



Scenario Planning Of The Future Of Iran's Power Sports With a Future Research Approach in The Horizon Of 2036

Mohhmadreza Moochani¹, Ali zare^{2*}, Zahra Hajianzaehi³

¹ . Ph. D. Student, Department of Sports Management, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University. Tehran, Iran

² . Professor. Department of Sports Management, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University. Tehran, Iran

³ . Assistant Professor. Department of Sports Management, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University. Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

Purpose: Foresight is widely used today. This term encompasses a wide range of approaches that improve the decision-making process, approaches that involve thinking about the long-term future.

Objective: The main goal of this research is to conduct a foresight study on Zurkhaneh sports by the horizon of 1415 (2036).

Design/methodology/approach: Two foresight methods, including structural analysis and scenario planning, were used to first identify the key uncertainties of Zurkhaneh sports in Iran and then develop future scenarios for this sport. The initial data for the research was collected through interviews with experts and a review of the literature and research background. This data was analyzed using expert questionnaires and the MICMAC and Scenario Wizard software. The experts in this research included 23 professors and specialists in Zurkhaneh sports. **Findings:** The results of the t-test showed that 25 factors out of the initial 75 factors have the highest impact and high uncertainty. These 25 important factors were placed in a 25*25 matrix, which was then completed by the experts and analyzed using software, identifying 7 factors as key factors.

Findings: In the desirable scenario, which shows the best situation, among the 7 factors, except for the factor of establishing ancient sports leagues at the provincial level, the other factors are desirable. If conditions are met, the strongest probable scenario for Zurkhaneh sports in the country by the horizon of 1415 (2036) is considered.

Keywords: Intangible
Organizational Assets,
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Inference

*Corresponding Author: Dr_alizarei@yahoo.com

Introduction:

In Iran, the history of foresight dates back to the country's five-year plans and the Vision 2025 document, which targets the next decade. This document is the first strategic thinking and foresight document that outlines the country's development axes in various sectors. Through task division, each sector of the country has taken on responsibilities based on its capabilities to achieve the desired future (Nasrabadi, 2022). Foresight is a crucial and confidential factor for success; without it, one cannot prepare for the future. It has always been important in human life, but now, future studies have become much more challenging due to widespread changes in the surrounding world. Technologies, jobs, organizations, and even many values and ways of thinking have fundamentally changed, making planning and preparing for future challenges and opportunities very difficult. Given these changes, many people believe they lack effective tools to face the future and often leave it to fate. Despite numerous efforts and the use of knowledge and technology to understand future perspectives, only small steps have been taken (Slider, 2019). Today, foresight is widely used. This term encompasses a wide range of approaches that improve the decision-making process, approaches that involve thinking about the long-term future. Foresight is a tool for understanding possible futures, better preparing for the future, and making decisions to achieve a desirable future. It includes systematic efforts to explore and create long-term futures in all areas, including sports, which will likely lead to sports benefits and successes. It is a comprehensive management and engineering of the future of sports in the country and creating opportunities to build a desirable future (Kheirgoo & Shokri, 2018). Sports are now accepted as a social institution worldwide, including in Iran, and have been well-received (Ghara, 2014). The widespread acceptance of sports and its importance in international relations have drawn significant attention from governments. Various continental and global competitions, especially the Olympic Games, have become arenas for

the competition of selected young athletes from nations. As a result, various sciences and technologies have been applied in sports (Alidoost Ghahfarokhi et al., 2014). It should be noted that sports have become a complex and multidimensional phenomenon in the present era, and its development requires attention to all its dimensions. Understanding sports issues and problems requires a scientific and empirical approach, and in this path, using global and previous experiences is a shortcut that can reduce the cost of achieving development. Today, there is no time for trial and error, and one must wisely choose paths that have had successful experiences (Green & Houlihan, 2017).

Regarding the Origin of Zurkhaneh Sports: Some believe its origin dates back to the Parthian and Median eras, coinciding with Mithraism, while others attribute it to the Arab invasion and Islamic civilization. Another group believes it originated 400 years ago, associating this timeline with the establishment of official venues called "Zurkhaneh." Throughout history, this sport has experienced ups and downs. During the Safavid era, Zurkhaneh sports flourished significantly, with the kings of this dynasty introducing many changes. Today's Zurkhaneh sports, with slight modifications, are similar to those of the Safavid era. The peak of Zurkhaneh sports and heroic sports can be attributed to the Qajar era, particularly during Naser al-Din Shah's reign. However, after 1921, Iran's traditional societal structure changed based on Western models, leading to the disruption of the heroic tradition (Rashid Lamir et al., 2018). In recent decades, Zurkhaneh sports have faced the onslaught of modern and international sports. With the introduction of new sports, mostly originating from Western countries and receiving extensive media coverage, especially during the Olympic Games, traditional sports were overshadowed. Zurkhaneh sports faced challenges both in terms of hardware (having suitable and attractive environments) and software (having efficient regulations, planning, management, and appropriate administrative and executive structures), making them less competitive with new sports. Consequently, many old Zurkhanehs were closed, faced destruction, or were

