

Identifying Effective Factors and Obstacles in the Development of Sport in Sistan and Baluchistan Province

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to identify the factors and obstacles affecting the development of educational, public, championship and professional sport in Sistan and Baluchistan province.

Methods: The method of the present study was applied in terms of purpose and qualitative research. The statistical population of this study was athletes, coaches, sport administrators, faculty members of universities in the province, sport experts and veterans of the province, among whom 43 people were selected as a sample through purposive sampling and snowball exercise. To analyze the data, data encoding method was used in grounded theory.

Results: The results showed that the obstacles in sport in the province include 8 general categories. Factors affecting the development of sport in the province include; Professionalism factors, socio-cultural factors, infrastructure and facilities factors, economic factors, managerial and organizational factors, motivational factors, educational and scientific factors, human factors, event factors, media factors. In the present study, an attempt was made to create a sport policy framework for Sistan-Baluchestan province, which consists of various dimensions. One of these dimensions has been the study of development factors that help to design the policy model.

Conclusion: By creating and facilitating this model and the final development steps, all the effective dimensions of the partnership can be achieved so that in the future, with the discretion of the officials, it will be closer to the implementation conditions.

keywords: Public sport, educational sport, Championship sport, professional sport, Sistan and Baluchestan province.

Introduction

Sport, like other social spheres, must always strive for its growth and development in order to survive, and to expand, consolidate and strengthen its dimensions and angles. Extensive knowledge of sport science in its current form, although very young and young, but at the same time has a very long and long history and every society has tried to develop, develop and evolve according to its ability. Physical education and sport are one of the main foundations of education in any society and is considered as an educational method for the balance, development and development of the dimensions of human existence in life. The transmission of values through physical activity and sport in an area is very popular among the general public, especially the youth. The interest of many professionals in the field of educational sport has led to the publication of much research (Jones and McNamee, 2000; Kavussanu and Roberts, 2001; Lee & Martinek, 2012; Martinek & Lee, 2012). The position of sport as an educational method for the evolution and development of human existence and also as one of the influential factors in the culture of society, implies great importance (Mirzazadeh et al., 2017). With the significant increase in the role of sport in the economic, social, cultural and political development of countries, progress in this field has become one of the priorities of planners in the world (Hekmati, 2017). On the other hand, public sport is also important as the basis of all sport. There are several definitions of mass sport, but they all have the same meaning. The common word equivalent to the English word (ALL SPORT) usually refers to sport activities that have only a recreational aspect, regardless of the outcome (win or loss). Some countries consider the word macro participation to be equivalent to public sport and provide models for leisure that cause people of any age and with any

degree of ability to achieve their interests and enjoy their lives (Savari et al., 2015). Public sport, due to their recreational, free and selective nature, range in age from 3 to more than 70 years. Public sports includes physical activity, from spontaneous indigenous games to regular physical activity (morning exercise, mountaineering, park and outdoor activity, or fitness class), which is generally associated with exercise. Non-competitive and cost-free or cheap groups are referred to and have different effects such as physical and mental health, pleasure and vitality (Heidari et al., 2018).

However, people behave in public sport based on their culture, knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, interests and most importantly their needs, and that is why, (Mozaffari and Qarah, 2003). According to information, the rate of active participation of people in public sports has increased from 16% to 51%. This statistic is for before 2019 and due to the prevalence of coronavirus, this statistic has decreased so that according to the study of Arabnarmi and Rashidlamir (2021) public sports, it has been removed from the consumption basket of households. Championship sport is one of the most important pillars of sport development in the country and a fundamental and vital factor for social development, which can be an incentive to expand the human and motivational infrastructure of sport (Shilbury et al., 2008; Green et al., 2008; Mull Richard et al., 2005). De Boucher et al. (2006) identified the nine factors that influence the development of countries' championship winds into three categories: the first category, input (human and financial resources); The second category is acceptance (strategies and policies that facilitate the development of championship sport); The third category is output (the result of championship sport).

Professional sport, on the other hand, emerged in the world during the natural growth and development of physical education and sport. This sport, in contrast to

amateur sport, is a sport in which athletes are paid for their performance and gradually occupy all the minds through which it is possible to generate income as an industry or profession (Houlihan & White, 2003). On the other hand, considering the role and importance of public sport and also the statistics of leading countries in this sport, if our country wants to achieve the effects and benefits of physical education and sport in the domestic arena and conquer the championship platform in foreign fields and name to make its religion, school and nature proud and stable, it must have principled, basic and scientific sport at the level of its geographical territory.

Professional and championship sport are in a way dependent on public sport that if there is progress in the professional and championship sectors of the country can also have a say (Rezaei et al., 2019). Public sport is not a duty, but an opportunity (Physical Education Organization, 2004). On the other hand, championship sport can lead to an increase in winning medals in major events, especially the Olympic Games. However, despite the increasing competition and homogeneity of championship sport systems, the optimal strategy for success at the international level is still unknown (Scott & Migton, 2020). In a study conducted by Purkiani et al. (2017); They stated that in professional sport, having more priority on physical sport places and spaces has international standards, and in championship sport, the system of talent identification and training of athletes is prone to the development of sport.

