Identifying Factors Affecting the Success of Iranian Wrestling Based on Bosscher's Championship Sports Development Model

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Abstract

Purpose: This research aims to analyze the success process of Iranian wrestling based on Bosscher's championship sports development model.

Methods: it is qualitative-quantitative research which is applied in terms of purpose; it is mixed exploratory research and it uses Grounded Theory in terms of methodology. The statistical population of the research was 14 managers, specialists, and experts selected through purposive and snowball sampling method via in-depth and semi-structured interview. At the same time, data was analyzed using the Glaser method, including open, selective and theoretical coding by MAXQDA software.

Results: Data analysis was done in the quantitative section using a researcher-made questionnaire. The final model was obtained after passing all steps. The findings showed that public sport, governance and structure, research and innovation, supporting athletes, talent identification, and national and international competition are the main categories of the ultimate model of the current research.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that, in addition to the need to pay attention to all these things, financial factors, human resources and communication with other organizations, especially the government and the Ministry of Sports, can lead to very important practical considerations for the future of wrestling.

Keywords: Wrestling, Iran, Success, Development, Championship Sports

Introduction

In the third millennium, championship sports

are not mere sports events but they are competitive tools for countries (Sinulingga, G., & Sinulingga, 2020, 55). In fact, a championship sport is a multi-dimensional phenomenon whose development requires you to pay attention to all dimensions. Understanding the issues and problems of the championship sports in the country needs a scientific and experimental approach, and the use of global experience is a cross out that can reduce the cost of achieving development (Eisazadeh, 2021, 20). In this regard, many countries are trying to improve their level of championship sports with long-term plans, huge investments, providing financial, political, economic and spiritual support. They aim to show their economic, political and sports successes and capabilities to the world by hosting and/or participating in important competitions including the Olympic Games, Asian Games, Asian and international competitions, in addition to creating enthusiasm among citizens, (Kiajuri, 2022, 255). Accordingly, the success of championship sports and its development in any country includes deep understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the championship sports of that country, because the championship sports of each country are related to its economic, political, social and cultural conditions (Mozaffari, 2009).

Wrestling is the most proud sport in Iran and it has attracted talented young people to this sport by winning various world and international titles. Wrestling is intertwined with the society and national culture of Iranians, and hence, managers should use these vast wrestling talents and potential capacities in the country (Ramazanejad et al., 2019, 23). In this regard, the development of both software factors such as management and planning, communication and coordination, talent identification and basic training for wrestling, the use of human resources and experienced trainers and the allocation of financial resources and budget and hardware factors such as places and facilities and equipment are the basic solutions, for success that can lead to the development of wrestling in the country (Shahlai et al., 2018, 303) and it can also result in the development of championship sports.

In their research, Willis and Layan (2012) examined championship sports in terms of three motivational scales related to competition, i.e. success motivation, failure avoidance motivation and power motivation. The results showed that sports stars get higher scores than non- stars in terms of success motivation and failure avoidance motivation.

In general, it can be stated that the factors affecting the success and failure of sports fields in the last decade including budget and financial affairs, coordination and communication (Qorbani et al., 2018, 59), holding national and international competitions and supporting athletes, supporting coaches, structure and organization of sports, sports participation, talent identification system and sports facilities (Lais et al., 2021), legal environment, specialized management and strategic vision (Fatima et al., 2021), sports governance system (Lebohang, 2020), legal factors, risk taking, construction, design and factors related to sports (Abukeshek, 2021) were the most important factors affecting the success of sports fields. Based on the importance, Sinulingga et al. (2020) rate psychological, perseverance and physical-dynamic factors among the main components identifying talented people in wrestling. Despite Iran's excellent wrestling history, it has considerable deficiencies and preventive problems in terms of both organizational structure and scientific and technical education in the current situation in comparison with international standards. Therefore, this sport has many difficulties to be successful in the championship scale (Nasrollhi Qadim et al., 2021).

Therefore, according to the importance of wrestling in the country, the scientific view of

this field can lead to the country's sports success in the international arena. Since this sport has a high potential in both freestyle and classic (Greco-Roman) style in Iran, it is necessary to evaluate and identify the effective factors regarding the success of wrestling. In this regard, there has been no research using international models in the field of wrestling in Iran. As Iran has a long history of the wrestling with talented wrestlers, especially at the international level, current research seeks to identify factors affecting the success of Iranian wrestling based on Bosscher's championship sports development model. Butcher's model is an international model with a strong structure, so this research is done using Butcher's model, which is a comprehensive model regarding championship sports. The present study seeks to discover the success factors of Iranian wrestling based on Bosscher's championship sports development model.

