application of soft and hard support systems for realizing the generalization of sport among people (Human resources, financial resources, equipment and infrastructures, technology, rules and regulations, colleague organizations & organizational media). In general, this level includes paths, channels, and containers through which process and operation of Iran sport for all flow and comprises all physical and nonphysical elements, factors and resources of sport for all which are integrated with a special order, rule and sequence and build the framework and frame of sport for all and

is like the container of Iran sport for all activities. As implied, the organizational level is like sport for all container.

The behavioral level includes the factors associated with Iranian people's sporting behavior with a health approach. The relationship between these levels is close and, practically, they are inseparable in sport for all of Iran. In such relationship, levels interact with each other as continuous systematic relations. As Kumar et al. (2018) noted that a clear divergence between the sport policy goals across the private and public sectors, with significant differences observed between facilities on their social and commercial objectives and their prioritized stakeholder groups. Consequently, though health has been measured in official statistics for a long time, considerable effort has recently been given to measuring subjective well-being and social capital (Eime et al., 2015).

Conclusion

Distinguishing among and discerning the three levels of sport for all are theoretical per se and just to analyze the knowledge of concepts and components and the presented model can be based as an analytical model of Iran sport for all, so as to rationally and principally resolve numerous problems in this domain of Iran sport. Existing experiences in Iran and other countries have shown that a special institution with extensive facilities and capabilities cannot enhance people participation in sport for all on its own; because sport for all is a social and inter-departmental product and output of the society as a whole. So, one of the main reasons for inefficiency of current plans is their single-institution, insular functioning, and lack of a systematic model and map in the domain. The presented model can be used as the analytical tool for sport for all in Iran, so that it would may solve the problems of participation in sport reasonably and principally.

References

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