Accordingly, the need for special attention to the country's educational system in order to cultivate talents and athletes in order to create a suitable sports infrastructure seems necessary. On the other hand, according to the results of research by Rezaei Soofi et al. (2017), it can be concluded that professional sport in the country is in a conservative (WO)

strategy. One of the most important strengths of professional sport in the country is the presence of spectators in sport and one of the most important weaknesses is the lack of basic teams in clubs. One of the most important opportunities for professional sport in the country is the young population and the existence of interest and potential in sport, and also one of the most important threats in this sector is the political use of professional sport. There is a lot of sports in Sistan and Baluchestan provinces; Finishing part-time projects requires a lot of money. Lack of sports facilities and lack of financial support and lack of sponsors are other problems of this province. Sports in Sistan and Baluchestan province have been neglected due to their high potential, which has created many problems for the sports community of the province due to the importance of sports in the corona era. On the other hand, considering the importance of Sistan and Baluchestan province in the country's sport system and considering the medals of some important sport in this province and due to the lack of facilities in this field, it is worthwhile to research the existing obstacles to educational, public, championship and Professionals of Sistan and Baluchestan province to be done.

Therefore, the present study seeks to answer these questions;

1. What are the existing obstacles to the advancement of educational, public, championship and professional sport in Sistan and Baluchestan province?
2. What are the factors affecting the development of educational, public, championship and professional sport in Sistan and Baluchestan province?

Materials and Methods

The present research is applied in terms of purpose, descriptive-analytical in terms of purpose and exploratory (quantitative and

qualitative) in terms of implementation. The statistical population of this study were athletes, coaches, sport administrators, faculty members of universities in the province, sport experts and veterans of the province, of whom 43 as a sample through purposive sampling and snowball method and according to their expertise in Four groups of public sport, educational sport, championship sport and professional sport were classified. Data were collected through interviews using the Delphi method. In the qualitative part, the data coding method in data-based theory (grounded theory) has been used to analyze the data. Grounded Theory is a qualitative research method used to identify the basic categories of the phenomenon under study. This method was introduced by sociologists Barney Glaser and

Anselm Strauss in 1967. The main method of data collection in this method is to use a variety of interviews. By analyzing and coding the text of the interviews, a paradigm model is presented (In-depth interviews with open-ended questions). In the grounded theory method, a theory is developed using a set of data. So that this theory, on a large scale, explains a process, action or interaction.

Data-based theorizing is based on three types of open, axial, and selective coding, each of which is described below.

Open Coding

Axial Coding

Selective Coding

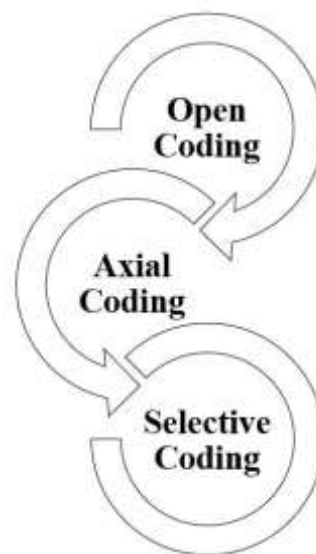


Figure 1. Paradigm model of research

Results

The results of describing the demographic characteristics of the study sample showed: 60% male and 40% female, 65% married and 35% single, with a frequency of 18%, age criterion between 20 and 30, with a frequency of 35%, age criterion between 30 and 40, with Frequency 30% age criterion between 40 to 50, with frequency 17% age criterion

between 50 to 60, with frequency 5% diploma, 5% post-diploma, 21% bachelor's degree, 39% master's degree and 30% doctorate degree, 23% were public sport, 32% were educational sport, 28% were championship sport and 17% were professional sport. Using the opinions of experts, information about the obstacles in the educational, public, championship and professional sport of the province was

obtained using the Glaser method in three stages of coding, which will be discussed below.

Open coding

Strauss and Corbin describe open coding as "a part of analysis that is specifically concerned with naming and classifying phenomena through careful examination of data." In other words, in this type of coding, the concepts within the interviews and the documents are classified based on their connection to similar topics. The result of this step is to distill and summarize the mass of information obtained from interviews and documents into concepts and categories that are similar in these questions. In open coding, we consciously seek to search for the axial variable, which in itself has a special theoretical sensitivity that Glaser (1978) states that; As the researcher compares concepts and events with each other, on the other hand, he creates several codes, and

when his senses are focused on one or two central codes; It is also looking for main teams. According to the above, the effects of the central category appeared in the coding of the twenty-fourth interview.

Axial coding

The purpose of axial coding is to create a relationship between the generated categories (in the open coding stage). This is usually done on a paradigm basis and helps the theorist to simplify the theorizing process. The basis of communication in coding is based on the expansion of one of the categories. The main category (such as the central idea or event) is defined as the phenomenon, and other categories are related to this main category. Causal conditions are cases and events that lead to the creation and development of a phenomenon.