repurposed. After the Islamic Revolution, the National Federation of Zurkhaneh Sports was established in 1980. The movement to globalize Zurkhaneh sports began in 2001 with the establishment of the "Committee for the Internationalization of Ancient and Zurkhaneh Sports" under the guidance of the Supreme Leader. The International Federation of Zurkhaneh Sports was established in 2004 with the participation of high-ranking sports officials from 22 countries. In recent years, with the Supreme Leader's recommendations for "revival, innovation, scientific documentation, and expansion of this sport," a special opportunity for its revival and prosperity has emerged (Hosseini et al., 2013). However, if we aim for a developed future for this sport, the need for long-term and strategic planning is felt more than ever, as no development is possible without precise goal-setting and planning. The development of ancient and Zurkhaneh sports requires a comprehensive and scientific perspective.

Nazari and colleagues conducted a study titled "Scenarios of Public Sports in Iran by the Horizon of 1412 (2033)." They ultimately extracted and described four compatible and probable scenarios related to the future of public sports: the Ecological Vitality Scenario (the most desirable probable scenario), the Health Pioneers Scenario (development of public sports among the middle class), the Stagnant Scenario (no change in conditions), and the Fallen Scenario (the least desirable probable scenario) (Nazari et al., 2020). Shahouli-Kouh-Shouri and colleagues conducted a study titled "Scenarios for the Development of Student Sports in Iran." Based on their findings, the analysis of 31 main factors ultimately led to the identification of two key uncertainties: "regional planning and resource abundance" and "adaptive legislation based on cultural differences," which formed the basis of four main scenarios for student sports. They suggested comprehensive planning based on local ecological issues for each region to develop student sports in Iran (Shahouli-Kouh-Shouri et al., 2021). Aghabayee and Afshari, in their study titled "Foresight in Iran's Sports Economy (Case Study: Sports Events)," found that to achieve the development of the sports

economy, it is necessary to interpret and review the past and present of the sports economy. By creating a correct analysis of the future image of the country's sports economy using future literacy, innovation, and education, and by increasing social participation in foresight through competition, leadership, and investment, the knowledge and ethical foundations of foresight in the sports economy can be designed. Through major sports events and the analysis of opportunities and threats, a successful and dynamic economy in the field of sports in our country can be achieved (Aghabayee & Afshari, 2023). Hassanvand and colleagues, in their study titled "Foresight of Knowledge-Based Companies in Iran's Sports Industry," found that foresight from knowledge-based companies in the sports field can play an important and decisive role in understanding the current situation and predicting the future of these companies. Overall, foresight of knowledge-based companies in Iran's sports industry can examine the potential effectiveness of current programs and policies. Scientifically, this research can fill the research gap regarding the lack of comprehensive studies on the foresight of knowledge-based companies in Iran's sports industry. Practically, it can lead to the formation of strategies for the development of knowledge-based companies in Iran's sports industry, considering future predictions. This research aims to create a scientific trend for the development of knowledge-based companies in Iran's sports industry (Hassanvand et al., 2023). Veisi and colleagues, in their study titled "Foresight of Professional Sports in Iran by the Horizon of 1414 (2035) Based on Scenarios," found that the main factor affecting the future of professional sports in Iran led to the identification of four key uncertainties: "government ownership in club management," "nature of club administration," "women's sports," and "foreign investment," which formed the basis of two scenarios: "Flourishing" and "Collapse" (Veisi et al., 2023). Bavanpour and colleagues, in their study titled "Foresight of Key Drivers of Network Governance in Iran's Sports by the Horizon of 1414 (2035)," found that the future of network governance in Iran's sports by the

horizon of 1414 is influenced by 14 variables. However, only four variables—actor relations, network centrality, consensus orientation, and network management—are key drivers that will change the future of network governance in sports (Bavanpour et al., 2023). Abdollahi and colleagues, in their study titled "Foresight of Scenarios for Equestrian Sports by the Horizon of 1410 (2031) with a Scenario Writing Approach," found that among the 38 internal and external influencing forces on equestrian sports, four uncertainties—"horse tourism," "women's equestrian sports," "increased imports and decreased exports of horses," and "new technologies"—exist, forming two scenarios: "Leap from Isolation" and "In the Reins." Understanding each scenario's narrative and comparing their desirability can provide a basis for designing future actions for equestrian sports so that equestrian sports in Iran can remain flexible and responsive to maintain their competitive edge (Abdollahi et al., 2024).

