Designing a Paradigm Model for the Development of Badminton in Iraq

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Abstract

Introduction: This research was conducted to develop a paradigmatic model of badminton development in Iraq with a grounded theory approach.

Method: The data of this qualitative and field research was collected through semi-structured interviews. Judgmental sampling in the form of consecutive chains (snowball) among all badminton managers and experts in Iraq until the theoretical saturation of data (data sufficiency) was done (12 people). The validity of the interviews was confirmed by reviewing the research path by experts and professors and applying their points of view. The reliability of the interviews was also evaluated by auditing the process and intra-subject agreement of two coders (raters). The reliability results between the two coders showed a total of 91%, which indicates a perfect level. To analyze the text of the interviews, interpretive analysis technique was used through open, axial, and selective coding.

Results: The results show that development of management and planning, development of facility and equipment, supporting athletes, organizing competitions, participating in competitions, holding training courses and creating a suitable structure were identified as strategies for the development of badminton in Iraq, the results of which can be winning medals and honors, managing athletes, developing balanced indicators, improving the quality of stakeholders and increasing financial resources in badminton in Iraq.

Conclusion: The model presented in this research can serve as a foundation for the growth and development of badminton in Iraq. It enables sports officials to create necessary plans and measures by following this model, positioning themselves in the sport's development process.

Keywords: Badminton, Iraq, Grounded Theory, Sport.

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Introduction

In today's era, sports as a multi-dimensional tool with wide-ranging effects has manifested its position and valuable role in the economy, People's health, spending healthy, cheerful and enjoyable free time, in creating social relationships between people, preventing diseases, prevention of many social corruptions and moral deviations that are spreading in the society and many other applications (Yanpi et al., 2022). Therefore, the development in different sports sectors will bring health, improvement of social relations and even economic improvement; Also, the development of sports programs is considered one of the main and macro dimensions of development, and its importance is not less than other dimensions of development, and it can be considered as one of the influential and important variables on the macro dimensions of development (Khoshbakhti et al., 2021). Therefore, the development of sports is one of the dimensions of the development of countries, which is related to other important dimensions such as economic, social and cultural development. In the study of Keawprasit (2017), he considers sports development to include structures, systems, opportunities and processes that enable people to participate in sports and improve their performance to the desired level. Sports development is a process by which opportunities, processes, systems and structures should be created so that people in the society can participate in sports and recreation in all groups and improve their performance to the desired level (Goharrostami et al., 2013). The development of sports at the macro level is dependent on the development of sports disciplines and requires attention to various dimensions that many factors at the macro and micro levels also affect its dissemination and promotion (Ghadimi et al., 2021).

According to Moul (2005), sports are divided into four levels of training, public, championship and professional sports, which is the development of championship and professional sports at the national level, the basis for the growth of elite athletes and their successful presence at the transnational level. The development of championship sports is all the strategies and policies that facilitate the systematic development of athletes, and these strategies should include programs, goals, tools, management, sports facilities, coaches, referees, and sports competitions (Holt et al, 2020) and these policies in many countries range from paying attention to championship sports as a means of getting medals, to paying attention to the role of this sport in the national, social and cultural life of the society and obtaining international benefits and advantages, Accordingly, in the last decade, the development of sports has quickly become a legitimate theoretical area by researchers, in which the study of political, social, economic consequences and the possible and unique benefits of sports for the development of deprived societies and developing countries are discussed (Makhmudovich & Abduvokhid, 2024). So that the growth and development of sports in communities and moving towards professional sports has become an important issue in most countries (Khoshbakhti et al., 2021; Mallaei et al., 2018); that every year many resources are spent on various programs in the field of championship sports in countries, but the development of sports in developing countries is associated with many challenges such as government management, limited resources, weak planning, weak communication and inefficient management of stakeholders (O'Connor et al., 2023).