Table 1. Axial coding performed (identification of obstacles in sport in the province)

Axial coding	Open coding	Axial coding	Open coding
Organizational-administrative	1. Existence of high risks of financial support for women's sport in the province 2. Lack of strong sport leagues in many sports in the province 3. Low speed in completing sport projects in the province 4. Different rates for providing sport services in different parts of the province 5. No. Correct attitude to the development and maintenance of sport facilities by the private sector in the city / village of the province 6. Lack of supervision in the proper management of sport facilities in the province 7. Lack of sufficient interaction of other organizations with youth sport departments in the development of sport 8. Lack of revitalization of sport tourism potential areas Province 9. Uncertainty of the championship route for athletes in the province 10. Distribution of low and inappropriate hours of sport facilities for women's sport	Policy-making	1. Time-consuming sponsorship processes for private companies 2. Uncertainty of tax laws in the province's sport 3. Improper management and planning of competitions and sport events in the province 4. Existence of some problems of athletes with the province's sport officials 5. Lack of income for the province's sport 6. Lack Time and lack of scheduling to attend sport activities 7. Lack of attractive sport programs and events for families 8. Low use of human resources specialized in sport in the province by club managers 9. Personal tastes of managers in the appointments of operational sport managers in the province 10. Lack of attention Provincial organizations to staff sport 11. Lack of neighborhood sport in the province's sport activities 12. Tastes of provincial sport officials to look at sport 13. Strong dependence of provincial championship sport on government funding 14. Lack of allocation of resources to the province's annual sport programs 15 Lack of attention to sport for veterans and the disabled in some cities of the province
Educational-scientific	1. Lack of strategic and operational marketing plans in different levels of sport in the province 2. Late arrival of	Motivational - Encouraging	1. Inadequate management and planning of sport competitions and events in the province 2. Limitation of loyal spectators and

	<p>athletes in the province is a championship and professional sport 3. Lack of specialized sport training bases throughout the province 4. Lack of recruitment and training system for athletes in the province 5 Lack of applied scientific research in sport in the province 6. Lack of awareness of the benefits and benefits of physical activity 7. Lack of sport development plan in the province 8. Disorder in the professional club management system in the province 9. Lack of application of principled methods of talent identification by sport clubs in the province 10. Lack of up-to-date information of provincial sport coaches 11. Not using the scientific capacities of provincial universities to develop championship sport</p>	<p>interested in sport in the province 3. Lack of sufficient motivation in athletes to work at high levels of sport in the country 4. Lack of suitable job opportunities for the future of athletes in the province 5. Lack Accompanying friends and peers to participate in sport activities 6. Lack of motivational factors for the presence of sponsors in the province's sport 7. Lack of support for the province's sport champions and veterans 8. Lack of sufficient incentives for volunteers to participate in the province's sport</p>
<p>Infrastructure - Facilities</p>	<p>1. Lack of up-to-date and advanced training equipment and facilities in the province's sport facilities 2. Lack of fair distribution of appropriate sport facilities and equipment throughout the province 3. Lack of suitable tourist spaces for sport leisure of the people of the province Lack of proper sport equipment in schools 4. Existence of small spaces for sport for school girls in the province 5. More injuries of athletes in the province due to the use of non-standard equipment and facilities 6. Lack of safety and high crime in some areas of the province 7. Lack of sport designs such as health roads in the city / Villages of the province 8. Lack of air conditioning facilities in most sport venues in the province 9. Low quality of sport facilities 10. Lack of good health facilities in some sport venues and spaces in the province</p>	<p>1. Existence of financial problems in the lives of athletes to play in the provincial championship 2. Financial problems of low-income families in the province to provide basic equipment for their children's sport 3. Low absorption of non-governmental resources by the province's sport 4. Lack of adequate credit allocation to departments Physical education of the cities of the province 5. Lack of investment in the development of women's sport venues throughout the province 6. Low income generation of the province's clubs 7. Reduction of leisure time of the people of the province</p>
<p>Media-Marketing</p>	<p>1. Lack of favorable media coverage of sport events and competitions in the province 2. Lack of public awareness about programs and places available for public sport 3. Weakness in the management and culture of public sport in schools 4. Lack of mass media in the province in promotion Sport of the province 5. Insignificant use of the potential of virtual networks in sport of the province 6. Not allocating environmental advertisements of the province to the supporters of sport of the province</p>	<p>1. Low per capita sport standard of sport in the province 2. Existence of social anomalies in the sport environment of the province 3. Existence of some misconceptions about women playing sport 4. Increased inactivity and changing the lifestyle of the people of the province</p>

Table 2. Axial coding performed (identification of factors affecting the development of sport in the province)