Materials and methods

The current research is applied in terms of purpose, it is cross-sectional in terms of time dimension and it is mixed exploratory (qualitative and quantitative) research in terms of strategy. It uses the Grounded Theory method in terms of the research methodology. The Grounded Theory method includes several styles and in this research, the emergent approach related to the Glaser (1992) method is used for data analysis. The data collection tool in the current research is an in-depth and semi-structured qualitative method in which interviews have been done with 15 wrestling experts on the topic of the research. After conducting the interviews, different theories are located in the same conceptual groups and the implemented interviews are entered into the MAXQDA software in docx format and then open coding is done. Finally, codes are assigned to some parts of the interviews through line by line study.

In the quantitative part, the statistical population included the coaches of the premier wrestling league clubs, wrestlers of the premier wrestling league, and the sports managers of the wrestling team in the number of 100 people. Finally, 80 people were determined according to the Morgan table and the convenience sampling method was used. The research data collection tool, which is a researcher-made questionnaire, including 5 items with a rating scale (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, 5=strongly agree) is evaluated. Questionnaire questions have been extracted from the factors identified in the qualitative section. The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated with Cronbach's alpha method (0.87). Data analysis was done using exploratory factor analysis with spss software in this section. The structure of the research process is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1-The structure of the research process

Component	Type
The nature of research	Exploratory - applied
How to conduct research	Qualitative approach
The governing paradigm of research	Interpretive- constructive
Research approach	Inductive
Research strategy	Grounded theory
Source of data collection	In-depth interview
Data analysis method	Grounded theory (Glaserian)

The statistical population included sports managers and wrestling experts, whose characteristics are provided in Table 2.

Table 2- Statistical population of the research

Responsibility	Degree of education	Number	Field of Study
University faculty member	Assistant professor, professor	9	Sport managment
Wrestling coach	Ph.d and Ms.c	4	Ph.d in sports management, corrective exercises and psychology
Wrestling referee	Ms.c	3	Physical Education and Sports Science

In order to conduct in-depth interviews, purposive and snowball sampling techniques were used.

Results

The first part of research: qualitative part

The interviews were coded in three stages according to the Glaserian grounded theory. In the first step, open coding was done and the quotes were labeled in terms of concepts. Coding of the concepts was emerged from similar conceptual labels in the second stage (Glaser, 2008, 30) and categories and conceptual framework were identified in the third stage through categorization and finding logical connections among concepts. In Table 3, the results of all the coding steps are shown. In this table, due to the large number of open codes, only the codes that caused the emergence of 6 categories including public sports, governance and structure, research and innovation, supporting athletes, talent identification, national and international competition are given.

Table 3- Coding of the qualitative part

Event	Concept	Category
A clear description of the duties of the committees and the main elements of the federation	Status of committees	Governance and structure
Existence of occupational competence indicators for appointments		
Existence of a specific strategic plan (4-8 years plan)	Strategic plan	
Existence of land use in sports fields		
The existence of an action plan based on a strategic plan	Action plan	
Allocation of budget based on strategic and land use plans		
Participation of athletes and coaches in the policy-making process	Performance monitoring system	
Participation of athletes and coaches in the evaluation process		
Systematic monitoring of the performance of federation committees		
Systematic monitoring of the performance of provincial boards		
A dynamic and purposeful mechanism for dealing with complaints and criticisms		
Existence of performance evaluation indicators (quantitative and qualitative)	Agility	
The number of employees of the federation (assessment from the agility perspective)		
Transparency of the policies of the Ministry of Sports and Youth	The policies of the Ministry of Sports	
Transparency of key stakeholders for the federation		
Program for cooperation with the student department (physical literacy approach)	Cooperation with the student department	Public sport
Program for the development of sports among children (physical	Paying attention to	