However, the review of these researches showed that several factors have been identified and classified for the development of sports. However, it is believed that different countries benefit from a different combination of these factors according to the context and environmental conditions (Dorsch et al., 2022)

and therefore it can be said that despite the commonalities that exist in different countries, each country is unique due to its environmental conditions (Lescova et al, 2020). Each individual has different influencing factors in the development of his sport. But today pyramid models or other models related to it, such as Moul et al.'s (2005) model, which has been presented for the development of sports, have been seriously challenged. Because there is a lot of evidence that in many countries, elite athletes have won medals for their country without going through the path of public or recreational sports or educational sports, under a specially supervised system. In some countries, there is evidence that lots of attention to public sports and people's participation is also extended, but these people have not reached the peak of performance as elites. On the other hand, it seems that in some countries, there is a gap or discontinuity of policy making and planning between different levels of sports, and for this reason, a good relationship between them has not been established or the path has not been well explained (Ramzaninezhad et al., 2015).

On the other hand, the problem of this research originates from the lack of development of sports in general and badminton in particular in Iraqi Kurdistan. In recent years, despite the implicit end of the years of war in Iraq and being on the path of growth and development, the topic of sports in Iraqi Kurdistan has not received much attention, so that the review and review of the researcher showed that there are not many scientific foundations related to the development of sports, especially badminton in Iraq. Also, with the investigations carried out by the researcher, it was found that until now, no research has been done in Iraq to identify the factors affecting the development of badminton. The results of this research can help senior managers in the field of decision-making in the macro-policy of badminton sports in Iraq to use scientific methods in their decisions. It is hoped that at the end of the results of this research, there will be a useful guide for the purposes of research and badminton coaches in Iraq in line with the development of management skills. Therefore, according to the qualitative conceptual model of research based on the Strauss and Corbin (2012) method and the uncertainty of the primary roles of intervening and background categories on the central phenomenon of the current research, The researcher seeks to explain the pattern of development in the sport of badminton in Iraq after the qualitative survey of the emerging components in the course of the research to show; What are the factors that play a role in the development of badminton in Iraq? What are the background conditions that play a role in the development of badminton in Iraq? How do the interfering conditions in the form of facilitating and limiting roles affect the development of badminton in Iraq? Also, what are the strategies for developing badminton in Iraq? And finally, how will the consequences of the development of badminton in Iraq are explained? Also, the results of this research can help senior managers in the field of decision-making in the macro-policy of sports in Iraq to use scientific methods in their decisions.

Materials and Methods

The current research is developmental in terms of purpose and was done with a qualitative method. In this way, theories are obtained from the collection and cross-analysis of data. The main goal in such qualitative researches is to explain a practical model for revealing a phenomenon by specifying the key elements of that phenomenon and then classifying the relationships of the elements within the context and process of the phenomenon in question. In this research, the systematic approach of Strauss and Corbin has been used. Also, Judgmental sampling method was used for sampling in this research. The statistical population of this research included professors and specialized academic faculty members, presidents and vice presidents of sports

organizations, managers, experts of physical education and sports departments, line managers and headquarters of the Iraq Badminton Federation and the inclusion criteria for selecting the interviewees from among the statistical population in the current research was to have experience or activity record in the field of badminton or at least 5 years of research experience related to the research topic.

Therefore, the sampling in the qualitative phase of the current research has been done in a targeted manner and in a sequential sampling method, which is, increasing the sample size until reaching the theoretical adequacy or the validity of the data. In other words, theoretical saturation means a stage in which no new data related to the category has been obtained and the relationships between the categories have been established and confirmed. In this method, the exact amount of samples is not known and semi-structured interviews have been continued until reaching the theoretical sufficiency of the data. Therefore, the researcher first selected the first interviewee in each subgroup of the statistical society (Professors and specialized academic faculty members, presidents and vice presidents of sports organizations, managers, experts of physical education and sports departments, line and staff managers), and the other interviewees were identified through introductions by the interviewees, and this process has reached the theoretical adequacy of the research data. In this research, after interviewing 12 people, the theoretical adequacy of the data was obtained.