Axial coding	Open coding	Axial coding	Open coding
Socio-cultural factors	<p>1. Reducing the gender perspective on sport in the province and removing existing restrictions 2. Special focus on the development of women's sport in the province 3. Special investment in talented sport in the province such as wrestling, liver and beach sport 4. Prevalence of endowment culture in sport among the people Province 5. Increasing the culture of paying attention to physical and mental health through sport in the province 6. Paying attention to the sport interests of the people of each region of the province separately and specially 7. Promoting a healthy lifestyle and changing the machine lifestyle of the people of the province 8. Education and attention Families on the importance of sport alarm in the province's schools 9. Holding family sport conferences throughout the province 10. Promoting indigenous and local games according to the climate of the province</p>	Professional factors	<p>1. Having a strong and appropriate league in the province 2. Having sport teams in national and overseas sport leagues 3. Regular and centralized evaluation of the province's sport clubs 4. Fair distribution of sport facilities throughout the province 5. Establishing a meritocracy system in Provincial Sport Boards 6. Organizing Provincial Sport Council meetings on a rotating basis throughout the province 7. More active presence of provincial women as vice president of provincial sport boards 8. Applying new management methods for the excellence of provincial sport organizations 9. Developing a strategic plan for sport in the province 10. Increasing Attention to the employment of athletes and sport medalists in the province 11. Increasing the production of quality sport products in the province 12. Equipping sport facilities in kindergartens for the presence of mothers</p>
Economic factors	<p>1. Planning in attracting local and international financial sponsors from the neighboring countries of the province 2. Investing and supporting the province's private sector sport teams 3. Increasing the province's sport budget through conditional ministries 4. Injecting sufficient funds into the sport boards of the cities 5. Creating revenue-generating plans for the province's sport teams 6. Increasing the support of local and non-native donors / craftsmen in the construction of sport venues in less developed areas 7. Increasing the support of municipalities and provincial companies for the development of sport throughout the province</p>	Infrastructure factors and facilities	<p>Infrastructure factors and facilities</p> <p>1. Increasing standard sport spaces in relation to the growth of the province's population 2. Increasing the province's sport facilities and equipment 3. Increasing sport facilities for women athletes 4. Equipping and completing the province's Olympic Village as soon as possible 5. Increasing sport equipment and facilities in the province's schools 6 Increasing the presence of native female students in the field of sport science in schools and universities of the province 7. Increasing sport parks for women throughout the province 8. Increasing the ratio of the total area of sport facilities to the population of the province 9. Increasing sport and health facilities in cities / villages 10. Equipping and renovating the old sport facilities of the province. 11. Increasing safe spaces for children's sport in the cities of the province</p> <p>12. Increasing the attention to sport equipment in public areas of the city / village of the province</p>
Motivational factors	<p>1. Decentralization of sport education from the center of the province to the cities 2. Support and encouragement of sport medalists in the province 3. Special support for athletes invited to national team camps 4. Increase of championship sport bases throughout the province 5. Holding national team camps in the province 6 Special support of the country's officials for the province's sport 7. Existence of numerous tourist attractions and</p>	Managerial and organizational factors	<p>1. Holding regular competitions in all age categories in the province</p> <p>2. Existence of a long-term strategic plan for the development of championship sport in the province</p> <p>3. Careful arrangement of sport facilities in the province for proper planning</p> <p>4. Holding regular and effective meetings of provincial officials with sport activists in the province 5. Full-time officials of</p>

	<p>diverse climate of the province 8. Increasing financial and spiritual incentives for the people of the province to participate in sport 9. Establishment of support centers for the province's sport teams 10. Annual evaluation and appreciation of Top sport clubs in the province 11. Provide free sport products for students / students in the province's poor 12. Increase the motivation of the elderly in the province to attend sport facilities</p>		<p>provincial boards 6. Activating and supporting sport boards in the cities of the province 7. Creating sport agreements with neighboring countries of the province 8. Increasing the number of sport science high schools in Across the province 9. Increase the cooperation of other executive bodies with the provincial sport boards 10. Increase the cooperation of the provincial organizations to provide their sport facilities to school sport</p>
Human factors	<p>1. Presence of coaches outside the province in sport teams 2. Increase of excellent referees present in the province's sport competitions 3. Presence of compassionate local and specialized managers in high levels of the province's sport 4. Increase and expansion of organized athletes throughout the province 5. Presence of male referees / Women of the province in national and international competitions 6. High population of young people and interested in sport in the province 7. Creating a database and accurate planning of sport (athletes, coaches, places, etc.) 8. Increasing the presence of science students Sport of provincial universities in provincial schools</p>	Educational and scientific factors	<p>1. Increasing the experience of coaches of sport teams in the province 2. Increasing the knowledge of coaches of sport teams in the province 3. Using the capacity of knowledgeable sport science experts in the province's universities 4. Implementing sport talent identification plan throughout the province 5. Increasing coaching courses for women in the province 6. Existence of trained and experienced coaches, referees and athletes in the province. 7. Increasing the quality of physical education courses in the schools and universities of the province. 8. Teaching native and talented sport in the schools of the province.</p>
Media factors	<p>1. Using the capacities of social networks to train and identify talent in sport in the province 2. Increasing the production of sport content by the provincial media 3. The presence of provincial athletes in national and provincial media advertisements 4. Increasing sport campaigns and challenges specific to sport in the province 5. Increase street advertising for sport recommendations to the people of the province</p>	Event factors	<p>1. Increase the necessary funds to send sport teams out of the province 2. Establish effective camps for the province's sport teams 3. Increase the hosting of national sport competitions in different age groups in the province 4. Request to host international sport competitions with neighboring countries 5. Ability Hosting various sport competitions and conferences throughout the province 6. Holding morning sport with the presence of experienced and experienced coaches throughout the province 7. Holding regular competitions in schools and colleges in the province</p>