literacy approach)	the physical literacy approach	
The status of people's participation in sports	Participation status in the field	
The status of organized (insured) athletes in sports	Status of organized athletes	
The number of athletes who are members of the federation system		
Evaluation of the quality of clubs/styles of the subcategory	Federation program for public development	
The existence of a specialized public sports committee in the body of the federation		
Dedicated budget for public sports (decreasing/increasing trend)	Public sector budget	
The status of active personnel in the field of talent identification (national level)	The status of the talent identification committee	Talent identification
The status of active personnel in the field of talent identification (provincial level)		
The status of the specialized talent identification committee in the body of the federation		
Dedicated budget for talent identification (decreasing/increasing trend) based on program and index		
Having a comprehensive talent identification (long-term and short-term) program based on the talent identification pyramid	Talent identification plan	
The existence of a specific national policy for talent identification		
Existence of occupational and academic support program for national athletes (after retirement)	Employment protection law for champions	Supporting athletes
Legal mechanism of financial support for national athletes	Athletes' salaries	
Providing monthly salaries of full-time national athletes (decreasing and increasing trend)	Income of national athletes	
The average annual income of national athletes		
Existence of the law on the employment of national athletes during the retirement period		
The amount of use of national athletes from the employment law	Occupational services	
Providing professional career counseling services for national athletes	Interaction with institutions	National and international competition
Helping municipalities to hold events	Hosting international events	
Hosting major international events in the country	Sending athletes to international events	
The number of young and adult athletes sent to major international events in the last 5 years		
Providing opportunities for young talents to participate in international competitions		
Supporting the participation of national athletes in important international competitions		
Full funding for the participation of national athletes and coaches in international competitions		
The existence of a structure for national competitions according to different age categories	The structure of national competitions	
The quality of holding competitions and leagues from a technical point of view	Rules for holding competitions and	

	leagues	
The status of holding competitions and leagues in terms of time order and compatibility with the one-year action calendar	Event monitoring and evaluation system	
The status of technical monitoring and evaluation of provincial and city leagues and competitions	Rating system	
Ranking system of athletes at provincial and national level based on scores obtained in different competitions		
Supporting scientific research related to sports	Support for scientific research	Research and innovation
Interaction and cooperation with universities and research centers to conduct applied research related to sports	Interaction with universities and research centers	
Supporting innovative projects related to sports	Supporting innovative projects	
The existence of a database of scientific research for use of coaches and its updating	Database of related research	
Having a network of clubs, national athletes and coaches to inform and exchange scientific information	Networking	

Calculating the reliability between two coders

In order to calculate the reliability of the interview with the inter-rater agreement method, one sports management professor familiar with theme analysis was requested to participate in the research as a secondary coder, and in the following, the researcher coded these three interviews together with this professor. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Calculation of reliability between two coders

Number	The title of the interview	Total number of codes	Number of agreements	Number of disagreements	Retest reliability
1	3rd interview	23	9	5	78%
2	12th interview	20	7	6	70%
3	15th interview	35	14	7	80%
Total		78	30	18	76%

The findings of Table 4 show that the reliability between coders for the conducted interviews for this research is equal to 76%using the mentioned formula and, since the reliability is higher than 60%, it is acceptable; therefore, it can be concluded that coding has good reliability (Kowaleh, 1996). Finally, by finding the ultimate relationship among the categories obtained from selective coding, the following theoretical model was identified and developed for the success of Iranian wrestling based on Bosscher's championship sports sport development model. The theoretical model includes public sport, governance and structure, research and innovation, supporting athletes, talent identification, and national and international competition (Fig.1). After developing the model, in order to increase its validity, models were provided to professors and experts who were familiar with both Iranian wrestling and the qualitative method. These experts were asked to provide their opinions. Most of the professors and experts verified the model and applied their corrective comments. Finally, 6 categories were identified after final analysis.