Satira and Shilbury, in their study titled "Development of Elite Athletes in Australia: An Organization," examined 35 sports-related organizations in Australia on how to nurture elite athletes. They highlighted that the importance of economic roles, cultural factors, talent identification, long-term strategy development, and scientific methods can be effective in training elite athletes (Satira &

Shilbury, 2020). De Bosscher and colleagues, in their study titled "Convergence and Divergence of Sports Policies: Is There a Similar Model for the Development and Success of International Sports in All Countries?" concluded that while there are reasons and evidence for success in elite sports in one country, these cannot necessarily be copied exactly to achieve success in other countries (De Bosscher et al., 2022). As the study of theoretical foundations and literature review shows, various factors affect the development of ancient and Zurkhaneh sports. Given the importance of this issue, various plans and programs have been proposed in the country, but evidence shows that the planning in this area has not been successful so far. The research background indicates that the future can be good, bad, opportunistic, dreamy, etc. Therefore, achieving a desirable future in ancient and Zurkhaneh sports in the country requires foresight and long-term planning. It is believed that fundamental changes in the planning processes at the national level are necessary to achieve a desirable future. Thus, based on the studies conducted in the theoretical foundations of the research and referring to domestic and foreign articles related to the present study, the theoretical framework of the research and the basis of the interview questions are shown in Figure 1.

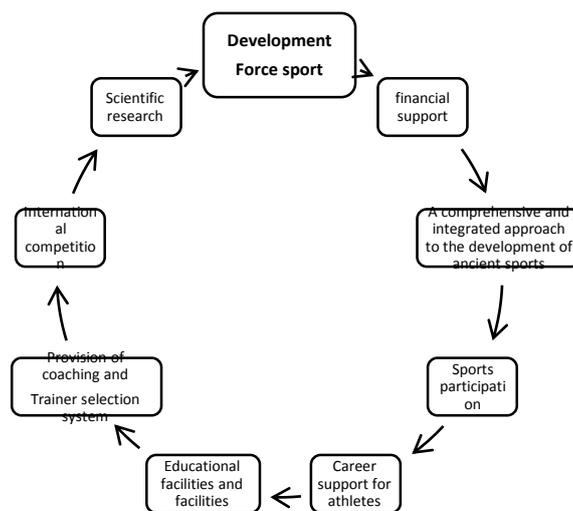


Figure (1): Theoretical Framework of the Research (Source: Shabani et al., 2014; Farahani et al., 2016; Abdolmaleki et al., 2017; Rashid Lamir et al., 2018; Nazari et al., 2020; Shahouli Kouh Shouri et al., 2022; Green, 2017; Satira & Shilbury, 2020; Seif Panahi & Haji Hasani, 2023)

Research Methodology

This research is applied in terms of its goal and survey-based with a mixed qualitative-quantitative approach in terms of execution. The statistical population of this research includes academic experts and traditional sports experts, who were selected purposefully using the snowball sampling method. In total, 32 experts in the relevant fields were interviewed, reaching theoretical saturation after the 23rd interview. The data collection tools and methods include two questionnaires (impact/certainty) and two matrix questionnaires. To determine the reliability of the test, Cronbach's alpha method was used, with alpha coefficients of 0.967 and 0.901 for the impact and certainty questionnaires, respectively. For data analysis, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, MICMAC software, and Scenario Wizard software were used. Descriptive statistics methods such as frequency distribution tables, charts, and averages were used to examine the distribution of the statistical sample in terms of demographic variables. The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to examine the normality assumption of the research variables, the parametric one-sample t-test in SPSS.26 software was used to select the more important factors among the initial factors, MICMAC software was used to determine the key factors (key drivers), and Scenario Wizard software was used to select the selected scenarios. After selecting the key factors using MICMAC software, each key factor was classified into different states, and these states were again provided to the traditional sports experts in a matrix form. The difference was that in this matrix, the states could also show negative impacts, with matrix numbers ranging from 3 to -3. The central question of this questionnaire is: if state A1 of key factor A occurs in the future of traditional sports in the country, what impact will it have on the occurrence or non-occurrence of state B2 of key factor B? The answer is given as a

range of numbers from 3 to -3 and is ultimately analyzed in Scenario Wizard software. The analytical technique of this software is known as CIB, and its goal is to optimize scenarios and make the selected scenarios reliable. Scenario Wizard software is designed to perform complex scenario calculations (Zali, 2022).

Research Findings

Based on the findings in the expert profile section, 8.69% of the respondents were women and 91.3% were men. The highest age group of respondents, approximately 26.08%, was between 40-49 years old, and the lowest age group, about 13.04%, was between 20-29 years old. Regarding educational qualifications, 21.73% of respondents had a high school diploma, 17.39% had an associate degree, 21.73% had a bachelor's degree, 4.34% had a master's degree, and 34.78% had a doctoral degree. In terms of work experience, 43.47% of respondents had less than 5 years, 39.13% had between 6 to 10 years, 13.04% had between 11 to 20 years, and 4.34% had between 21 to 30 years of experience. Additionally, based on the findings, approximately 13.04% of respondents were university professors, 56.52% were federation heads, 4.34% were coaches, and 26.08% were traditional sports athletes.

