

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



The Effective Factors of the Development of Taekwondo in Iran and Presenting the Model

¹Reza Imanzadeh, ¹Abbas Khodayari*, ²Hamid Ghasemi, ³Nazanin Rasekh

¹Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Science, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Iran. ²Payam Noor University, Tehran, Iran. ³Department of Sport Management, Sport Sciences Research Institute of Iran (SSRI), Tehran, Iran.

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ABSTRACT

Background. Sport development is a field of study that has received increasing scholarly attention since the 1970s. However, there is no comprehensive study in development of Taekwondo especially in Iran. **Objectives.** The present study aimed to investigate the factors affecting the development of taekwondo in Iran and the presentation model. **Methods.** The study was conducted in a mixed method. To this end, the sample of the present study in the qualitative section consisted of 25 subjects with 277 subjects participating in the quantitative method. The validity and reliability of the questionnaires were confirmed by experts using Cronbach's alpha test. SPSS software version 22 was used for the descriptive analysis and AMOS software for the analysis of the structural equation modeling. **Results.** According to Goodness of Fit indices ($\chi^2/df= 21.91$; RMSEA=0.068; CFI= 0.915; NFI= 0.909; IFI=0.901) in confirmatory factor analysis, the measurement model is fit for taekwondo development in Iran. Therefore, economic, political, socio-cultural, administrative, technological, sporting, facilities, and equipment factors can be integrated into the model. **Conclusion.** Given that administrative factor is the highest ranking in effective factors on the development of taekwondo, it is necessary to pay attention to develop a strategic plan for Taekwondo in accordance with the long-term plan of the World Federation, establish of management stability instead of stability Managers and the use of interdisciplinary teams of experts from marketing, operational, and R & D areas.

KEYWORDS: *Taekwondo, Sport Development, Championship Sport*

INTRODUCTION

Interpretation of the concept of sports development is the first step in planning the sporting policy of any country (1). Sport development is a field of study that has received increasing scholarly attention since the 1970s (2). Sport development is a process orientation in which coaches, athletes, professionals, health specialists, policymakers and many others, including competitive skill and experience, are all engaged (3). Sports development not only is not exclusive to a particular sport, but also involve the growth

and promotion of all people in various sports and the development of sports organizations for the better service to the athlete, which participates in any ability at different levels and meets their needs (4). Most authorities in the field agree that sport development has three goals: (i) a public health goal that involves participation for personal wellbeing; (ii) an educational goal where sport participants' personally referenced excellence may be attained by achieving such goals as improving personal best times and (iii) an elite

*. Corresponding Author:

Abbas Khodayari, Associate Professor

E-mail: khodayariabas@yahoo.com

performance goal where excellence takes the form of success on the international stage (5).

In one hand, there are several models for sport development. The first attempt and the oldest model of the process of sports development was introduced by Edy (1993) which showed different directions and contributions to participation and promotion in sport in a dynamic model (6). Farmer and Arnaudon (1996) presented a three-level model instead of mentioned model, based on the traditional pyramid, which was widely recognized throughout the world. In this model, Schools Sports and sports for all are the foundation for the national championship and national level competition (7). Shilby and Dean (2001) proposed a six-level pyramidal model that includes six levels of sport for all, club, provincial, regional, national, and international (8). The sport development process model called "Traditional Sport Development Continuum/Pyramid" developed by Bramham et al (2001) had four hierarchical levels (2). Also, the model of Hylton et al, (2001) includes four levels of hierarchy Excellence, Performance, Participation, and Foundation (2). The Mull et al, (2005) (9) model is now challenged because there is a lot of evidence that in many countries, elite athletes have won medals without passing the course of sport for all or entertainment, farmed or educational sport under a well - trained education system for their country (10).