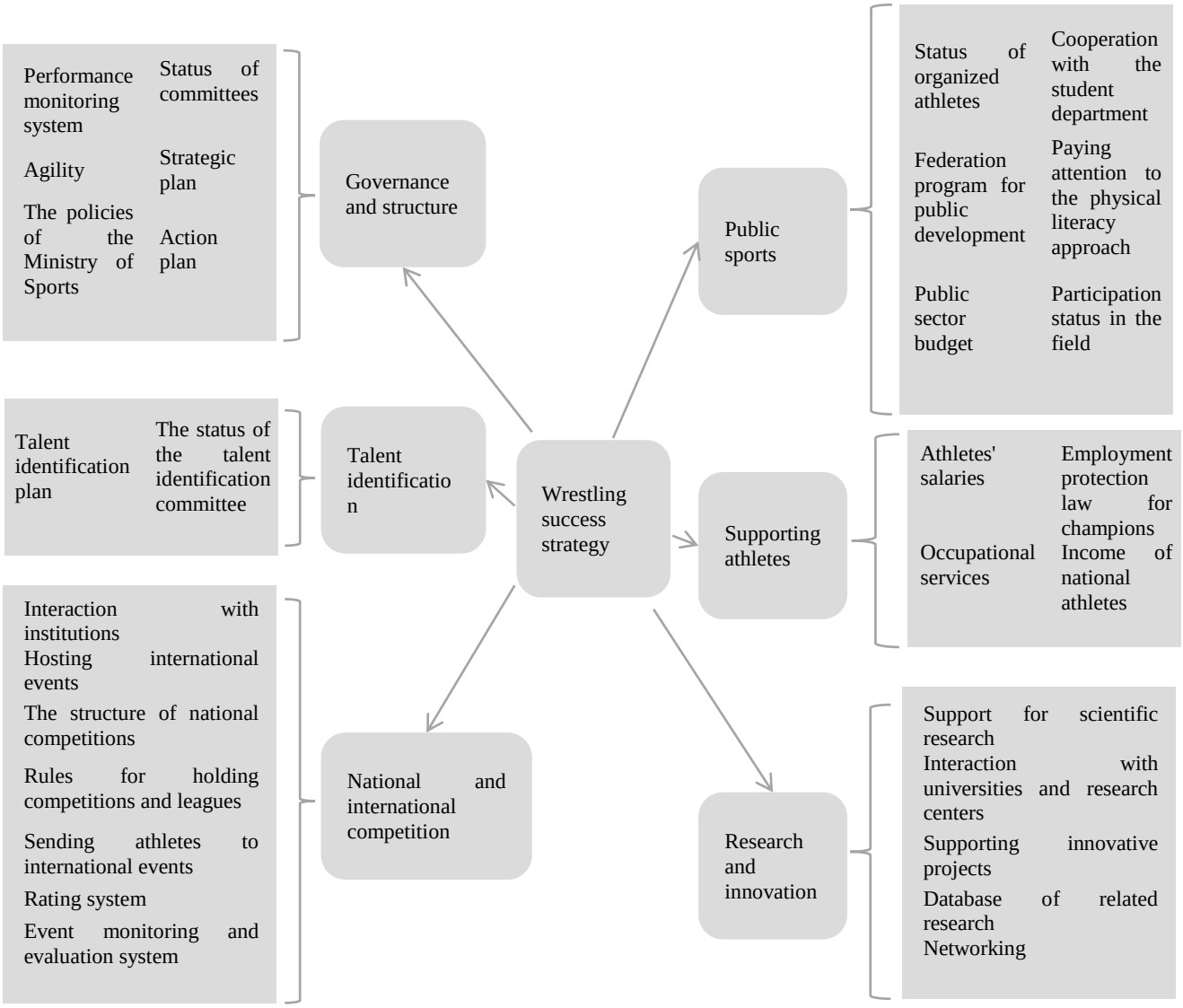

Fig.1. Iranian wrestling success strategy based on Bosscher's championship sports development model

The second part of research: Quantitative part

The purpose of this part of research is to determine the patterns of relationships, test the degree of relationships between categories, and to achieve levels of generalizability of the model developed in the qualitative section in a larger sample. To measure the variables of Iran's wrestling success model, a researcher-made questionnaire was used based on the data extracted from the qualitative part.

Exploratory analysis of the questionnaire (talent identification)

This part is based on the data provided from the outputs of "SPSS" statistical software. The exploratory factor analysis of the talent identification construct of the questionnaire is done. The coefficient of sampling adequacy (KMO) test is equal to 0.510 and this value is higher than 0.5. Therefore, the collected sample volume is adequate for factor analysis and factor analysis is completely appropriate and

useful for the collected data. On the other hand, the results related to Bartlett's test show that the significancy value is equal to 0.000 and it is less than 0.05; hence, the mentioned matrix is not an identity matrix and factor analysis is possible.

Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to talent identification are shown in Table 5.