To collect data, the general framework for designing the model was obtained by studying the theoretical foundations and existing researches in the field of badminton sport development. For this purpose, based on existing studies, various factors related to the development of badminton were identified. Finally, according to the information obtained from the theoretical foundations, the general framework of the interview was established. In addition to library studies, semi-structured interviews have been used to collect data, which is explained in the following interview process.

By posing open-ended questions, the researcher asked the interviewees about the factors affecting the development of badminton in Iraq. It is worth mentioning that during the interview, the questions had some flexibility. Similarly, the researcher has acted flexibly in the way of questioning and the number of semi-structured questions. The questions are designed with the help of the supervisor and advisor.

Validity is actually the answer to the question of whether the thing that the researcher is looking for is the same thing that he is investigating and measuring (Danaei et al., 2012). The findings of the interviews have been reviewed by experts and their opinions have been applied to the interviews. Also, the conceptual model of identification research and its objects have been studied and reviewed by experts, and some cases have been modified and changed.

Also, in order to calculate the reliability of the interview with the intra-subject agreement method of two coders (evaluators), a doctorate in sports management as a research partner was asked to code 3 randomly selected interviews after the necessary trainings and explanations. Then, by comparing the coding done by the research associate with the coding done by the researcher, similar codes were identified by the two coders. Then, by using non-agreement and non-similar codes, the percentage of intra-subject agreement was calculated under the formula below. The results showed that the reliability between the two coders is equal and is at a very good level.

Reliability percentage =

$$\frac{2\times Number\ of\ agreements}{Total\ number\ of\ codes}\times 100$$

Table 1. The results of the reliability of two coders

Interview number	Total number of codes	Number of agreements	Number of disagreements	Reliability percentage
1	26	12	4	92%
2	23	11	1	96%
3	28	12	6	86%
Total	97	42	13	91%

The obtained results indicate that the total number of codes recorded by the researcher is 97, the total number of agreement between the codes is 42, and the total number of non-agreement is 13. Also, the reliability between the coders for the interviews conducted in this research using the mentioned formula was 91%. As a result, the reliability of coding in this research is confirmed. As it was said in the above section, data coding was done in three stages in the form of open, central and selective coding, each of which is explained separately.

Results

Description of the characteristics of the interviewees: The personal characteristics of the interviewees are described in table 2:

Table 2. Personal characteristics of the interviewees

Post	Education level	Work experience (years)	Sex	Age (year)
Club manager	PhD in Sports Sciences	6	Male	42
Coach and referee	Master's degree	12	Female	39
Professional athlete	Master's degree	9	Female	32
University faculty member	PhD in Sports Sciences	13	Male	52
University faculty member	PhD in Sports Sciences	9	Male	49
Sports development deputy	Master's degree	21	Male	52
Coach and referee	PhD in Sports Sciences	18	Male	40
Responsible for the National Olympic Committee	PhD student	16	Female	46
University faculty member	Master's degree	17	Female	56
Professional athlete	Master's degree	11	Male	31
Professional athlete	PhD student	16	Male	29

The information obtained from Table 2 for the samples indicates that the educational degree is higher than master's degree, in terms of work experience between 6 and 21 years, in terms of gender, 7 people are men and 4 people are women, and in terms of age, they are between 29 and 56 years old.

Table 3: Causal conditions affecting the central phenomenon of the research

Theory components	Categories	Concepts
Causal conditions	Human force	Implementation of continuous training programs for teachers

		Attendance of trainers in educational programs abroad
		Training and upgrading the technical level of trainers
		Scientific performance of managers
		Enrolment of people with expertise and knowledge in different parts of the federation
		Employing healthy and qualified managers
		Support of the government and government organizations for badminton
	Funds	Proper management of expenses in the Federation and the official Board
		Providing the context for public and private sector investment
		Income generation and marketing in badminton
		Increasing badminton thinking for everyone through social networks
	Communications and media coverage	Cooperation with neighbour countries in the field of badminton
		Interaction and cooperation of the Ministry of Sports, Olympic Committee and Badminton Federation
		Considering weather conditions in the design of places
		Providing sports fields
	Facilities and equipment	Creating healthy and safe environments
		Creating dedicated environments
		Creating infrastructure for holding competitions and trainings
		Creating accessible sports fields and halls