Discussion

The results of the present study showed that the obstacles to sport in the province were identified in four sections: public, educational, championship and professional in eight sections;

The first category of barriers was identified by policy and planning barriers experts, which included; Time-consuming sponsorship processes for private companies, unclear tax laws in the province's sport,

improper management and planning of competitions and sport events in the province, some problems of athletes with the province's sport officials, lack of revenue for the province's sport, lack of time and lack of time planning To participate in sport activities, lack of attractive sport programs and events for families, little use of specialized human resources in the province by club managers, personal tastes of managers in the appointments of provincial sport operations managers, lack of attention

of provincial organizations to staff sport, lack of color Neighborhood sport in the province's sport activities, the provincial sport officials' tastes in sport, the province's championship sport's strong dependence on government funding, lack of allocation of resources to the province's annual sport programs and lack of attention to veterans and disabled sport in some cities.

Researchers in various studies such as Hemmati Afif et al. (2020), Giahshenasbonbazari et al. (2020) and Ebrahimi et al. (2021) have pointed out the problems and importance of barriers in policy making and planning in sport. The results show that contemporary sports policy in Sweden is the result of long-term relationships between national and local governments that have led to widespread financial support for organized sport. In Iran, sport policy at the macro level is the responsibility of the Supreme Sport Council. The policy-making authority in the sport sector does not provide a clear position of the sport sector and, despite the many ambiguities, determines the mechanism of the relationship between the institution and the different sectors with the sport sector.

The multiplicity of authorities in Iran's sports policy system has led to many shortcomings in the field of sport, so it is suggested that sectors such as municipalities, education, universities and all organs. The military and civilians to whom the province's sport are somehow dependent should work together under the supervision of a sports authority in the province with the aim of improving and removing obstacles.

The second category of obstacles to experts; Organizational and administrative barriers stated that these factors include; Existence of high risks of financial support for women's sport in the province, lack of strong sport leagues in many sport in the province, low speed of completion of sport projects in the

province, different rates for providing sport services in different parts of the province, lack of correct attitude to development and maintenance Sport facilities by the private sector in the city / village of the province, lack of supervision in the proper management of sport facilities in the province, lack of sufficient interaction of other organizations with youth sport departments in the development of sport, lack of revitalization of sport tourism potential areas in the province, unclear championship path for athletes And the distribution of low and inappropriate hours of sport venues for women's sport. Researchers in various studies such as; Nazari et al. (2017) and Mohammadi et al. (2020) have pointed out the problems and importance of obstacles in the organizational and administrative sector in sport.

The third category of obstacles to experts; Motivational and motivational barriers stated that these factors include; Inadequate management and planning of sport competitions and events in the province, limited spectators loyal and interested in sport in the province, lack of motivation in athletes to work at high levels of sport in the province, lack of suitable job opportunities for the future of athletes in the province, lack of friends and peers to attend In sport activities, there is a lack of motivational factors for the presence of sponsors in the province's sport, the lack of a policy to support the province's sport champions and veterans, and the lack of sufficient incentives for volunteers to participate in the province's sport. Researchers in various studies such as; Moradi and Azarkordar (2019), Babaei Zarch and Salehi (2020) have pointed out the problems and importance of obstacles in the motivational and motivational part of sport. It is a well-known fact that sports activities are necessary and useful for the general public. But despite all the documents regarding the value and position of sport and

physical education in the development of health and well-being, unfortunately in our country, the importance and necessity of sport among different segments of society is not yet known and the necessary conditions have not been provided.

The fourth category of obstacles to experts; Educational and scientific barriers stated that these factors include; Lack of strategic and operational marketing plans at different levels of sport in the province, late arrival of athletes in the province to a championship and professional sport, lack of specialized sport training bases throughout the province, lack of system for attracting and training athletes in the province, low research and development Applied science in sport in the province, lack of awareness of the benefits and benefits of physical activity, lack of sport development plan in the province, disorder in the professional club system in the province, lack of application of basic talent identification methods by sport clubs in the province, lack of up-to-date information And not using the scientific capacities of the province's universities to develop championship sport. Researchers in various studies such as; Amiri and Zoroastrians (2021) and Kiani (2020) have pointed out the problems and importance of obstacles in the educational and scientific sector in sport. Unfortunately, only a handful of dissertations on sport in the province have been registered in university systems, and there are few articles in this field that need to be increased; On the other hand, the best way for the development of sport in the province is to find the talents of young athletes by sports education coaches. It is also necessary for the province to make the necessary plans for holding training workshops for talented trainers, which is one of the main goals of the general federation.