Table 5- Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to talent identification

Fit indices	Level	Criterion	Interpretation
Coefficient of sampling adequacy	0.510	0.5	Good fit
Chi-square approximation coefficient	79.031	---	---
Degrees of freedom	1	---	---
Significance level	0.000	0.05<	Good fit

Table 6 shows the explained variance. There is an eigenvalue greater than 1 which indicates the existence of a construct in the development of wrestling and these constructs evaluate 71.183% of the talent identification construct.

Table 6- Total explained variance related to talent identification

Questions	Initial eigenvalues			Sum of the squared extracted factor loadings		
	The cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total
The status of the talent identification committee	71.183	71.183	1.424	71.183	71.183	1.424
Talent identification plan	18.934	8.742	1.574	18.934	8.742	1.574

Exploratory analysis of the questionnaire (governance and structure)

This part is based on the data provided from the outputs of "SPSS" statistical software. The exploratory factor analysis of the governance and structure construct of the questionnaire is done. The coefficient of sampling adequacy (KMO) test is equal to 0.915 and this value is higher than 0.5. Therefore, the collected sample volume is adequate for factor analysis and factor analysis is completely appropriate and useful for the collected data. On the other hand, the results related to Bartlett's test show that the significancy value is equal to 0.000 and it is less than 0.05; hence, the mentioned matrix is not an identity matrix and factor analysis is possible.

Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to governance and structure are shown in Table 7.

Table 7- Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to governance and structure

Fit indices	Level	Criterion	Interpretation
Coefficient of sampling adequacy	0.915	0.5	Good fit
Chi-square approximation coefficient	2027.631	---	---
Degrees of freedom	21	---	---
Significance level	0.000	0.05<	Good fit

Table 8 shows the explained variance. There is an eigenvalue greater than 1 which indicates the existence of a construct of governance and structure and this construct evaluates 70.219% of the governance and structure construct.

Table 8- Total explained variance related to governance and structure

Questions	Initial eigenvalues			Sum of the squared extracted factor loadings		
	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total
Status of committees	4.195	70.219	70.219	4.915	70.219	70.219
Strategic plan	0.533	7.609	77.828			
Action plan	0.447	6.382	84.210			
Performance monitoring system	0.359	5.123	89.333			
Agility	0.319	4.558	93.891			
The policies of the Ministry of Sports	0.216	3.082	96.973			

Exploratory analysis of the questionnaire (national and international competition)

This part is based on the data provided from the outputs of "SPSS" statistical software. The exploratory factor analysis of the national and international competition construct of the questionnaire is done. The coefficient of sampling adequacy (KMO) test is equal to 0.965 and this value is higher than 0.5. Therefore, the collected sample volume is adequate for factor analysis and factor analysis is completely appropriate and useful for the collected data. On the other hand, the results related to Bartlett's test show that the significancy value is equal to 0.000 and it is less than 0.05; hence, the mentioned matrix is not an identity matrix and factor analysis is possible.

Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to national and international competition are shown in Table 9.

Table 9- Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to national and international competition

Fit indices	Level	Criterion	Interpretation
Coefficient of sampling adequacy	0.965	0.5	Good fit
Chi-square approximation coefficient	8103.620	---	---
Degrees of freedom	210	---	---
Significance level	0.000	0.05<	Good fit

Table 10 shows the explained variance. There is an eigenvalue greater than 1 which indicates the existence of a construct and this construct evaluates 65.153% of variance.

Table 10- Total explained variance related to national and international competition

Questions	Initial eigenvalues			Sum of the squared extracted factor loadings		
	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total
Interaction with institutions	13.683	65.165	65.165	13.683	65.165	65.165
Hosting international events	0.961	4.578	69.734	1.369	19.559	43.138
The structure of national competitions	0.791	3.765	73.500	1.265	18.075	61.213
Rules for holding competitions and leagues	0.315	1.498	90.284			
Sending to international events	0.299	1.425	91.709			
Rating system	0.265	1.263	92.973			
Event monitoring and evaluation system	0.226	1.075	95.187			

Exploratory analysis of the questionnaire (public sport)

This part is based on the data provided from the outputs of "SPSS" statistical software. The exploratory factor analysis of the public sports construct of the questionnaire is done. The coefficient of sampling adequacy (KMO) test is equal to 0.940 and this value is higher than 0.5. Therefore, the collected sample volume is adequate for factor analysis and factor analysis is completely appropriate and useful for the collected data. On the other hand, the results related to Bartlett's test show that the significancy value is equal to 0.000 and it is less than 0.05; hence, the mentioned matrix is not an identity matrix and factor analysis is possible.

Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to public sports are shown in Table 11.

Table 11- Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to public sports

Fit indices	Level	Criterion	Interpretation
Coefficient of sampling adequacy	0.940	0.5	Good fit
Chi-square approximation coefficient	2190.735	---	---
Degrees of freedom	21	---	---
Significance level	0.000	0.05<	Good fit

Table 12 shows the explained variance. There are nine eigenvalues greater than 1 which indicates the existence of a construct and this construct evaluates 73.269% of variance.

Table 12- Total explained variance related to public sports

Questions	Initial eigenvalues			Sum of the squared extracted factor loadings		
	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total
Cooperation with the student department	5.129	73.269	73.269	5.129	73.269	73.269
Paying attention to the physical literacy approach	0.433	6.184	79.453			
Participation status in the field	0.373	5.335	84.788			
Status of organized athletes	0.301	4.302	89.090			
Federation program for public development	0.279	3.986	93.076			
Public sector budget	0.264	3.767	96.843			

Exploratory analysis of the questionnaire (research and innovation)

This part is based on the data provided from the outputs of "SPSS" statistical software. The exploratory factor analysis of the research and innovation construct of the questionnaire is done. The coefficient of sampling adequacy (KMO) test is equal to 0.943 and this value is higher than 0.5. Therefore, the collected sample volume is adequate for factor analysis and factor analysis is completely appropriate and useful for the collected data. On the other hand, the results related to Bartlett's test show that the significancy value is equal to 0.000 and it is less than 0.05; hence, the mentioned matrix is not an identity matrix and factor analysis is possible.

Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to research and innovation are shown in Table 13.

Table 13- Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to research and innovation

Fit indices	Level	Criterion	Interpretation
Coefficient of sampling adequacy	0.943	0.5	Good fit
Chi-square approximation coefficient	2713.044	---	---
Degrees of freedom	28	---	---
Significance level	0.000	0.05<	Good fit

Table 14 shows the explained variance. There are nine eigenvalues greater than 1 which indicates the existence of a construct and this construct evaluates 72.641% of variance.

Table 14- Total explained variance related to research and innovation

Questions	Initial eigenvalues			Sum of the squared extracted factor loadings		
	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total
Support for scientific research	5.811	72.641	72.641	5.811	72.641	72.641
Interaction with universities and research centers	0.567	083.7	79.724			
Supporting innovative projects	0.292	3.650	91.929			
Database of related research	0.254	3.172	95.102			
Networking	0.215	2.690	97.792			

Exploratory analysis of the questionnaire (supporting athletes)

This part is based on the data provided from the outputs of "SPSS" statistical software. The exploratory factor analysis of the supporting athletes' construct of the questionnaire is done. The coefficient of sampling adequacy (KMO) test is equal to 0.837 and this value is higher than 0.5. Therefore, the collected sample volume is adequate for factor analysis and factor analysis is completely appropriate and useful for the collected data. On the other hand, the results related to Bartlett's test show that the significancy value is equal to 0.000 and it is less than 0.05; hence, the mentioned matrix is not an identity matrix and factor analysis is possible.

Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to supporting athletes are shown in Table 15.

Table 15- Fit indices of exploratory factor analysis related to supporting athletes

Fit indices	Level	Criterion	Interpretation
Coefficient of sampling adequacy	0.837	0.5	Good fit
Chi-square approximation coefficient	931.747	---	---
Degrees of freedom	10	---	---
Significance level	0.000	0.05<	Good fit

Table 16 shows the explained variance. There is an eigenvalue greater than 1 which indicates the existence of a construct and this construct evaluates 64.323% of variance.

Table 16. Total explained variance related to supporting athletes

Questions	Initial eigenvalues			Sum of the squared extracted factor loadings		
	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total	Cumulative percentage	Percentage of explained variance	Total
Employment protection law for champions	3.216	64.323	64.323	3.216	64.323	64.323
Income of national athletes	0.554	14.542	78.865			
Athletes' salaries	0.439	8.774	87.639			
Occupational services	0.347	6.934	94.574			

Discussion

The purpose of this research was to identify factors affecting the success of Iranian wrestling based on Bosscher's championship sports development model. Data analysis showed that the identified factors were categorized into six factors, including talent identification, governance and structure, public sports, supporting athletes, research and innovation, and national and international competition.