In other hand, Taekwondo has attained significant global popularity, especially in South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and the United States (11). Likewise, Taekwondo is one of the most popular sports in Iran. Fortina et al, (2017) argued that among many fighting sports, Taekwondo Korean martial arts is a popular sport that is known for its high speed, intense tension and full contact (12). However, there just one study that focused on the development of taekwondo (11). Hsiao et al, (2010) presented a model for development of Taiwan. That model proposed a development model to represent the four loops – athletes, competitive skill, competitive experience and physical education policy – as important factors (11).

Even so, it seems that various factors on the development of sports fields can be effective. Therefore, this study decided to identify the

factors affecting the development of taekwondo sport in Iran. For example, Taghipour and Tehrani (2007) concluded that the mental fitness of the team members of the women's national team for participation in camps and competitions, the use of physical trainer for athletes of the national team, more presence in outbound competitions, the use of external coaches and improving the level of scientific and technical knowledge of instructors are the most important factors in the development of this sport field (13). In another study Razzaghi and Hami (2006) concluded that the most important problems lie in the field of infrastructure, full-time human resources, and high costs and expenditures in the national team and tournament section (14). The survey showed that supporters were the main issue in the Taekwondo Federation, but overall there was a fair potential in the Taekwondo Federation. It also seems that if supported by the Ministry of Sports and Youth and the National Olympic Committee and more suitable support packages could be provided and the federation will continue to strive to improve the status quo, it can be sustainable and remains one of the most proud medalists to keep up with other national federations (14).

Furthermore, Kim et al, (2016) studied the development of Taekwondo sports on tourism. They postulated that sports that are considered a country tradition can attract tourists; for example, participation in Taekwondo is at the top of the list of activities that foreign tourists tend to experience in Korea (15). Further, Cho et al, (2017) indicated that taekwondo training had an impact on the growth factors caused by peripheral Neuroplasty, cerebral blood flow and cognitive functions in healthy children (16). As well as, Roh et al, (2018) revealed that regular participation in taekwondo sport could be used to improve balance in basic fitness variables and has a positive impact on social development and manner (17).

Taekwondo is one of the sports fields that trains in 140 countries in the world, and 120 countries are officially sponsored by the World Taekwondo Federation. It is estimated that more than 80 million people worldwide are participating in this sport.

With review of sport development in general and development of taekwondo in

particular it reveals that there just one study in development of taekwondo (11). However, it seems they focused micro / operating level (athletes, competitive skill, competitive experience and physical education) than macro level (economic, political, socio-cultural and technological). Consequently, with refer to this gap, the current study with consider these macro level factors this research decided to answers these question that which factors affect the development of taekwondo in Iran? And how is that model? It is expected that finding of this study improve the literature of sport development in general, and Taekwondo development in particular.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Method. The study was conducted in mixed method. Mixed methods' is a research approach whereby researchers collect and analyze both quantitative and qualitative data within the same study (18, 19). The study was conducted in two sections: qualitative and quantitative, too.

Participants. The population in the qualitative section were faculty members of the sports management in the development of the championship sport (n=5), experts and managers at championship sport department in Ministry of Sports and Youth (n=10), International Taekwondo Champions (n=5), and current head coach and former head coaches of Iran national teams (n=5). The sampling method in the qualitative section was snowball sampling. On the other hand, the population in the quantitative section was 277 people including faculty members of sport management, taekwondo athletes in national level, taekwondo coaches in national level, managers and experts on championship sport. In this study, stratified random sampling was used with the sample selected based on the Cochran formula by selecting 277 people (athletes= 76, coaches= 132, managers= 26 and experts= 43). Initially, qualitative method was used to discover factors affecting the development of taekwondo in Iran. In the qualitative section of this study, the researcher first investigated the studies in this field after defining the research problem, after which some samples were selected purposively in the form of snowball sampling among faculty members of the sports management in the

development of the championship sport, experts and managers at championship sport department in Ministry of Sports and Youth, international taekwondo champions, and coaches of Iran national teams. The sampling continued up to information saturation (until the researcher did not find new information on the factors of development of taekwondo. Alternatively, when the indices proposed by the faculty members of sports management championship sport, experts and managers at championship sport department in Ministry of Sports and Youth, international taekwondo champions, and coaches of Iran national teams were stated on the identical and repeated of development of taekwondo). Overall, 28 individuals were interviewed in depth as face-to-face interviews (unstructured) and some notes were taken from the components of development of taekwondo stated in each dimension of economic, political, socio-cultural, managerial, technological, sporting, facilities and equipment are affected. Note that the interviewer's position was cooperative during the interview.