Based on the analysis of the conducted interviews, in response to questions related to factors influencing the development of traditional sports in the future, the influencing factors were categorized into components and sub-components, as shown in Table 1. As indicated in this table, these indicators each include 8 pillars (financial support, comprehensive and integrated approach to the development of traditional sports, sports participation, job support for athletes, educational facilities and infrastructure, coaching preparation and selection system,

international competition, and scientific research) and 75 initial factors influencing the

success and development of traditional and ancient sports in the country.

Table 1. Seventy-five initial factors influencing the success of traditional and ancient sports in the country.

Frequency of codes	Subcomponent	component
7	1. expertise Privatization	financial support
11	2. Increasing national budgets	
2	3. Financial support programs for athletes (investment, grants, (etc	
4	4. Providing tax exemption	
6	5. Coordination between the government and parliament in approving the ancient sports budget	
8	6. Recognition of television broadcasting rights	
10	7. Development of a support program for the transitory capital of the private sector in ancient sports	
14	8. Generating income through advertising and attracting sponsors in ancient sports competitions	
9	9. Proper financial planning and better use of government financial resources	
3	10. diversity a part to Resources an income Federation exercise ancient and power house A from the way create committee marketing and expansion Participation section private for italcap put	
5	11. decrease interference Officials political in Federation Hi sports	A comprehensive and integrated approach to the development of ancient sports
8	12. Existence program Hi comprehensive for exercise ancient	
5	13. increase stability position Managers and the coaches in exercise ancient	
3	14. decrease parallel work in get decision Hi macro exercise ancient	
12	15. create communication bilateral Ministry ,sports and Federation , sports clubs with universities industry and other organization I see	
4	16. informed to be the bosses , federations the bosses Board Hi ,provincial the coaches and Athletes Any discipline from politics Hi national	
6	17. create one System supportive continuous and comprehensive	
8	18. Existence program E comprehensive for Ancient sport	
3	19. Development, support and support of human resources of ancient sports in the country	
5	20. Setting up ancient sports leagues in the province	
9	21. Inviting prominent teams of the country to hold friendly matches	
3	22. preservation, development and Compilation of the system of promotion of cultural and moral values	
2	23. Holding monthly meetings between officials in ancient sports committee for comprehensive and correct planning	
8	24. create program Hi motivational and fun for attraction the youth to this string sports	
11	25. upgrade a little and quality powerhouses with Emphasis on Fair distribution and access easy for public	
6	26. use from method Management strategic ,edition) execution and evaluation program strategic) in office Federation sport Ancient and A powerhouse and Committees Provincial subordinate	
8	27. Partnership strategies of the private sector	

5	28 . assign time enough to lesson education physical especially) ancient sports) in Levels Schools and Universities	Sports participation
12	29 .Participation in Development knowledge exercise ancient and the day came to do science exercise to The title of the infrastructure Qualitative passing times leisure	
9	30 . holding regular Competitions Force sports in Levels ,schools Universities and house power I see	
5	31 . increase Participation the people in exercise ancient	
7	32 . increase Participation organization Hi other In addition on Organizations sports in exercise Zurkhaneh (eg workers, (students, knowledge students and military personnel	
10	33 . use from capacity Hi other organ I see such as ,municipality Forces armed And... in direction increase Participation layers different	
7	34 . increase quality Equipment and Facilities powerhouses	
4	35 . create interaction and communication with Centers Education for Great development exercise ancient	
6	36 . cooperation with Media Hi collective for Raising awareness society ratio to exercise ancient	
2	37 . effort for cover Television and radio events important Ancient sport	
4	38 . Expansion- participation Public institutions and a people in Development Ancient sport	
7	39 . interaction with Clubs athletic active in other Sports fields for You have a team in ship Pahlavi and Forceful sport.	
3	40 . Development insurance Athletes	
3	41 . role supportive Federation I see and Ministry exercise and the youth in path job athlete	
5	42 . Employment Athletes An ancient sport and use optimal from they direction Cultivating athletes the future	
8	43 . payment reward to Prominent athletes of ancient sports	
6	44 . Existence Equipment sports Standard and high quality -) for use Athletes	Educational facilities and facilities
2	45 . up to date to do Standardization and attractive making the way ,I see ,regulations places and equipment exercise ancient and power house O	
3	46 . access easy to Facilities Zur Khaneh sports	
7	47 . create Bases Information in item Facilities Zur Khaneh sports	
5	48 . Existence Facilities educational up to date and has Standard Global) hardware and software(
4	49 . teenagers Increasing the amenities of educational classes for and young people	
6	50 . Dispatch people Competent to Fig Opportunities studies sports to Centers scientific sports big world	
8	51 . development exercise A powerhouse in Schools and Universities.	
3	52 . interaction with Centers academic and oriented Knowledge to do Forceful sport.	
5	53 . Existence Courses retraining upgrade performance Qualitative and a little the coaches	
9	54 . increase number the coaches and Judges and make scientific Activities exercise ancient	
3	55 . use from Teachers efficient and with experience	
7	56 . suitable to be income monthly the coaches	
2	57 . Development insurance the coaches	
8	58 . Possession the coaches from Benefits Retirement	
10	59 . use from the coaches with history And the veteran of Zorkhane sport	