The causal conditions specified in Table 3 lead to the occurrence or growth and expansion of central phenomena. Causal conditions are also called pioneering conditions, and it is often possible to determine the causal conditions by considering the central phenomenon and a regular look at the data, the events that precede the phenomenon in terms of time. In this research, four central categories that include (manpower, financial resources, communication and media coverage, and facility and equipment) and 19 primary codes of causal conditions were identified. The central phenomenon that is relevant to the subject of the study; This means that all other categories can be linked to it and appear repeatedly in the data. In other words, in almost all cases there are signs that point to that concept, an explanation that gradually develops as the categories relate, is logical and solid, and data is never extracted by force. In this research, the central category is the development of badminton in Iraq.

Table 4: background conditions affecting the central phenomenon of the research

Theory components	Categories	Concepts
The ruling platform	Facilities and equipment availability	There are many multi-purpose sports halls
		Existence of training and educational equipment
		The availability of equipment and equipment related to the game
	Financial support	Allocation of financial resources based on priorities
		Financial sponsors for events
		Benefiting from the support of individuals and institutions
	Management	Provision of budget from anticipated sources
		Interaction and cooperation between deputy departments
		Implementation of long-term plans for development

	Media and technology	Federation's interaction with education Using effective media and advertising Using the Internet and social networks Using the media in recognition and promotion Encouraging people to participate in activities Cultural and sports programs Establishing social relations with different strata of society Motivating young and interested people

These conditions, which are also known as contextual categories, indicate environmental factors that affect the strategy. In this research, four central codes that include (existence of facility and equipment, financial, managerial and media and technology support) and 17 primary codes of background conditions were identified.

Table 5: Intervening conditions affecting the central phenomenon of the research

Theory components	Categories	Concepts
Interloper	Administration	Unnecessary directives and instructions Lack of integrity in the sports boards of the provinces Administrative bureaucracy to establish sports clubs Lack of integration in some cases with the international federation
	Budget and cost	Economic and livelihood weakness of capble families Lack of allocated government funds Inadequate payments to coaches, referees, athletes Income generation and low marketing in trustee and active centers Lack of provision for public and private investment Low reception of sponsors from events and teams
	Events and competitions	Failure to hold and host major international competitions and events Lack of regular holding of men's and women's competitions at the national level Holding few competitions in basic age groups Not participating in badminton competitions in the form of competitions
	Physical resources and facilities	Lack of outdoor and indoor sports fields Inadequate distribution of sports facilities Lack of specialized and standard tools and equipment The high cost of equipment and services for users Lack of equipment and services
	Management of athletes	Failure to use a comprehensive talent identification system Absence of talent identification bases in the provinces of the country Low support for talent identification Absence of basic teams at the level of cities and towns Holding few competitions and not paying attention to this sport in schools

Intervening conditions, which are also known as mediating categories, express factors of

specific conditions that affect the strategy. Intervening conditions affect and modify the causal factors and affect the strategy with mutual reactions. Intervening conditions act in the direction of facilitating or limiting the strategy in the specific field in question. In this research, five central codes (administrative, budget and cost, event and competitions, physical resources and facilities and management of athletes) and 24 open codes were identified from the intervention conditions.