The fifth category of obstacles to experts; Economic and financial barriers stated that these factors include; Existence of financial

problems in the lives of athletes to play in the provincial championship sport, financial problems of low-income families in the province to provide basic equipment for children's sport, low absorption of non-governmental resources by the province sport, insufficient allocation of credit to physical education departments, lack of investment In the development of women's sport venues throughout the province, the province's clubs generate little income and reduce the leisure time of the people of the province.

Researchers in various studies such as; Khatibi et al. (2020), Keshavarz and Mehrpsandi (2018) have pointed out the problems and importance of obstacles in the economic and financial sector in sport. One of the solutions in the financial sector is to use the private sector. It can be suggested that sports club owners design financial support schemes in such a way that they expect a sponsor to invest in sport. The proposed sponsorship scheme should cover many areas, including: description of the audience, goals of the sponsorship programs, number and period of cooperation, benefits of the sponsorship and the revenue generated, capital required, stagnation strategy, and market strategy. Therefore, by using such proposals, they should attract the opinions of private companies regarding sport and offer solutions so that they can benefit from their financial support.

The sixth category of obstacles to experts; Barriers to infrastructure and facilities stated that these factors include; Lack of up-to-date and advanced training equipment and facilities in the province's sport venues, lack of fair distribution of appropriate sport facilities and equipment throughout the province, lack of suitable tourist spaces for sport leisure of the people of the province, lack of proper sport equipment in schools and villages, cities Lack of sport for school girls in the province, more injuries of athletes in

the province due to the use of non-standard equipment and facilities, lack of safety and high crime in some areas of the province, lack of sport designs such as health roads in cities / villages, lack of air conditioning facilities. In most sport venues in the province, the low quality of sport facilities and the lack of health facilities are desirable in some sport venues and facilities in the province. Researchers in various researches such as Farahani et al. (2018); Maroof Nejad et al. (2020); Lunyakov (2021) and Evans (2021) point to the problems and importance of barriers in the infrastructure and facilities sector. Sistan region has many capacities and capabilities in sport that if paid attention and investment, athletes in this region can be more prominent in the country and even in the world. Currently, some sport projects in the Sistan region are incomplete or in need of improvement; On the other hand, the capacity of the municipality, universities and even the IRGC and the army should be used to solve the problem of lack of sport space, solving many problems and developing sport infrastructure.

The seventh category of obstacles to experts; Cultural and social barriers stated that these factors include; The low standard of sport in the province's sport standard, the existence of social anomalies in the province's sport environments, the existence of some misconceptions about women engaging in sport, and the increase in inactivity and change in the lifestyle of the people of the province. Researchers in various studies such as; Naghdi et al. (2011) and Jami Abed et al. (2021) have pointed out the problems and importance of obstacles in the cultural and social sectors in sport. According to statistics released by the Research Center of the Ministry of Sport, 55% of the people of Sistan and Baluchestan exercise for one to two hours a week and 32% of the people of the province do not exercise. Balochistan sport only 13%. This percentage can increase

with culture building and reach acceptable statistics.

The eighth category of obstacles to experts; Media and marketing barriers stated that these factors include; Lack of proper media coverage of sport events and competitions in the province, lack of public awareness about programs and places available for public sport, weakness in the management and culture of public sport in schools, lack of mass media in the province to promote sport in the province, poor use of sport. The province has the potential of virtual networks and not allocating the province's environmental advertisements to the province's sport supporters. Researchers in various studies such as; Khaleghi et al. (2019) and Norouzi Seyed Hosseini (2021) have pointed out the problems and importance of barriers in media and marketing in sport. The use of technology is expanding daily; these days you rarely see credible sporting events that do not have news or television coverage. Have this section. Therefore, news coverage of sport in the province will be one of the ways to develop it, and the media should increase their coverage in various sections of public, educational, championship and professional sport. An important part of the sports economy is the coverage of sporting events through television and advertising, and the demand for coverage of these events raises the level of competition.

The second goal was to identify the factors affecting the development of educational, public, championship and professional sport in Sistan and Baluchestan province. Using the results of the present study, it was determined that for the development of sport in the province in educational, public, championship and professional sectors in 10 Categories were identified.

The first category is professionalism factors, which include; Having a strong and suitable

league in the province, having sport teams in national and overseas sport leagues, regular and centralized evaluation of the province's sport clubs, fair distribution of sport facilities throughout the province, establishing a meritocracy system in the province's sport boards, convening sport council meetings. The province rotates throughout the province, the more active presence of women in the province as vice president of the province's sport boards, the use of new management methods for the excellence of the province's sport organizations, the development of the province's sport strategic plan, increasing attention to the employment of athletes and sport medalists. Quality in the province and equipping sport facilities in kindergartens for the presence of mothers.