9	60 . use from the coaches Young with knowledge and motivation suitable	
2	61 . create program Hi encouragement and supportive suitable for the coaches and Judges	
5	62 . Development and Breeding and support Resources Human item the need Federation even from ,athlete ,coach ,referee ,mentor expert and manager with Emphasis on volunteering in exercise	
3	63 . coordination Federation Hi sports with other Organizations a country in holding events	International competition
	64 . sports national and between international	
6	65 . acceptance hosting Competitions important continental and global	
4	66 . Promotion level Qualitative and a little holding Competitions sports national and between international	
5	67 .invite from team Hi Raised the world for holding Competitions friendly	
8	68 . organization the system Competitions Federation with Emphasis on hosting Competitions ,international holding League Hi Province and Competitions between a club to place Competitions Provinces and cities.	
3	69 .help to development Structure international newborn Forceful sport from the way provision ,human resources Facilities and equipment item the need Federation international	
7	70 .support finance and supply Facilities and Equipment laboratory related With research scientific domain exercise power house	
4	71 . design System scientific suitable direction Evaluation performance the coaches and Athletes National publication Results Research scientific exercise a championship in between Federations	
2	72 .the way throwing and mechanization System Information exercise power house O	
2	73 .cooperation near Federations sports with Universities direction support scientific Universities from sports power house	
6	74 .support from domain Engineering exercise direction Innovation in made tools and equipment item the need Athletes	
8	75 . attention a little and Qualitative Media E	

Shapiro-Wilk Test

In the present study, the Shapiro-Wilk test was used to examine the assumption of normality for the research variables, and the results are shown in Table 2. Given that the significance level (Sig) for all variables is greater than 0.05,

the claim of normality of the data is accepted, and all variables have a normal distribution. Therefore, parametric methods can be used to examine the research.

Table 2. Results of the Shapiro-Wilk test for the research variables

the result	degree of certainty		Impact rate		variables Main
	Significance) levelSig (statistics Shapiro Wilk	Significance) levelSig (statistics Shapiro Wilk	
It is normal	0.304	0.922	0.165	0.907	financial support
It is normal	0.463	0.937	0.236	0.918	to the A comprehensive and integrated approach development of ancient sports
It is normal	0.217	0.911	0.211	0.914	Sports participation
It is normal	0.778	0.96	0.204	0.913	support job from Athletes

It is normal	0.412	0.897	0.167	0.907	Facilities and facilities educational
It is normal	0.069	0.872	0.216	0.945	provision coaching and system selection coach
It is normal	0.086	0.922	0.225	0.975	International competition
It is normal	0.263	0.945	0.217	0.974	Scientific research

Determining the Impact/Certainty of Factors in the Development of Traditional Sports

Given the normality of the research variables, a one-sample t-test is used to examine the questionnaire questions, which requires a hypothetical mean. Based on the value assigned to the options, this mean is considered to be 3. In fact, the obtained number 3 represents the average or desired threshold, and the relevant values are compared with this number. If the average response of the

participants to the questions related to "impact/certainty and the method of completing the questionnaire" is greater than the hypothetical mean of 3, the most influential factors for the success of traditional sports can be identified according to the experts. Based on the results, it is observed that the simultaneous fulfillment of the two mentioned conditions in the most influential factors for the success of traditional sports in Iran, according to the experts, includes 25 factors, which are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. List of Final Factors Influencing the Future of Traditional Sports in Iran.

Abbreviation of the component in the software	Full title of the component
C1	Coordination between the government and parliament in approving the ancient sports budget
C2	create communication bilateral Ministry ,sports and Federation sports clubs with ,universities industry and other organization I see
C3	Setting up ancient sports leagues in the province
C4	committee for Holding monthly meetings between officials in ancient sports comprehensive and correct planning
C5	create program Hi motivational and fun for attraction the youth to this string sports
C6	use from method Management strategic ,edition) execution and evaluation program strategic) in office Federation Ancient sport and A powerhouse and Committees Provincial subordinate
C7	holding regular Competitions Force sports in Levels ,schools Universities and power house I see
C8	increase Participation organization Hi other In addition on Organizations sports in exercise (Zurkhaneh (eg workers, students, knowledge students and military personnel
C9	use from capacity Hi other organ I see such as ,municipality Forces armed And... in direction increase Participation layers different
C10	cooperation with Media Hi collective for Raising awareness society ratio to exercise ancient
C11	effort for cover Television and radio events important Ancient sport
C12	Expansion- participation Public institutions and a people in Development Ancient sport
C13	payment reward to Prominent athletes of ancient sports
C14	Existence Equipment sports Standard and high quality -) for use Athletes
C15	up to date to do Standardization and attractive making the way ,I see ,regulations places and equipment exercise ancient and power house O
C16	access easy to Facilities Zur Khaneh sports
C17	Increasing the amenities of educational classes for teenagers and young people
C18	interaction with Centers academic and Knowledge oriented to do Forceful sport
C19	increase number coaches the and Judges and make scientific Activities exercise ancient
C20	suitable to be income monthly the coaches
C21	Possession the coaches from Benefits Retirement