Data Collection. In the quantitative section after qualitative stage, seven factors influencing the development of Taekwondo sport were identified and a questionnaire made up of 61 items was obtained and provided to the sample.

To obtain the validity of the questionnaire, face and content validity and construct validity were used. To determine the face and content validity, the questionnaire, along with the goals and hypotheses of the research, was extended to seven sports management experts. The 5-point Likert ranging from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high) questionnaire was designed using and delivered to faculty members of the sports management in the development of the championship sport to express their views on the relationship between the items and variables. Exploratory factor analysis using SPSS software version 22 was used to investigate the construct validity. For all items, the factor loads were greater than 0.4; therefore, all the items in the model were maintained. To assess the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for all indices were higher than 0.65. Therefore, given that the Cronbach's alpha coefficients

are higher than the standard value of 0.65, it is concluded that the questionnaire has a high internal reliability.

Statistical Analysis. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to verify the normal distribution of data relating to the variables of the research. In order to analyze the findings, structural equation modeling was applied using AMOS software. In order to analyze the obtained data, two methods of descriptive and inferential statistics were used. To analyze the data, correlation tests, confirmatory factor analysis, and structural equation modeling were used by SPSS and AMOS software. It should be noted that all research hypotheses were studied at the significance level of 0.05.

RESULTS

The descriptive findings showed 37.2% of samples were female and 62.8% were male. The highest number of samples was from 30 to 40 years old with a frequency percentage of 27.4%, while 10.8% were over 60 years old. Also, the description of the status of the research samples based on sport history showed that the highest number of samples was taken by people with a history of sports between 11 and 15 years with a frequency of 27.8%. In terms of responsibility, the highest number of samples was taekwondo coaches with a high percentage of 47.7%, and only 9.4% were at administrative positions. Values of Skewness and Kurtosis indicated that data distribution of this study is normality, consequently parametric tests were used. Bartlett's KMO test was also used to ensure the adequacy of the samples. According to [Table 1](#), the sample size was sufficient for generalizing the results to the population ($KMO \geq 0.6$). Therefore, Factor analysis could also be used to analyze the data.

In the following, exploratory factor analysis was used to determine the factors influencing the development of the taekwondo and to classify the items among the factors based on their factor load from the results of the rotating factors matrix. In [Table 2](#), the correlation matrix between the items and the factor after the rotation is presented. According to the researchers, factor loads with values higher than 0.4 are acceptable. In this table, the researcher has categorized them according to their correlation with the largest factor load.

However, it is important to note that one or some of the item did not have any significant bearing on any of the factors, which were eliminated from the model and from the result of the analysis.

Table 1. Bartlett's KMO Test

Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy.	0.928
Bartlett's test of Sphericity	
Approx. Chi-Square	1456.169
df	1830
Sig.	0.001

Based on the findings of exploratory factor analysis and extracting 7 factors in the questionnaire under consideration, the questions related to the following factors are as follows:

1. Social and cultural factors;
2. Technology factors;
3. Economic factors;
4. Political factors;
5. Sports factors;
6. Administrative factors and
7. Facilities and equipment.

In the next step, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was used to confirm the reliability of the questions. The results show that all factors have an acceptable Cronbach's alpha value, as presented in [Table 3](#).

After extracting factors affecting the development of Taekwondo, in order to prioritize and investigate the differences between the factors affecting the development of Taekwondo, Friedman Ranking test was used for research purposes.

