

Analysis of education and research in the field of sports event management

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the status of education and research in the field of sports event management from the dimensions of university education, workshops, short-term education, publishing books, articles and types of research. Content analysis method was used to conduct the research. The statistical population included all reports related to the introduction of the field of study, workshops held, short-term trainings, books, articles and researches indexed in valid databases. In all areas, efforts were made to examine the entire identified community by the end of 1399. To collect data from the sheet and coding instructions were based on the categories studied and the data were used to identify the current state of educational and research activities in the field of sports event management. The sheet and coding instructions were confirmed by Cochran's test from data collected through ten sport management specialists with a rate of 0.89 in terms of face and content validity. Then, with a single source, the data of two coders were collected and an acceptable value of 0.77 for reliability was obtained by P-Scott test. Findings showed that there were 71 articles in Persian on the subject of sports events, which has been increasing since 1392. A total of 19 workshops were held nationwide and 7 workshops were identified internationally, most of which were dedicated to event planning. 46 titles of Persian books and 19 books in English were identified, which has been increasing since 2011, and Hatami and Bamdad Ketab Publications had the highest frequency of printing books in Persian. A total of 74 thesis, dissertations, and research reports were identified, two-thirds of which belonged to public universities and the rest to Payame Noor, Azad-e-Islami and non-profit universities.

Keywords: Sports Event Management, Workshops, Textbook, Article, Thesis

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last days of 2019, a new type of corona virus was detected. This new virus was later known as acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus and because of its high spread, it soon spread in China and then all over the world (Zarabadipour et al., 2019). The absence of often economic or definitive treatment does not force people to do their unnecessary work, leisure and sports activities, which will have social and psychological consequences for the society (Nasirzadeh et al., 2019).

2. ANALYSIS

One of the areas that have been challenged and transformed by the spread of the corona virus is the field of sports participation. Changes in different levels of sports participation have complex and extensive consequences on the levels of championships and public participation. These consequences include the cancellation of educational sports programs in kindergartens, schools and universities following the closure of these institutions, the cancellation of training and training courses in clubs and sports halls, the cancellation of sports gatherings, the cancellation of many sports teams' preparatory exercises and the ban on holding hundreds of tournaments, camps and It is a sports event whose economic and social

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consequences are significant in the field of sports and in the general field (Arab Nermi and Rushdi Lemir, 1400). Various researches have also shown that the spread of the corona disease had an effect on physical activity and the motivation of people to participate (Baldi et al., 1400; Eskandari and Ebrahimi, 1400).

Various researches investigated sports by stimulating different factors. Eskandari and Ebrahimi (1400), shows that there is a significant difference between the amount of physical activity during the state of viruses in four color states (red, savior, yellow and white), which can be said as much as can be said, the lower the amount There was physical activity.

3. METHODS / CONCEPTS

The current research is descriptive and correlational in terms of nature and work content.

The statistical population of this research consists of all the customers of sports clubs in Tabriz city. According to the statistics requested from the Tabriz Bodybuilding Board, there are 215 active clubs in the city of Tabriz, which have around 5340 members.

Morgan's table was used to determine the sample size. According to Morgan's table, 350 people were selected as the sample size.

Sampling was done as available. In this way, by referring to the sports clubs of Tabriz city, sampling was done from the people present there who are the customers of the club. Questionnaires were distributed to everyone who was willing to cooperate. Of the total sample, 78.3% were men and 21.7% were women. 63.1% were single and 36.9% were married.

4. Results

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to check the normality of the distribution of the variables. According to the obtained significance levels, it is concluded that the variables of motivation to participate in physical activity and the social effects of the corona outbreak have a normal distribution (significance level greater than 0.05). But the components do not have a normal distribution (significance level less than 0.05). Since there are no outliers in any of the components and the distribution is close to normal; Skewness and kurtosis indices are less than 1; And on the other hand, the sample size is large, the distribution of variables can be assumed to be normal and parametric tests can be used. In order to test the hypotheses, the structural equation model has been used. The structural model must have a good fit. There are three types of fit indices: absolute, comparative and parsimonious, and indices of each type should be reported. At least two cases of each have been reported in this research. If at least three indicators are acceptable, it can be concluded that the model has sufficient fit. According to the table, it can be seen that the social effects of the Corona outbreak have a significant inverse effect on the motivation to participate in physical activity in sports clubs. in Tabriz city ($p = 0.001$, $t = 9.18$). Impact intensity is equal to -0.93 .

5. CONCLUSION

The general purpose of this research was to investigate the specific social assessment of the cut in physical activity in sports clubs in Tabriz city. The results obtained from the first hypothesis showed that the social conclusion of motivational sports associations has a significant inverse effect on the physical activities of sports clubs in Tabriz city. At the end of this research, we came to the conclusion that people were paler when representatives were present in clubs and physical activities were less. The obtained result is in line with the researches of Ghadrat Nama et al. (2019) and Adelinejad et al. (2019). The results obtained from the second hypothesis showed that social has a significant effect on the decision to motivate participation in physical activity in sports clubs in Tabriz city. The obtained result is in line with the research of Adelinejad et al. (2019).

The result obtained from the third hypothesis showed that social anxiety during the corona outbreak has a significant negative effect on the motivation to participate in physical activity in sports clubs in Tabriz. The obtained result is in line with the research of Adelinejad et al. (2019).

The result obtained from the fourth hypothesis showed that social desirability in the outbreak of Corona has a significant negative effect on the motivation to participate in physical activity in sports clubs in Tabriz city. The obtained result is in line with the research of Adelinejad et al. (2019).

The result obtained from the fifth hypothesis showed that social information in the outbreak of Corona has a significant negative effect on the motivation to participate in physical activity in sports clubs in Tabriz city. The obtained result is in line with the research of Adelinejad et al. (2019).

The result obtained from the sixth hypothesis showed that social adaptation in the outbreak of Corona has a significant negative effect on the motivation to participate in physical activity in sports clubs in Tabriz city. The obtained result is in line with the researches of Karimi et al. (2018), Adelinejad et al. (2019).

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