The second category is socio-cultural factors that include; Reducing the gender perspective on sport in the province and removing existing restrictions, special attention to the development of women's sport in the province, special investment in talented sport in the province such as wrestling, liver and beach sport, the spread of endowment culture in sport among the people of the province; Increasing the culture of paying attention to physical and mental health through sport in the province, paying attention to the sport interests of the people of each region of the province separately and specially, promoting a healthy lifestyle and changing the machine lifestyle of the people of the province, educating and paying attention to the importance of sport. In the schools of the province, holding family sport conferences throughout the province and promoting indigenous and local games according to the climate of the provinces.

The third category is infrastructure and facilities, which include; Increasing standard sport facilities in relation to the growth of the province's population, increasing the province's sport facilities and equipment, increasing sport facilities for women athletes,

equipping and completing the province's Olympic Village as soon as possible, increasing sport equipment and facilities in the province's schools, increasing the presence of local female students. Sport science in schools and universities of the province, increasing sport parks for women throughout the province, increasing the ratio of the total area of sport facilities to the population of the province, increasing sport and health facilities in cities / villages of the province, equipping and renovating old sport facilities in the province, Increasing safe spaces for children's sport in the cities of the province and increasing the care of sport equipment are public areas of the city / village of the province.

The fourth category is economic factors, which include; Planning in attracting local and international financial sponsors from the neighboring countries of the province, investing and supporting the private sector sport teams of the province, increasing the province's sport budget through conditional ministries, injecting sufficient funds into the sport boards of the cities, creating revenue-generating plans for the province's sport boards. Increase the support of local and non-native donors / craftsmen for the construction of sports venues in less developed areas and increase the support of municipalities and provincial companies for the development of sport throughout the province.

The fifth category is managerial and organizational factors, which are; Holding regular competitions in all age groups of the province, the existence of a long-term strategic plan for the development of the province's championship sport, accurate planning of the province's sport spaces for proper planning, holding regular and effective meetings of provincial officials with the province's sport. Activists, full-time provincial officials and support for provincial sport delegations, establishing sport memorandums with neighboring provinces,

increasing sport science high schools throughout the province, increasing cooperation of other executive bodies with provincial sport delegations and increasing the cooperation of the organization Provincial schools are at the disposal of school sport to provide their sport facilities.

The sixth category is motivational factors that include; Decentralization of sport education from the center of the province to the cities, support and encouragement of sport medalists in the province, special support for athletes invited to national team camps, increase of championship sport bases throughout the province, holding national team camps in the province, special support for sport officials The province, the existence of numerous tourist attractions and diverse climate of the province, increasing financial and spiritual incentives for the people of the province to participate in sport, establishing support centers for the province's sport teams, annual evaluation and appreciation of the province's top sport clubs, free sport products For low-income students, they are native to the province and increase the motivation of the elderly in the province to attend sport venues.

The seventh category is educational and scientific factors that include; Increasing the experience of the coaches of the province's sport teams, increasing the knowledge of the coaches of the province's sport teams, using the capacity of knowledgeable sport science specialists in the province's universities, implementing the sport talent identification plan throughout the province, increasing the coaching courses for women in the province, having trained and experienced coaches In the province, increasing the quality of physical education courses in the schools and universities of the province, teaching native and talented sport in the schools of the province and increasing the retraining / upgrading courses of coaching and refereeing degrees in the province.

The eighth category is human factors, which include; The presence of coaches outside the province in sport teams, the increase of excellent referees present in the province's sport competitions, the presence of compassionate local and specialized managers at high levels of the province's sport, the increase and expansion of organized athletes throughout the province, the presence of male / female referees in national and international competitions , The high number of young people and those interested in sport in the province, the creation of a database and accurate planning of sport (athletes, coaches, places, etc.) in the province and increasing the presence of sport science students in the province's universities.

The ninth category is event factors that include; Increasing the necessary funds to send sport teams out of the province, setting up effective camps for the province's sport teams, increasing the hosting of national sport competitions in different age groups in the province, requesting hosting international sport competitions with neighboring provinces, the ability to host various sport competitions and conferences throughout The province is holding morning sport with the presence of experienced and experienced instructors throughout the province and holding regular competitions in the schools and colleges of the province.

Finally, the tenth category is media factors that include; Using the capacities of social networks to train and identify talent in the province's sport, increase the production of sport content by the provincial media, the presence of provincial athletes in national and provincial media advertisements, increase sport campaigns and challenges specific to the province and increase street advertising for sport recommendations to the province.

Conclusion

The development of championship sport faces major challenges and weaknesses; Including the imbalance between the number of people active in public sport and championships. It seems that the lack of optimal quantity in the field of public sport has a significant impact on the development of championship sport. Where there are still significant people in the community, especially in families, who are unfamiliar with sport activities, how can parents be expected to direct their children to sport activities, including championship sport?