Based on the findings of Friedman test in [Table 4](#), there is a significant difference between the factors affecting the development of Taekwondo discipline from the viewpoints of the research samples ($Sig = 0.01$, $X^2 = 38.84$). Therefore, these factors were prioritized according to the results obtained in [Table 3](#).

According to the results of [Table 5](#), from the viewpoint of the samples, "administrative factors" ranked highest in the factors influencing the development of the taekwondo discipline from the sample perspective and the "political factors" ranked the lowest. Based on the identified seven factors that have influenced the development of the Taekwondo discipline, the model of factors influencing the development of Taekwondo discipline was designed with respect to these factors ([Table 6](#) and [Figure 1](#)).

Table 2. Rotational Factor Matrix

Items	Social and cultural factor	Technological factor	Economic factor	Political factor	Sport factor	Administrative factor	Facilities and equipments
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q1	0.569						
Q2		0.537					
Q3					0.686		
Q4						0.809	
Q5			0.682				
Q6	0.762						
Q7	0.539						
Q8					0.548		
Q9					0.698		
Q10	0.810						
Q11						0.748	
Q12			0.691				
Q13			0.731				
Q14	0.901						
Q15						0.720	
Q16		0.612					
Q17	0.672						
Q18			0.712				
Q19			0.641				
Q20			0.769				
Q21	0.571						
Q22					0.581		
Q23					0.509		
Q24		0.739					
Q25		0.592					
Q26		0.642					
Q27			0.572				
Q28					0.781		
Q29						0.680	
Q30					0.719		
Q31						0.686	
Q32		0.742					
Q33						0.539	
Q34		0.651					
Q35					0.559		
Q36					0.718		
Q37		0.772					
Q38						0.512	
Q39		0.560					
Q40		0.603					
Q41				0.789			
Q42				0.593			
Q43				0.629			
Q44				0.612			
Q45				0.623			
Q46		0.548					
Q47		0.711					
Q48				0.580			
Q49				0.653			
Q50				0.662			
Q51					0.619		
Q52					0.638		
Q53				0.732			
Q54					0.685		
Q55							0.589
Q56							0.638
Q57							0.623
Q58							0.671
Q59							0.692
Q60						0.718	
Q61						0.701	

Table 3. Stability of the Factors

Technological	Economic	Political	Sporting	Administrative	Facilities and equipments	Total
0.70	0.75	0.84	0.80	0.78	0.82	0.88

As shown in Table 6 and Figure 1, the results indicate that all factors affecting the

development of Taekwondo discipline enjoyed an acceptable t-value and positive factor load

and are considered factors affecting the development of Taekwondo discipline. In the goodness of fit test, the adequacy of the data set is checked. According to Table 7, the ratio of the chi square to the degree of freedom (χ^2/df) is 1.91 and the root mean square error estimation (RMSEA) is 0.068. Furthermore, the CFI is equal to 0.915, the NFI is equal to 0.909 and the IFI is 0.901; therefore, the research measurement model is appropriate in terms of the indicators of brazing, and all the proposed factors can be integrated into the model, and that the model can be generalized to the study population.

Table 4. Friedman Test

Total number	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
277	38.84	6	0.01

DISCUSSION

Experience has shown that one of the main reasons for failure in various area and sports teams has been the lack of examination and accurate study of the weaknesses and strengths of the sports teams after the successes. In Iran, failures are only shocking, and after failures the authorities are looking for the causes and eliminating them, while successes with sweets after the tournament will create a more serious task for the authorities in the future. Lack of a clear understanding of the available resources - both hardware and software resources - and the impact of each one on the sport's success, has somewhat limited the planning in this section. Nevertheless, the lack of accurate and precise information on little resources also adds to planning problems. The wrong estimation of the target community has also caused a lot of problems in the planning process. This is mainly due to public data and sports data which leads to a wrong estimate of the program's prediction (20). In the meantime, due to the advantages of being fun, the number of medals in the Olympic Games, and due to the significant progress made by the country in recent years, Taekwondo has always been a concern for managers and practitioners of sports in the country. Although Iran has been able to win colorful medals in recent years in the various Olympic and World Taekwondo Championships, usually there has been a lot of fluctuations in athletes in international competitions. This can be a clear indication of the existence of a challenge and a problem in this field. Therefore, the present study aimed to

investigate the factors affecting the development of taekwondo in Iran and the presentation model.

