Comparing technical, safety & health status of martial sports clubs in Isfahan with existing standard indicators

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Abstract

Comparing of the technical condition and safety and health in combat sports halls province with standard indicators, this project was aimed at comparing the technical, safety, and hygienic situation of martial arts saloons gyms) of Esfahan province with the existing standard indices. The research method is of a descriptive nature and an applied purpose in which a measurement technique was used. To collect data, the verified questionnaire was used. The statistical population of this research consists of all private and multi-purpose gyms of Esfahan city. The number of statistical sample and population was the same and consists of 74 gyms. Colmogroof – Smirnouf test and first-grade confirmative factor analysis were used for statistical data analysis to examine the normality of data distribution in research variables; and for research questions, polunomial and monomial mean tests and Fridman test were used. All the above analyses were performed using script 18 SPSS software and AMOS software, in a meaningfulness level of $P \leq 0.05$. According to the obtained results about the gyms technical condition and safety martial Isfahan province can be concluded that this factor is moderate. Also on the status of health facilities gyms martial Isfahan Province According to the results, we can say that this factor is higher than average.

Keywords: The hygienic, Safety and technical status, Martial arts saloons, Existing standard indices.
Introduction

In prevention of risk factors, identifying & eliminate the harmful factors; health & physical factors & also each ones that endanger the safety of athletes. Addition of prevent the dangerous & physical injury is considered as mental factors in increasing the participation in physical terms for different people & help to increasing the amount of efficiency of power of thinking & physical athletes (Kheibari, 2004) & also caused to decrease costs & tasks. Must accept that providing the safety & security of infrastructure, sport equipment & facilities are difficult & complex & time-consuming work, but undoubtedly can be efficiently carried out rational risk factors by correct predictions (Sardar&Nazem, 2008).risk management & risk factors management are the legal & obligations tasks of professional managers, educators & administrative authorities to create safe & enjoyable environment for athletes (Jurablu, 1996). In recent world, all organizations tried to obtain customers’ satisfaction (Razavi, 2004). Regarding to this subject & to the countries’ necessaries & their policies that consider for increasing the numbers of sport places & current polices is based on increasing per capita sports spaces, invest heavily in the construction of sport facilities & development carried out by the government & the private sector, but due to the lack of standards & professional studies, most of the sport facilities are built or under construction & Engineering lacking exercise standards. So, there are disorders in education, exercises & competitions that they are the main parts of sport activities & also investments are lacking optimization & qualify achievements because paying attention to the past experiences & stakeholders’ unfamiliarity to standard indicators as well as the unavailability of the new safety measures have caused the defect.

Naderiyan & et al (2013), studied on the identifying the indicators & safety standards of sport places. The method is descriptive kind & the results of research showed that 11 main variables such as; controlling outside environment of stadium, conditional competition assessment, monitoring the equipment & facilities, physical protection system initialization, risk management, prevention legislation, provision of facilities, effective communication with the audience, special education responsible for security authorities, public education spectators & players, modeling & stimulation, strict controls to prevent the entry of explosive into the environment of sport, sport stadium & facilities is an important indicators for safety management of sport spaces & environment. Also there is significant relationship between safety indicators & audiences’ comfortable feels & amount of effects is 58 percent. Hurest, R, Zubeck & Pratsinokis (2011) resulted that firstly, standardize the sport places help to the prevent sport injuries & improve the players’ performances & increasing clubs’ revenue through ticket sales & the next step to preventing disorders & chaos by hooliganism.

Since the safety in the sport places are so important & eliminate all dangerous & risk is not available totally, safety can be called as relative quantification, this quantification is a factor of existing status that safety are measured & full compliance with standards in sport facilities can be minimized memories (Farid, 2013). It is obvious; the sport places must be safe & healthy because daily most of athletes & lovely sports used these places (Kashef & Hossein Pur, 2012). Sports community in Iran in the past two decades despite administrative shortcomings, in terms of hardware & development has been relatively good growth potential but it seems the security
requirements & standards are not necessary for education. So, solution can be done by using global sport information in all areas of sports in country especially in martial places management. The purpose of this study is to comparing the safety & health of martial clubs in Isfahan with standard indicators.

Method

This research is practical in term of goal & it is descriptive- field in term of method & nature that it is done in the surveying method. The population includes all specific & multi-purpose clubs in Isfahan that are used for martial sports which included all organizational, official law enforcement’s & universities’ clubs, they are included 74 clubs. Regarding to the limitation of population, the sample is considered as population. So make a fundamental checklist, each part with related questions & send to 10 professors with PHD in sport management, & then modify the checklist through professors’ comments. Finally it includes 22 items in about healthy facilities & 10 items in about technical & safety status. Because of the nature of research & necessity of using checklist, the checklists must be surveyed, reformed & completed by experts of sport management. In the other way, the sample of population is limited, so surveying & reliability is not available. For analyzing the normalization of data distribution in different variables are used Colomogrov-Smirnov test. Firstly, order confirmatory factor analysis & research questions was used population mean (t-test) & binomial & Friedman test.

Result

How the level of technical & safety status in martial clubs of Isfahan due to the standards?

Table (1): t-test for sixth question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic-t</th>
<th>Freedom-rate</th>
<th>Bilateral significant</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>Low level</th>
<th>High level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical &amp; safety status</td>
<td>-1.39</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of table (1) showed that (bilateral) significant is higher than 0.05, so the zero hypothesis (H0) is determined equal as variable mean of technical & safety status with 3.

How the status of healthy facilities of martial clubs of Isfahan due to standards?

Table (2): t-test for fifth question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic-t</th>
<th>Freedom-rate</th>
<th>Bilateral significant</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>Low level</th>
<th>High level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy facilities</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of table (2) showed that (bilateral) significant is lower than 0.05, so the zero hypothesis (H0) is declinedthe variable mean of healthy facilities with 3. Also due to the high &
low level, which both of them are positive, can be said that variable mean of test is higher than 3. Regarding to the obtained results can be said that this factor is higher than average & be proper.

Discussion & Conclusion

Regarding to the obtain results can be said that technical & safety martial clubs of Isfahan is in average level regarding to the standard. The results of research are not same as Dehkhoda results (2005), because his results showed that the safety sport places in Kashan don’t have proper safety status. Also the results are not same as Farsi et al (2012) they showed that all factors in schools of Tehran were lower than standard status & can be sad that minimal half of schools are in the low or average level. The results are same as Soleymani Moghadam et al (2013) they showed that the safety level status of sport clubs in privacy was in the average level (38.3). The safety of sport fields in clubs of privacy with mean rate 304.82 is the well status & finally, safety of equipment was in the average status with mean rate 180.92. Also SayarNejad (2008) surveyed & evaluated the safety status of sport places, facilities & equipment level safety in Mazandaran& found that the safety status of the places, facilities & equipment throughout the province & have been encountered & associated with numerous problem.

Due to the obtained results can be said that healthy facilities status of martial clubs of Isfahan is higher than average level & be proper based on standards. These results are not same as Jaberi et al (2004) because he stated safety status of clubs of Mashhad were in the low level of healthy. In the Asgharpur& Isfahan Kalati (2008) reported the healthy mean component is 43.75 percent. The important tip is about safety equipment and health practices & conditions. Unsanitary of warehouse or whereabouts of equipment such as balls, rackets, mats are not clean, sanitary and shower-health services & locker room each of them can be caused to various diseases & in order caused to faced dangerous the athletes’ safety & healthy & visitors to clubs.
References


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