Table 6: Strategies affecting the central phenomenon of the research

Theory components	Categories	Concepts
Interloper	Development of management and planning	The presence of skilled and specialized people in management positions
		Creating an efficient and effective organizational structure
		The stability of efficient managers in managerial positions
		Creating talent search bases at the level of the country's provinces
		Creating suitable programs for the participation of different groups
		Preparing short-term, medium-term and long-term plans
		Create supportive policies and laws
		Having a vision in the federation
		Interaction and cooperation with the international federation
		Development of revenue generation and marketing programs
		Create a platform for investment
	Development of facility and equipment	Balanced distribution of equipment and facilities in the province
		Allocation of land with sports use through other departments
		Standardization of available facility
		Quantitative development of facility s and equipment
		Provision of specialized and standard tools and equipment
	Supporting athletes	Financial support for players
		Development of the program to support heroes
		Increasing protective rules in this sport
		Appropriate non-financial support for athletes
	Organizing competitions	Regular organization of men's and women's leagues
		Holding age group competitions
		Organizing competitions in the form of competitions
		Invitation to neighboring countries for multilateral competitions
	Participation in competitions	Inviting good players for sports competitions
		Supporting transnational athletes in domestic competitions
		Increasing the participation of athletes in international competitions
		Creating motivation for athletes in world competitions
	Educational courses	Continuous training programs for teachers
		Attendance of trainers in educational programs abroad
		Training and upgrading the technical level of trainers
		Development of training programs for athletes
	Create a proper structure	Use of competent human resources
		Strengthening the federation in the country
		The existence of different instructions in the federation

	Timely decision making in critical times
	Existence of financial and informational transparency

The purpose of carrying out strategies is to manage and accomplish and better realize the desired phenomenon in the direction and in the prevailing context. These strategies are chosen in a precise way and are done for a reason; Therefore, the central phenomenon can be implemented by using strategies. Also, strategies represent a set of communications that actors show in those specific circumstances. In fact, the path of actions happens in response to specific events and situations in line with the central phenomenon. In this research, seven core codes (development of management and planning, development of facility and equipment, supporting athletes, holding competitions, participating in competitions, holding training courses and creating a suitable structure) and 36 primary codes were identified as strategic factors for designing the badminton development model in Iraq.

Table 7: Intervening conditions affecting the central phenomenon of the research

Theory components	Categories	Concepts
Consequences	Earn medals and honor	Winning medals in world and international competitions
		Increasing international fame and recognition for athletes
		Strengthening the position of Iraq among the countries of the world
		Increasing credibility in international competitions and events
	Management of athletes	Increasing the number of public participants in sports
		Increasing the quality of sportsmen's game at the level of the country's provinces
		Talent identification
		Creating monthly payments for successful athletes
	Balanced development of indicators	Relatively balanced development between different classes such as men and women
		Balanced development of facilities and equipment between provinces and cities
	Improving the quality level of beneficiaries	Increasing technical knowledge of trainers
		Improving the level of performance of trainers
		Increasing motivation in trainers
		Increase in payments for coaches
	Increase financial resources	Development of income in trustee and active centers
		Public and private sector investment
		Sponsorship of events and teams

If there are actions appropriate to the conditions and contexts, then the causal factors create the conditions and then we will witness the consequences and results. According to the obtained results, five core codes, which include winning medals and honors, managing athletes, balanced development of indicators, improving the quality level of beneficiaries and increasing financial resources, and 17 primary codes of the consequences of the development of badminton in Iraq were identified.