C22	coordination Federation Hi sports with other Organizations a country in holding events
C23	cooperation near Federations sports with Universities direction support scientific Universities from exercise power house E
C24	Promotion level Qualitative and a little holding Competitions sports national and between international
C25	help to development Structure international newborn Forceful sport from the way provision ,human resources Facilities and equipment item the need Federation international

Selecting Important Factors Influencing the Development of Traditional Sports in Iran
 Initially, from the 75 factors reviewed by experts in the first stage, 25 factors were selected as the most influential on the success of traditional sports. These 25 important factors were placed in a 25x25 matrix, completed by the experts, and analyzed using MICMAC software. In this matrix, the numbers represented the following: zero = no impact, one = weak impact, two = moderate impact, and three = strong impact (Table 4 shows the software output).

(direct effects) Table 4. Matrix of experts' average opinions

	1: C1	2: C2	3: C3	4: C4	5: C5	6: C6	7: C7	8: C8	9: C9	10: C10	11: C11	12: C12	13: C13	14: C14	15: C15	16: C16	17: C17	18: C18	19: C19	20: C20	21: C21	22: C22	23: C23	24: C24	25: C25	
1: C1	0	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2: C2	3	0	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
3: C3	3	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
4: C4	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	1
5: C5	3	1	3	3	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2
6: C6	3	1	1	3	2	0	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	0	3	3	1	1	1
7: C7	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	3	2	1
8: C8	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	0	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
9: C9	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2
10: C10	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2
11: C11	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	1
12: C12	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	1
13: C13	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	1
14: C14	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	3	3
15: C15	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
16: C16	3	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	3
17: C17	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	0	1	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	1
18: C18	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	3	2	0	3	3	3	3
19: C19	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
20: C20	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	0	3	1	1	2	3	3
21: C21	3	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
22: C22	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	3	3	3
23: C23	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
24: C24	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	1	3	1	0	3	1	0
25: C25	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	0

In the cross-impact matrix, the sum of the numbers in each row represents the impact level of each factor, and the sum of the numbers in each column represents the extent to which each factor is influenced by other factors. Table 5 shows the direct impact of each factor on other factors and the direct influence each factor receives from other factors.

Table 5. Direct Impact and Influence Levels of Factors

number	agent	The degree of influence	The degree of influence
1	between the government and parliament in approving the Coordination ancient sports budget	63	63
2	way communication between the Ministry of Sports and -Establishing two Zorkhaneh sports federations with universities, industry and other organizations	62	49
3	ancient sports leagues in the province Setting up	63	55
4	Holding monthly meetings between officials in ancient sports committee for comprehensive and correct planning	64	51
5	Creating motivational and fun programs to attract young people to this sport	58	46
6	Using the strategic management method (compilation, implementation and evaluation of the strategic plan) in the administration of the Ancient and Zorkhaneh Sports Federation and subordinate provincial boards.	47	50
7	mpetitions at the levels of schools, Regularly holding Zorkhaneh sports co universities and Zorkhanehs	54	67

number	agent	The degree of influence	The degree of influence
8	Increasing the participation of other organizations in addition to sports organizations in physical sports (such as workers, students, students and soldiers)	51	57
9	Using the capacities of other organizations such as the municipality, the armed forces, etc., in order to increase the participation of different classes	54	59
10	Collaborating with mass media to promote community awareness of ancient sports	50	53
11	Trying to cover the important events of ancient sports on television and radio	36	46
12	participation of public institutions and people in the -Expansion development of ancient sports	41	52
13	Payment of bonuses to prominent athletes of ancient sports	36	49
14	quality sports equipment (boards, mills, -The existence of standard and high grills, etc.) for the use of athletes	42	46
15	Updating, standardizing and making attractive methods, regulations, places and equipment of ancient and forced sports.	58	47
16	Easy access to Zor Khaneh sports facilities	44	49
17	Increasing the amenities of educational classes for teenagers and young people	51	53
18	centered Zorkhaneh -Interaction with academic centers and knowledge sport	50	41
19	of coaches and referees and making ancient sports Increasing the number activities scientific	57	53
20	The appropriateness of the monthly income of the trainers	46	40
21	Coaches have retirement benefits	19	24
22	organizations in Coordination of sports federations with other national holding national and international sports events	62	60
23	The close cooperation of sports federations with universities for the scientific support of universities for power sports	39	47
24	national and international Improving the quality and quantity of holding sports competitions	55	53
25	Helping the development of the nascent international structure of powerlifting sports by providing human resources, facilities and equipment needed by the international federation.	59	51
	plural	1261	1261

What can be understood from the scatter plot of the factors influencing the development of traditional sports in the country is the instability of the system. Most factors are scattered around the diagonal axis of the plot, except for a few factors that show high influence in the system. The rest of the factors have a relatively similar status to each other, with only the intensity of their status differing.