Table 5. Ranking the Factors influencing the Development of Taekwondo Samples

Rank	Factor	Rank mean
1	Administrative factors	5.87
2	Economic factors	5.64
3	Sporting factors	5.51
4	Socio-cultural factors	4.47
5	Technological factors	4.19
6	Facilities and equipments	4.15
7	Political factors	3.98

The result of current study revealed that seven main factors including socio-cultural factors, technology factors, economic factors, political factors, sports agents, administrative factors, and facilities and equipment were effective on the development of taekwondo sport in the Iran. This result is not consistent with parts of the results of the research by Alidoust Qahfarokhi et al, (2014), Taghipour and Tehrani (2017), Razaghi and Hami (2016), Grant and Johnson (2010), De Bosscher et al, (2008) and Kim et al, (2016) (13, 14, 20-22). However, it should be noted that different sports fields have been investigated in previous research but many same factors were identified as effective factors on the development of various sports fields. One of the factors affecting the development Taekwondo in Iran was socio-cultural factor. The impact of culture on the success of sports is so that some researchers consider its effect is more than genetic conditions (23). Roh et al, (2018) showed that regular participation in taekwondo can be effective in improving the balance in basic fitness variables and has a positive effect on social development and mood (17). Alshamli et al, (2012) found that mass media has a high potential in affecting the increasing public awareness of sport culture. Therefore, the more people interested in a particular sport, the more achieving success (especially at the championship level) (24). The popularity and attractiveness of a particular sport depend on the importance and interest of the people and its importance in the culture of nations. Thus, if the culture of a country is not enriched with the culture of sports, it cannot be expected that sports programs of sports organizations will achieve their goals (25). It seems that in Iran, team sports and individual sports such as wrestling do not have such a socio-cultural problem. However, Taekwondo facing almost such a problem and yet many family in Iran oppose the participation of their children in

this sport because they consider it a violent and defamatory sport. Therefore, it is recommended that the officials of Taekwondo to promote such factors as positive changes in the views of the people towards Taekwondo through appropriate advertising and pay particular attention to Taekwondo in schools.

Table 6. Model Paths of the Factors influencing the Development of Taekwondo

Model Paths of Factors Affecting the Development of Taekwondo	Standard regression coefficient	t-value	P-value
Administrative factors	0.918	1	0.001
Economic factors	0.872	21.719	0.001
Political factors	0.684	15.278	0.001
Sporting factors	0.798	19.891	0.001
Technological factors	0.789	18.826	0.001
Facilities and equipments	0.763	18.124	0.001
Socio-cultural factors	0.830	20.298	0.001

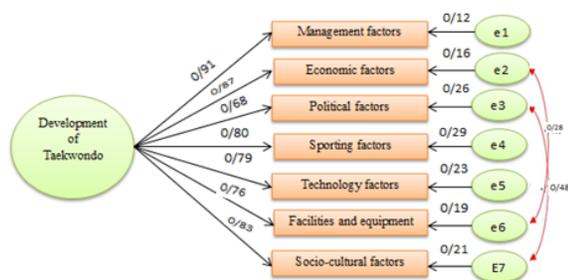


Figure 1. Model of Factors influencing the Development of Taekwondo

Table 7. Goodness of Fit Test to identify Data Fit

Fit indices	Values of indices	Interpretation
Chi square	128.15	-
Degree of freedom	67	-
χ^2/df	21.91	Confirmed
RMSEA	0.068	Confirmed
CFI	0.915	Confirmed
NFI	0.909	Confirmed
IFI	0.901	Confirmed

