



## **Comparison between sports spaces constructed by the General Directorate for Education Renovation of Fars province with Iran Standard**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of present study is Comparison between sports spaces constructed by the General Directorate for Education Renovation of shiraz province with Iran Standard. This research is a applied research And according to the essence and research objectives is descriptive and comparative. The population includes is all the sports venues constructed by the Fars province Department of Education renovating that All of them were selected through census sampling. Farsi (2011) questionnaire for data collection was used and based on population some Changes were made in it, And then its validity and reliability was calculated. Results showed that sports spaces brightness of Fars province is significantly different with Iran standards. As well as results showed that there are significant difference between sports spaces flooring quality in Fars province and Iran standards. Finally, the results showed that there are significant differences between geographical location of Fars province sports spaces and Iran standards.*

**Keywords:** Sport spaces, Standard, Renovation Organization

### **INTRODUCTION**

The role of physical education in terms of social, psychological, cultural, physical and economic in today world is undeniable. This role in community health by its fertility and development is very important and if not enough pay attention to sports facilities and spaces, community suffers in various aspects. Given the major changes in political, economic during Reconstruction Period after imposed war, Conditions will require to construction and maintenance of sports Places enough attention be applied thereby suited Sports spaces for different classes of people be provided.

In the field of Sustainable development of different countries, one of significant topics and areas is, regard to the sport and Particularly having appropriate structure and standards Which provides many of the needs of youth Could be generate appropriate Redirecting for flourishing of their potential (1). In this field having standard spaces especially in large organization of education is of issues that Physical researchers and managers are challenged and requires a deep review and study. Teachers and physical education teachers to teach physical activity and sport require Additional skills, knowledge and awareness about special physical training programs and features of children and adolescents. In primary school, teachers and physical education teachers working with active children, in a vast space with appropriate equipment or vice versa in some cases, they are facing with a severe shortage of space and sports facilities (2). Actually, the purpose of putting physical education teaching in students curriculum is acquire and improve motor skills, increase creativity, maintain health and wellness and .... But all these activities when have meaning and achieve own objectives, which in a secure environment with appropriate and standard facilities be done. Need to note that the main goal of physical activity is maintaining health (3). If a physical activity threat original approach of physical education, it loses its value and validity. Many researches show that despite numerous benefits of exercise, always these activities have been physical harm to children and adolescents. So that nearly 200000 children in America every year are treated in hospital emergency departments that all of them damaged in sports playgrounds. Approximately sixty percent of these injuries related to falls from play equipment and other injuries have been resulting from accidents and collisions with play equipment, sharp edges and bulges of vehicles (4).

Iranian sports society, despite managerial shortcomings, in terms of hardware and facilities development than in the past, have good growth, But it seems in terms of legal implications, security and civility are not trained. In this regard it can be argued although cultural behaviors among different nations are different,

but having Parallelisms, facilitate phenomenon of globalization on the one hand and On the other hand degree of impressionability and cultural exchange and experience (5). So we can use of the sports world information in all sections of our country sports, In particular Stadiums and Sport collections management. One of these places is schools sports spaces. Accordingly, consideration of appropriate management strategies in order to create favorable Conditions in sport spaces of country, it seems to be necessary. This issue in standardization of the schools physical space and their equipment, In view of the lack of society sports, on The other hand High Cost of some Sport complexes and Parents distrust to the outside school Sport complexes, Importance of this issue will be greater (6). However, due to non-compliance with required standards, Physical activity in such places provides some problems And often causes long-term resignation of adolescent from physical activity Which in long-time provides irretrievable effects (7).

Since many of the country's population are students and Physical and mental health of every society directly associated to the health of young people (6), Hence review of sports spaces and equipment standard needed for Youth of Community is important. So that the improvement of these environment and injuries preventing, In addition to controlling the physical destructive complications, Can lead to a positive attitude of adolescents and their parents to sport in schools. Determine a suitable location for the sports places and facilities construction, In order to optimum exploit of them, now and in the future is very important, and ignore this issue would be wasting time and money. So in Present study researcher seek to answer this question that: Whether sports spaces construction by the Directorate General of Education Renovation in Fars province are corresponded with Iran's standards?

## METHODOLOGY

This research method is descriptive – comparative. The research population includes all sports venues constructed by the Fars province Department of Education renovating in all cities. Information about dimensions locating, lighting, flooring and layout, safety and welfare information system, geographical location according to Iran spaces standard criteria defined by Alireza Farsi and colleagues (2011) Have been used. According to another dimensions Which researcher in these study will investigated, Considerable part of mentioned questionnaire by the researcher and with guidance of advisors professor and experts was changed and reformed. Validity of the questionnaire by professors and its reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha (0.83). In order to study the differences between obtained data with the research standard index, One-group t-test and to assess the relationship between variables Pearson's correlation coefficient was used. It should be noted that for data analysis, SPSS version 20 and the significance level of 0.05 was used.