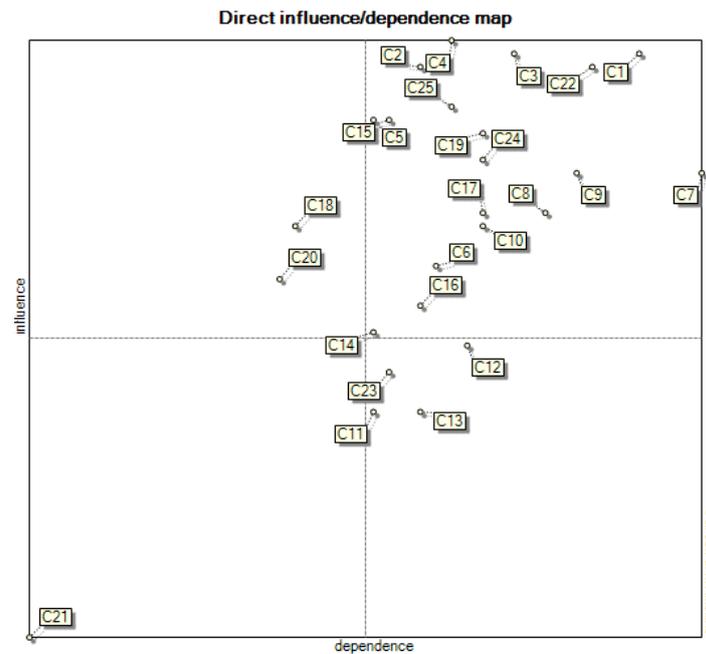


Figure 2. Map dispersion Agents important exercise power house on basis Effects directly

Based on the analytical results of this matrix, factors such as interaction with academic centers and knowledge-based development of traditional sports, and the adequacy of coaches' monthly income are among the factors whose impact level is much higher than their influence level. The expansion of public and community participation in the development of traditional sports and the payment of rewards to prominent traditional sports athletes are system outputs and dependent factors with high influence levels. These factors are the result of policies and program implementations and do not have high impact levels themselves but are the result of other factors. Coordination between the government and parliament in approving the budget for traditional sports, establishing two-way communication between the Ministry of Sports and traditional sports federations with universities, industry, and other organizations, holding monthly meetings between officials in the traditional sports board for comprehensive and proper planning, launching traditional sports leagues at the provincial level, creating motivational and entertaining programs to attract young people to this sport, using strategic management methods (formulation, implementation, and evaluation of strategic plans) in the administration of the traditional sports federation and its provincial boards, regularly holding traditional sports competitions at the school, university, and traditional sports levels,

increasing the participation of other organizations besides sports organizations in traditional sports (such as workers, students, pupils, and military personnel), using the capacities of other organizations such as municipalities, armed forces, etc., to increase the participation of various groups, collaborating with mass media to raise public awareness about traditional sports, updating, standardizing, and making the methods, regulations, places, and equipment of traditional sports more attractive, easy access to traditional sports facilities, increasing the welfare facilities of educational classes for teenagers and young people, increasing the number of coaches and referees and making traditional sports activities more scientific, coordinating sports federations with other national organizations in holding events, improving the quality and quantity of holding national and international sports competitions, and helping to develop the nascent international structure of traditional sports by providing the necessary human resources, facilities, and equipment for the international federation are among the dual factors that show these factors have a dual role of high impact and influence in traditional sports in the country. The influential and dual factors located in the northern region of Figure 2 are important topics that play a vital role in traditional sports in the country and affect the system. Factors such as efforts to cover

important traditional sports events on television and radio, close cooperation between sports federations and universities to support traditional sports scientifically, coaches' access to retirement benefits, and the

availability of standard and high-quality sports equipment (such as boards, clubs, and weights) for athletes' use also have more independence from the overall system and are recognized as independent factors.