Technological factor were identified as one of the factors affecting the development of taekwondo in Iran. The use of technology in sport is not new (26). Güvercin & Mil (2016) stated that it is currently widespread in many sports fields and the adoption of this tool for gaining competitive advantage is one of the most important features of championship sport. Taekwondo is no exception to this rule (27). For example, in Taekwondo can be refer to new clothes that equipped with new technologies and in fact the clothes record scores of athletes. Therefore, to improve the field of Taekwondo in Iran it is necessary to pay attention to this factor. In order to promote this factor, it is proposed to introduce strategies such as path the ways for

equipping clubs, conducting training courses using foreign professors, using quality equipment for athletes, establishing knowledge management systems in the body of the Taekwondo Federation, and updating the topics of coaching courses. Economic factor were another factor that was identified as one of the factors affecting the development of taekwondo in Iran. All managers are obligated to meet their financial and financial requirements for their projects and programs and apply them properly. In sports organizations like federations, this rule exists and it is required to finance the development of sport. In consistent with this finding, government played the principal role in the process of modern development in sport through financial helps (11).

To promote the economic factors related to the development of the Taekwondo in Iran, solutions such as willingness to invest in the private sector for investment like granting bank facilities to invest in taekwondo must be applied. In addition, paying attention to the revenue from the sports clubs, encouraging and supporting the activity of taekwondo players, cooperation between the private sector and the government, and attracting sport tourists through Taekwondo can promote of taekwondo.

Political factor were identified as one of the factors affecting the development of taekwondo. Sport during its lifetime has always been associated with different forms of power and states, as well as with general policies, laws, and general rules of society in different forms. Today sport is seen as an effective political tool in the hands of power groups and politicians. Therefore, the power and policy environment is required to be radically reviewed and will be regarded as important dynamics in sport activities. Sport policies and strategies are factors influencing the success of athletic training models. Since governments and sport organizations are the main author of sports policy, their direct impact is also greater (28). Of course, politicians and media attribute the number and quality of the medal to the most important indicators in the evaluation of sport progress (29). De Bosscher et al, (2008) showed that among the 9 factors considered in the questionnaire (organizing the structure of sport, financial resources, providing conditions for sport all individuals, identifying and developing talents, supporting athletes in providing appropriate training conditions before and after the training, developing and enhancing the

knowledge of coaches, organizing friendly competitions and conducting appropriate scientific research), financial resources, support for athletes, training conditions and the development of knowledge of instructors are main factors in the development of elite athletes (22). In order to promote this factor, it is proposed to create of supportive laws, establish television broadcasting rights, and develop of foreign investment support laws, increase of the share of Taekwondo budget from the total sport budget of the country and the increase of political relations with other countries.

Sporting factors were identified as another factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran. This study has shown that a variety of stakeholders (athlete, coach, educational approach, league) involve in the successful delivery of sport development programming and activities. This finding is consistent with Hisao et al, (2010) (11).

Hsiao et al, (2010) assert that the four loops – athletes, competitive skill, competitive experience and physical education policy – as important factors in taekwondo of Taiwan (11). Administrative factors were identified as another factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran. De Bosscher et al, (2006) believe that the management of elite athletes is very complex and encompasses three main environments. The away environment is socio - political factors, the intermediate environment is sport organizations, and its close environment is also managing event and competition, which should be planned for all three areas (30).

In fact, effective and effective management can be considered one of the most important factors of success of sport organizations. In other words, effective managers are devoted to supporting the collection and can take important steps in development. Therefore, it seems logical that administrative factors are identified as one of the factors influencing the development of Taekwondo. In this regard, it seems that factors such as the development of a strategic planning for Taekwondo in accordance with the long-term program of the World Federation, the establishment of management stability rather than the stability of managers, the use of creative and educated young people in the Iran Taekwondo Federation body and Provincial Board, and the use of interdisciplinary teams of professionals from marketing, operational and research and

development spheres could provide the basis for the development of this important factor.