In explaining these findings, neglecting two important factors of "talent identification and talent development" can have the reverse result and lead to the failure of a sports field after a few years. Perhaps one of the reasons for the importance of the talent identification factor is the presence of strong support in the lower age groups that training and upgrading the skills of these basic level wrestlers can guarantee achieving significant results and success in the future. It is in line with the research of Lais and Lindero (2021) and Bosscher et al. (2009).

Another identified factor in this research is "supporting athletes". In supporting athletes, national sports management organizations play an important role during the athletes' career, so the factors in supporting athletes should also be analyzed at a specific sports level. Here it is necessary that governments and relevant organizations give all-dimensional support to wrestlers and have plans to support them for the post-championship era. The results of the present research agree with the results of Lais and Lindero (2021), who acknowledged that supporting athletes is one of the effective factors in the success of karate in Brazil, and Zhou and Caplandio (2017), who stated that a supportive attitude has a positive effect on sports participation. Also, this finding is consistent with the results of the studies of Lais

and Lindero (2021), Bosscher et al. (2009) because they reported that governments are very critical in providing financial support and human resources for wrestling, and governments can pave the way for success of athletes by providing financial support. It is worth mentioning that the research did not find inconsistencies in this regard.

Another identified factor is "research and innovation". This approach seeks to show that research and innovation (technology) play a key role in the success of wrestlers. In this context, there are methods that relevant managers regularly collect and propagate scientific information in fields such as talent identification and development, medicine, nutrition, psychology, physiology, biomechanics, and sports coaching in order to provide the basis for success in this sport.

The other factor identified in the current study is "governance and structure". In the governance structure, the presence of efficient and experienced managers in the decision-making process and key decision-making positions is necessary, because making decisions with the right views and based on real reflection can lead the wrestling industry to succeed. In fact, a system that wants to succeed must have a correct understanding of its society in order to be able to formulate a correct program at the macro level. The existence of such a program with necessary predictions at the federation and wrestling boards' levels can create unity and integrity to achieve the goals, which was in agreement with the results of Lais and Lindero (2021) and Lebohang (2020) studies.

In explaining this finding, "public sports" can provide the basis for the next steps and the growth of championship sports. The development of active clubs in the field of wrestling is a way to improve the development of public sports, so that the development of championship sports and their success can be created by the participation of the public. Although the lack of relationship between public sports and professional athletes is often debated, the most important impact is on athletes who have risen from public participation. Therefore, it can be claimed that the extent of participation is not always a condition for success in sports, but this feature can provide the basis for potential success because it creates the context for the emergence of young talented individuals and the creation of various training and competition opportunities for the appearance of this talent to strengthen skills. This is consistent with the results of Lais and Lindero's (2021) research.

Another identified factor is "national and international competition". Because involvement of wrestlers through participating in different events throughout the year makes them maintain their preparation process and always be ready to participate in different competitions, and this issue in turn which can increase their experience in different fields, leads to the improvement of their success. Dennis et al. (2020) stated that the presence of young swimmers in international competitions can increase their level of success, which is consistent with results of present research.

Conclusion

As a result, in addition to the need to pay attention to all these things, it can be said that financial factors, human resources and communication with other organizations, especially the government and the Ministry of Sports, can lead to very important practical considerations for the future of wrestling, so that it makes possible to implement action plans to develop this sport as much as possible. Also, it is suggested to managers, officials and planners to have optimal management in the success of wrestling sports, considering sports priorities and achieving success with appropriate long-term, short-term and medium-term planning and paying attention to the important monitoring, implementing and

coordinating factors. Also, they should help to strengthen their relations with various sports organizations, provincial and city wrestling boards as well as with the National Olympic Committee by relying on the organizational structure and detailed job descriptions. In order to be successful in the sport of wrestling, importance should be given to educational issues such as specialized training and holding workshops and even correct role modeling. Eliminating economic problems and solving structural and social problems, providing a suitable platform for the growth of wrestlers, attracting financial sponsors and providing facilities and equipment suitable for championships or even supporting athletes can increase their external motivation, self-actualization, life expectancy and technical performance.

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