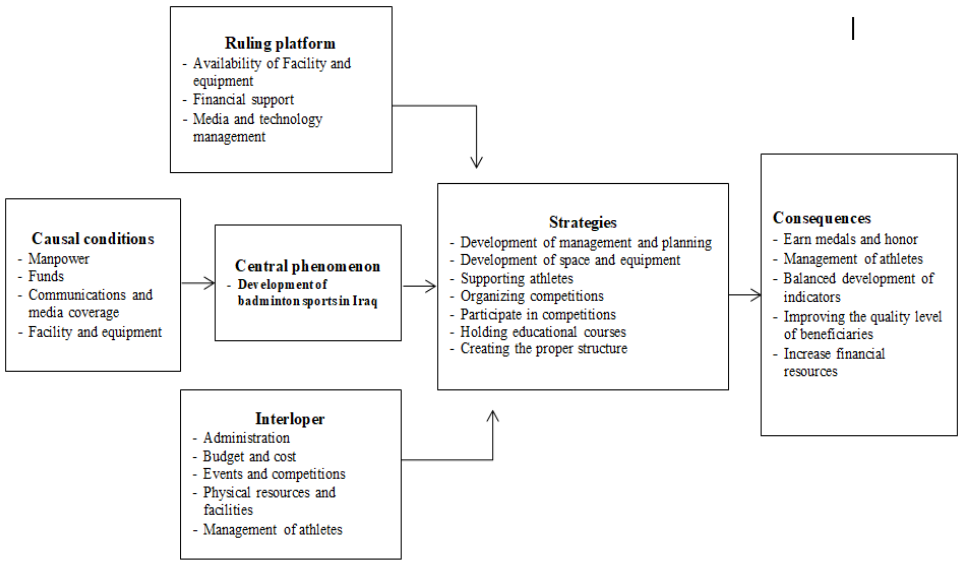

Figure 1: Axial coding pattern based on the paradigm model

Discussion

This qualitative research was carried out with the aim of designing the development model of badminton sport in Iraq, which was carried out in an exploratory-developmental way and with the aim of developing knowledge and understanding the field of Iraq badminton. Data collection in this research has been done using grounded theory approach, during which the researcher presents a new theory using theorizing. Therefore, theories are derived from data collection and cross-analysis. This research has used the Strauss and Corbin grounded theory approach. For this reason, the researcher collects information without considering a specific and pre-determined theory and at the same time performs data analysis inorder to understand the relationship between the subsequent data collection and analyzes in order to provide a practical and strategic model and theory. The results of the research are consistent with the findings of Khodaei et al. (2023), Zakizadeh and Kohandel (2023), Vaghar et al. (2019), Zakizadeh and Kohandel (2020), Sheng (2019), Keawprasit et al. (2021), Rahadian et al. (2021) and Gao (2017).

In this research, a model for the development of badminton sport in Iraq has been presented, and the factors affecting the development of badminton sport in Iraq have been determined, which are: Causal, background, intervening factors, strategies and consequences, which we will explain and compare the results of this research with the results of similar research. In the section of causal factors, some cases were extracted from the data that affect the central phenomenon of the research; The items were human resources, financial resources, communications and media coverage, facility and equipment. Vaghar et al. (2019), in a research entitled "Investigation of Badminton Development Status in the Provinces of Iran", showed that the factors of infrastructure and facilities, event and club ownership, human resources, structure and organization had the greatest influence on the development of badminton in the provinces, respectively. By comparing the results of this research with the research of Zakizadeh and Kohandel (2020), in the study of factors influencing the policy making of Iran's elite badminton, emphasizing on international successes, stated that financial support, development of talent search system, participation in competitions, all-round support for athletes, suitable training facilities, development of trainers, public participation, integrated perspective and development of scientific research had a significant role in

achieving international success. By comparing the results of the current research, it was found that in the field of factors affecting badminton, things like financial resources, facility and equipment are the same.

In this research, four central codes that include (existence of space and equipment, financial, managerial and media and technology support) and 17 primary codes of background conditions were identified. Keawprasit et al. (2021), in the investigation of factors affecting the development of badminton in relation to the level of potential of badminton players in Thailand, stated that the opinions of badminton players regarding the development of badminton in the four dimensions of management, budget, public relations and training place were at a high level. which is consistent with the results of the present study. Sheng (2019), stated that the World Badminton Federation, the Chinese Badminton Association and the Guangzhou Sports Bureau held a press conference to officially launch the Air Badminton Tournament. Badminton Air is free and more casual, allowing men and women of all ages to play badminton not just on the beach, but on grass, sand and parks around the world. So that more people participate in badminton to enjoy the sport to achieve the goal of physical exercise.

In this research, five central codes (administrative, budget and cost, event and competitions, physical resources and facilities and management of athletes) and 24 open codes were identified from the intervention conditions. Sheng (2019), in their study, states that although badminton is a popular sport for fitness and general entertainment, it is often limited by field equipment, coaches, number of people, and time, which leads to little attention. The championship sports bases are not used optimally and there are no proper facilities and equipment in the championship sports bases in the centers of the provinces. The results of the research are in line with the present research, Also Khodaei et al. (2023) in their research regarding the development of sports stated that with macro and strategic planning in the field of developing sports and physical activity with regard to public sports, creating the necessary infrastructure in the production of equipment and public sports facilities as well as attention to the sports infrastructure championship will be achieved.