## RESULTS

Information related to professionals and students are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Information about experts and students**

	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Management experience	6.34	5.20	1	21
Teaching experience	13.27	6.28	4	26
The number of female students	6988.02	8471.68	150	28000
The number of male students	7382.74	9378.01	400	32000
The number of coaches	92	7.33	5	160
Number of staff	2/30	0.79	2	4

Information about sports spaces area is provided in Table 2. As you can see the largest outdoor sports area is 10,000 square meters

**Table 2: Information about sports spaces area**

	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
The total area of the sports space	500	15.17	100	1000
underpinning area of Sports space	521.2	17.22	90	1000
Total area of space General Sports	3276.25	10.54	150	10000
Total area of dedicated sports space	1145.61	1166.12	0	5000

Information about flooring colors of volleyball, basketball, footstall, handball and badminton grounds are presented in Table 3. According to the standard, the standard volleyball court color is green or blue. As you can see, highest frequency related to orange with 61.7 % while yellow with 8.5% is minimum. Actually 12.7% of volleyball grounds in Fars province is standard and rest of the land color is non-standard. Also, in

accordance with the standards, the standard color for football ground is green. As you can see, highest frequency related to orange with 51.1 % While Worm with 8.5% is minimum. Actually 12.7% of footstall grounds in Fars province are standard and rest of the land color is non-standard. Also, in accordance with the standards, the standard color for basketball ground is green. As you can see, highest frequency related to green with 51.1 % while red with 2.1 % is minimum. Actually 12.7% of basketball grounds in Fars province is standard and rest of the land color is non-standard. Also, in accordance with the standards, the standard color for badminton ground is green or Dark blue. As you can see, highest frequency related to green with 21.3 % while red and blue with 8.5 % is minimum. It should be noted that 70/2% also have not a badminton field. Indeed all badminton courts available (29/8%) in the Fars province is standard sports hall which of course is very low percentage. Also, in accordance with the standards, the standard color for handball ground is green or blue. As you can see, highest frequency related to blue with 41.6 % While Worm with 8.5 % is minimum. It should be noted that 23/4 of them do not have Handball ground. Actually 68.1% of basketball grounds in Fars province is standard and rest of the land color is non-standard.

**Table 3: Information about Ground Floor Color of volleyball, basketball, footstall, handball and badminton**

badminton		handball		footstall		basketball		volleyball	
%	Floor Color	%	Floor Color	%	Floor Color	%	Floor Color	%	Floor Color
8.5	blue- red	42.6	blue	51.5	blue	14.9	Worm	61.7	Orange
21.3	green	25.5	Orange - green	21.3	Orange - green	2.1	red	4.3	yellow
70.2	non	8.5	worm	8.5	Worm	4.3	blue	12.7	green
100	total	23.4	non	19.1	non	14.9	Orange	8.5	red
-	-	100	total	100	total	51.1	green	8.5	Worm
█	█	█	█	█	█	12.8	non	4.3	non
█	█	█	█	█	█	100	total	100	total

For comparison, light, flooring quality and geographical location of Fars province sports spaces with Iran standard, One-group t-test was used that is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Comparison of brightness, flooring quality and geographical location of Fars Province sports spaces with related standards**

test	mean	t	DF	p
<b>brightness</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8.266</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<b>flooring quality</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3.531</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>0.001</b>
<b>geographical location</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13.001</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>0.000</b>

According to the test statistics for lighting ( $t=8.266, p=0.000$ ), flooring quality ( $t=3.531, p=0.001$ ) and geographical location ( $t=13.001, p=0.000$ ), It can be concluded that there are significant differences between these variables and relevant standard.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

According to the research community and the variable has not been studied in previous research, the results of this study should not be compared with the results of previous research, This can represent a range of new studies. It seems that according to statistics, most managers and experts in these space are physical education professionals, But according to the available documents about making and exploitation history of these spaces in past, These presence of experts in the past was poor and weak and this would be one of the reasons for not considering the quality and standards of operation in Color Flooring. Furthermore, it can be noted that usually the collaborative construction of public spaces, especially sporting spaces is a principle issue that in culture of the country, especially in the development and manufacture of construction projects sport less occurs. As a result non-expert decision making creates these Consequences. Principles and rules of sport spaces Structure should be a part of planning. These principles in two parts design and implementation and exploitation should be examined. Principles observance during the design, construction and operation contributes a lot to increase Sport complexes

safety and standards (8). It seems that these principles have been served in this study places and the results is justifiable.