Facilities and equipments factors were identified as another factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran. Undoubtedly one of the main pillars of the development of any sport is sports facilities and equipments. In fact, to advance in any matter, it must first provide its infrastructure which one of the main infrastructure is facilities and equipments. In relation to Taekwondo, it must to say that facilities and equipments such as equipped salons, personal and training equipments, teaching aids, training assistance and so on, are required for the development of taekwondo. This finding is consistent with Green and Houlihan (2008), Wicker et al, (2013) (31, 32).

Green and Houlihan (2008) found that the development of facilities or the requirements of full - time athletes, the emergence and development of full - time athletes, sport sciences, and competition opportunities for athletes at the top or elite level are four dimensions of elite sport development (31). Wicker et al, (2013) indicated that overall participation occurs when the sport is near the site of life (32). Therefore, by removing the Taekwondo financial barriers, it seems that these factors related to the facilities and equipment will also be upgraded on their own. Thus, it is necessary to provide appropriate measures to improve this factor by using strategies such as proper management of sports spaces, the promotion of sports clubs to federations and boards, the proper management of gyms, attention to the revenues of the facilities available to the Iran Taekwondo federation and the clubs and the multifunctional use of sports spaces (competitions, training and talent identification).

CONCLUSION

The importance of sport and the importance of investing in it has become one of the major challenges of governments in the third millennium. Thus, the macro interests of the championship sport have encouraged investors to develop it in order to earn more profits. Consequently, the championship sport is important and countries are seeking to expand the championship sport. In Iran, the Ministry of Youth and Youth has incurred enormous expenses every year to train athletes. The international success of athletes, especially in the Olympic Games, will create prestige and dignity

for the people of their country at the global level. For this reason, governments do great investment in sports for the recognition of nations, national pride, and social integration. With these explanations, the importance of the championship sport, especially at Olympic Games can be understood. Taekwondo is also regarded as one of the Olympic sport field and due to the number of more than 10 medals distributed in this field; more attention should be paid to this sport in Iran. In order to overcome obstacles to development it needs more endeavor to promote the factors affecting its development. In this regard, the current research was aimed to provide a model for the factors affecting the development of Taekwondo sport in Iran and by investigation the fitting of the model concluded that the model is fit for taekwondo development in Iran.

Finally, with review of the research background it is clear that that is no research in the field of Taekwondo development in the leading countries. Thus, it is necessary to investigate effective factors of the development of Taekwondo in leading countries such as South Korea, Japan and the United States in future studies.

APPLICABLE REMARKS

- Since results showed that socio-cultural factor is one of factors that affect factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran, it is recommended that the officials of Taekwondo to promote socio-cultural factor such as positive changes in the views of the people towards Taekwondo through appropriate advertising and pay particular attention to Taekwondo in schools.
- Based on our study, technological factor is one of factors that affect factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce strategies such as path the ways for equipping clubs, conducting training

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courses using foreign professors, using quality equipment for athletes, establishing knowledge management systems in the body of the Taekwondo Federation, and updating the topics of coaching courses.

- The results from our study suggested that economic factor is one of factors that affect factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran, solutions such as willingness to invest in the private sector for investment like granting bank facilities to invest in taekwondo must be applied. In addition, paying attention to the revenue from the sports clubs, encouraging and supporting the activity of taekwondo players, cooperation between the private sector and the government, and attracting sport tourists through Taekwondo can promote of taekwondo.
- Current study suggested that political factor is one of factors that affect factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran. Thus, it is proposed to create of supportive laws, establish television broadcasting rights, and develop of foreign investment support laws, increase of the share of Taekwondo budget from the total sport budget of the country and the increase of political relations with other countries.
- Present study showed that facilities and equipment factor is one of factors that affect factor in the development of taekwondo in Iran. Thus, it is necessary to use strategies such as proper management of sports spaces, the promotion of sports clubs to federations and boards, the proper management of gyms, attention to the revenues of the facilities available to the Iran Taekwondo federation and the clubs and the multifunctional use of sports spaces (competitions, training and talent identification) for promote facilities and equipment factor.

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