In this research, seven central codes (development of management and planning, development of space and equipment, support of athletes, organization of competitions, participation in competitions, holding training courses and creating a suitable structure) and 36 primary codes were identified as strategic factors for designing a paradigmatic model for the development of badminton in Iraq. The results of these researches are in line with the present research, which are: Gao (2017), in a research entitled Comparison between talent search and badminton program development in China and the UK, showed that expertise in badminton at a young age and increasing the quantity and quality of training can have a long-term beneficial effect on individual performance. Therefore, to achieve success at the international level, a player needs expertise in badminton early in life along with many hours of direct practice. These findings are studied and completed in such a way that it confirms the importance of talent identification and talent development in badminton programs for better performance. Rahadian et al. (2021), in an article entitled the success of the 2018 Asian Games, policies for the development of elite athletes in Indonesia, stated that the development of elite sports is implemented through the stage of introducing sports, monitoring, nurturing, as well as developing talents and improving achievements. Zakizadeh and Kohandel (2020), also considering the weak international results and the conflicting goals of elite and public badminton, attention to the government's role in building specialized badminton facilities, creating an information

system in the process of talent management through research centers and employing international coaches should have been developed in the future policy making of the badminton federation. Khoshbakhti et al. (2022) in an article titled "Strategies for the Development of Championship Sports in South Khorasan Province with the Foundation's Data Approach" reported that the development of championship sports in the province is facing many challenges that are beyond the organizational controls within the province; Therefore, it is recommended to focus on the development of ways to increase internal and external interactions and the development of ways to attract capital as effective solutions. Zakizadeh and Kohandel (2023) in a research titled "Development of elite badminton policy strategies in Iran", identified the factors of financial support of elite badminton sport, having a unified view among related organizations, public participation in badminton, development of talent search system in badminton, all-round support for active and retired badminton athletes, suitable training facilities for elite athletes, growth and development of badminton coaches, participation in national and international badminton competitions and the development of scientific research in badminton. among the components of the research, the financial support of the elite sport in badminton is the most important influencing factor. Also, Iran's elite badminton system is highly interventionist, centralized, bureaucratic and highly official but unstable. It seems that Iran's elite badminton system is moving in the opposite direction and is moving towards more centralization and strengthening of management by the government.

The consequences that are counted from the implementation of the desired model include winning medals and honors, managing athletes, balanced development of indicators, improving the quality level of beneficiaries and increasing financial resources, which are a total of 5 categories and 17 primary codes of the consequences of the development of badminton in Iraq. Sheng (2019), also stated in a research, although badminton is a popular sport for fitness and general entertainment, it is often limited by field equipment, coaches, number of people and time, which leads to low attention. Most of the time few people go to watch badminton games. Most of the people who do not practice badminton, even most of the sports students do not know the rules of badminton. This shows that there are still big problems in dominant badminton.

Conclusion

The characteristic of qualitative research is discovery and knowledge production. Many of the results of this research were similar to previous researches; But significant discoveries were made in the development of badminton in Iraq. For example, the results of previous researches considered humanforce, facility, equipment and credits as factors for the development of championship and public sports; But in this research, it was found that development of management and planning, development of facility and equipment, supporting athletes, organizing competitions, participating in competitions, holding training courses and creating a suitable structure are also effective strategies in the development of badminton in Iraq and also elites and people with experience in this research have pointed out different dimensions of badminton sport development in Iraq. Considering the dynamics of the environment and the ever-increasing changes of society's needs and their expectations in the field of sports, it seems that the model presented in this research is able to provide the basis for the growth and development of badminton in Iraq and it enables the officials of sports in Iraq to follow this model, extract plans and quality measures and evaluate their position in the development process of badminton in this country. Since there may be problems and shortcomings in

every theoretical research and perspective, it is recommended that future researchers evaluate different aspects of this model based on qualitative and quantitative approaches and criticize and refine it from different dimensions.

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