Therefore, it is necessary for sport officials, especially influential officials in the field of public sport of the Department of Sport and Youth in cooperation with other institutions active in the field of public sport such as municipalities, armed forces, education, mobilization, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, officials Various industries, the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, which have the appropriate platform and facilities, including sport venues and halls, in a coordinated and coordinated action to provide the ground for more people to participate in sport activities.

In case of such a measure, also providing a suitable ground for sport activities in the country, the increase of sport culture has also increased among families with sport talents. And therefore, among them, a significant number of championship sport talent will be introduced to the field of championship sport.

However, the development of championship sport in the province requires coordination in different sectors in order to guide the existing credits in sport. At present, various sports competitions are being held by various institutions, including sports delegations, education, higher education, armed forces, administration and mobilization, and each of these institutions spends a lot of money to hold various competitions. In this regard, the

outcome of holding such events has not had a significant impact on the development of championship sport in the province. Therefore, it is recommended to form a committee called "Provincial Sport Competition Organizing Committee" to divide the purposeful work for holding sport competitions in order to spend targeted championship sport credits and develop championship sport with a more desirable process and speed. And at the end of holding sport competitions in Sistan and Baluchestan province to be organized.

To develop championship sport, it is necessary to have facilities, equipment and sports facilities. Given that the government is serious and pays enough attention to the completion of unfinished sports projects and the provision of up-to-date equipment for the country's sport, the provincial sports officials from this opportunity and various credits that attract the country's sport from the Solidarity Olympics. Also, take advantage of the experiences of the province's scientific experts to strengthen the strengths and reduce the weaknesses of the province's sports development. Also, considering that the Department of Sport and Youth has provided special funds for research projects, if such a process is realized, the mentioned funds will be spent for the scientific development of championship sport and other sports in the province. On the other hand, the development of championship sport requires the identification of talents needed, in other words, the identification of talented athletes to work in championship sport in various sports, which was one of the strategies developed in this field. The officials of the Sport and Youth Department can increase the productivity of these centers and provide a way to identify talents by targeting the activities of talent identification centers, including formulating an appropriate strategy and providing material, spiritual, technical and manpower resources. In this regard, it is

recommended that instead of entrusting the responsibility of talent identification centers in the country to the general departments of sport and youth of the provinces, this task should be delegated to the sports boards of different cities. Such a decision can make the identification of sport talents in different disciplines specialized and purposeful; Because the indicators and criteria for talent identification in different sports have many differences that require specialized and technical attention to each sport. Hence, the sustainable development of championship sport requires the identification of talents; So that the development of sport at the basic and educational levels in schools leads to talent identification and is a reliable support for national championship sport. In addition, it is obvious that the superior performance of players at the professional level can only be evolved by discovering the talent, growth and development of the potential abilities of players at an early age; Therefore, a society is successful in the field of sport and will be used when it is possible to identify the indicators and effective factors that determine and need, as well as problems and obstacles in development, and take a step towards championship by developing a talent system.

New sport as a profession, along with other professions, has an increasing tendency to become professional. Several factors have contributed to the emergence of the issue of professionalism and its expansion. It is worth noting that professional and modern sport, like the modern economy, are market-oriented and, consequently, consumer-oriented (spectators or audiences). In professional sport, the factors affecting its development were identified. Professional sports organizations can develop and promote team or individual sport, or both, along with their professional goals. In professional sport, the athlete receives money for participating in training programs and

sports competitions, which is used as living expenses and other items. When we talk about professional sport, we mean sports activities that provide financial support for the people involved. The development of professional sport in the province requires a long-term perspective. To create them requires special regulations and change the current structure of sport in order to attract more private sector participation and organization of sport in this area. Today, with the establishment of a systemic approach and strategic approach in all areas of development and development management, all countries and organizations to achieve meaningful and sustainable development have developed strategic documents and plans in the form of a comprehensive system. The sports organization of each country must be coherent and specific, and the activities and goals that are being pursued and pursued must have a solid reason and reason. Also, it is necessary to be clear in the structure and organization of sport programs of a country about the importance of activities, goals, planning, organization, etc. National sport organizations are responsible for success at the championship and professional level and seek the championship of club or national teams in the field of competition; Hence, it is inferred that the existence of more and more suitable facilities, special structure and investment and planning, provides the percentage of success participation as well as the conditions of optimal use; Therefore, increasing sports facilities and having a proper structure and planning will increase the participation of athletes in professional sport. It is suggested that the meeting of managers, officials and human resources in sport to discuss the factors affecting the development of sport and the existing problems and obstacles and pay attention to the approach of professional sport and the sport industry in the planning of sports organizations. Will happen. In the present

study, an attempt was made to create a sport policy framework for Sistan-Baluchestan province, which consists of various dimensions. One of these dimensions has been the study of development factors that help to design the policy model. By creating and facilitating this model and the final development steps, all the effective dimensions of the partnership can be achieved so that in the future, with the discretion of the officials, it will be closer to the implementation conditions.

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