One of the results of the study showed that there are significant differences between brightness of Fars province's sports spaces and Iran's standards. In previous research, the Sport complexes brightness problem less has been studied. But Taheri and colleagues (2010) suggest that providing adequate lighting sometimes goes wrong with having too much light. While in terms of engineering, good lighting have efficiency and is necessary and desirable, but the intensity and angle of light and its reflection rate is reasonable and balanced. Brightness, especially in big events in such a way that will provide necessary safety to spectators. Furthermore Kashef (9), argues that in sports hall is better, projector or fluorescent lamps are used When they switched on be silent.

Therefore the brightness is a very important issue for athletes, spectators, referees, etc. And of course, for every sport, there are different standards for brightness that to increase the level of safety, athletes performance and referees should be adhered. It should be noted that many of the existing sports spaces are multi-purpose, And Therefore perfect brightness a sport, causes unsuitable brightness for most other sports. On the other hand the lack of brightness keys to on and off according to standards for each sport is another factor of inappropriate brightness in athletic spaces. Given that most of sports hall in research were multipurpose, Standardization of light for a specific sport has not been possible.

Kashif (2009) argues that the sports hall floor must be covered with suitable flooring that have good elastic and resilient and Is shock and energy absorber. Its color also should be chosen to suit with color of the walls in the hall. It is better floor have about forty to fifty percent light reflectance. Nowadays, industrial flooring are anti-static and rigid, Therefore Most of Sport complexes are going to use them. These flooring of different thickness from at least (micron) to high thickness are made of polyurethane and epoxy materials. Flooring surfaces also varies and some are simple and others dentate. These sports flooring in accordance with the application and play a significant role in reducing injuries in athletes (9).

It seems that one of the most important issues in athletes safety and performance is, flooring quality of sports spaces. According to the standards of sports spaces, attention to quality flooring, in sports spaces structure is very important. Of course, having a high cost and lack of access to high quality flooring, are responsible reasons for use of the low quality flooring. Moreover, the lack use of specialists in this field is Another factor to use of poor quality flooring.

As mentioned for the previously hypotheses, Versatility of Research Hall, may explain Their flooring different with each sport standards. Meanwhile another research results showed that there are significant differences between geographical sports spaces location in Fars province and and Iran's standards. These findings are consistent with this research (10, 11 & 12). Shia (1994) for Iran's cities has suggested per capita 4 square meters and with regard sports facilities for children 7 to 14 years and adults. It should be noted that the allocation of land and how the Sport complexes has not been subject to special rules. Comprehensive Plan Advisors, with study of the existing cities and to international standards, the figures suggest that none of these cases cannot be cited as pervasive.

From most important criteria to increase efficiency and productivity of Sport Places, and user satisfaction is Citizens quick and easy access to these places, that to achieve this goal should be to design a special communication network. A place where selected to sports spaces constructing, Should be easily accessible to all classes of people (8). Location Determination is most fundamental considerations of planning to build a sports place, however that is often overlooked, (13). However in Iran, has not been done Considerable work in field of Anbringen Sport complexes, while this issue is a serious need in our country, Because in many cases due to lack of proper and optimization choice of places for construction of new sports facilities, Projects are not completed or after a short time encountered with usage change and caused Capital losses (6). It seems that that one of the priorities of building a sports spaces, is geographic location, Because in lack geographic convenient location it would not be appropriate to use. Such spaces can be found in Fars province, That It seems lack of organs coordination such as Renovation Office, Youth and Sports Office, the municipality and the environment Office causes them. But sometimes the lack of access to adequate land and space for the construction of sports spaces Can also be one of many reasons to inappropriate Location sport spaces.

However, these results as the sum of previous studies showed that sport management, especially sport stadium and facilities management in our country, Including issues which in term of quantitative and qualitative, to achieve global and Usual standards, has adopted a long way. Correct and principled management of Sport complexes, directly affect the efficiency and quality of Sport complexes and programs, as well as affects sporting events.

What is certain to achieve to least sport spaces per capita, And utilization From the existing space and facilities, Scientific management is essential to identify bottlenecks and challenges. Nowadays increasing productivity and factors affecting it, including ways to reduce failures in different parts of human society.

What is needed now more than ever, use of professionals and experts And utilizes the latest scientific knowledge and new skills, to manage Sport Places and spaces.

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