Table 6. Position of Each Factor

Agents	Classification	row
interaction with Centers academic and knowledge axis to exercise power house Oh, suitable to be income do ;monthly coaches	Determining or influencing factors	1
Coordination between the government and the parliament in approving the budget of the field of ancient sports Federation communication bilateral Ministry sports, and Hi exercise power house E with universities, industry and other organization I see; holding Meetings monthly between Officials in delegation exercise ancient direction program tiny comprehensive and correct; the way launch ient in level province; create League Hi exercise anc program Hi motivational and fun for attraction the youth to this string sports; use from method Management strategic (editing, execution and evaluation program strategic) in office Federation exercise ancient and power se A and Board Hi Provincial subordinate regular hou Competitions exercise Hi power house E in Levels schools, university I see and power house increase Participation organization Hi other In addition on organization Hi sports in exercise power house O (like workers, students, knowledge students and soldiers) ; use from capacity Hi other organ I see such as municipality, Forces armed And ... in direction increase Participation layers different; cooperation with Media Hi collective for ociety ratio to exercise ancient; upgrade Consciousness s modern to do Standardization and attractive making the way I see, regulations, places and equipment exercise ancient and power house Access easy to Facilities sports power house increase Facilities welfare Class Hi onal teenagers and youth; increase number the educati coaches and Judges and scientific to do Activities exercise ancient; harmony Federation Hi sports with other Organizations a country in holding events; Promotion ons sports level Qualitative and a little holding Competiti national and between international; help to development Mulalli newborn exercise power -Structure between Al house A from the way provision Resources human, Facilities and equipment item the need Federation ;Malli-between Al	way factors (risk and -Two (target	2
participation Institutions general and a people -Expansion in Development exercise ancient; payment reward to ;Athletes Raised exercise ancient	s or resultsinfluencing factor	3
effort for cover Television and radio events important cooperation near Federations sports with ;exercise ancient Universities direction support scientific Universities from exercise power house Hey, you're welcome the coaches from Benefits retirement; Existence Equipment sports roast and , Standard and High quality) board listen desire ;for use athletes (...)	Independent factors	4

As shown in Figure 3, the factors of regularly holding traditional sports competitions at the

school, university, and traditional sports levels, coordination between the government and parliament in approving the budget for traditional sports, and coordination of sports federations with other national organizations in

holding sports events have the most direct connections with other factors. This means that the impact and influence of these factors are greater than those of other factors.

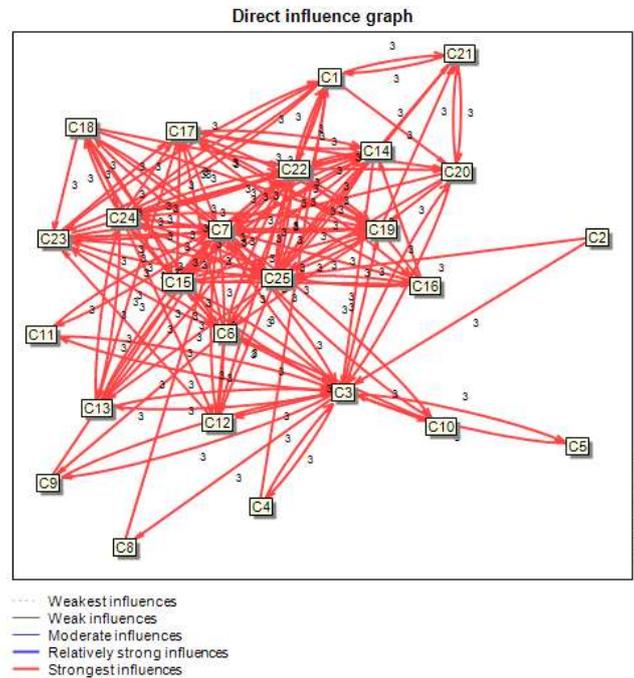


Figure 3. Direct Impacts of Factors and Their Relationships

In the cross-impact matrix, the sum of the numbers in each row represents the impact level of each factor, and the sum of the numbers in each column represents the extent to which each factor is influenced by other

factors. The indirect impact of each factor on other factors and the indirect influence each factor receives from other factors can be seen in the table.

Table 7. Indirect Impact of Factors on Each Other

row	agent	The degree of influence	The degree of influence
1	Coordination between the government and parliament for the approval of the ancient sports budget	160386	162136
2	way communication between the Ministry of Sports and -Establishing two Zorkhanei Sports Federations with universities, industry and other nizationsorga	161115	131138
3	Setting up ancient sports leagues in the province	166032	145135
4	Holding monthly meetings between officials in the ancient sports department for comprehensive and correct planning	165854	135904
5	programs to attract young people to this sport Creating motivational and fun	151550	122269
6	Using the strategic management method (compilation, implementation and evaluation of the strategic plan) in the administration of the Ancient and e provincial boardsZorkhaneh Sports Federation and its subordinat.	126857	129871
7	Regular organization of Zorkhaneh sports competitions at the levels of schools, universities and Zorkhanehs	143407	174285
8	Increasing the participation of other organizations in addition to sports organizations in Zurkhaneh sports (such as workers, students, students and soldiers)	134293	150288
9	Using the capacities of other organizations such as the municipality, the armed forces, etc., to increase the participation of different classes.	141998	154319

row	agent	The degree of influence	The degree of influence
10	Cooperating with mass media to promote community awareness of ancient sports	131756	141889
11	Trying to cover important ancient sports events on television and radio	100115	125493
12	participation of public and popular institutions in the development -Expansion of ancient sports	109887	139811
13	ancient sports Payment of bonuses to prominent athletes of	99199	134364
14	quality sports equipment (board, tilt, grill, etc.) -Existence of standard and high for the use of athletes	117872	124957
15	Updating, standardizing and making attractive methods, regulations, places and equipment of ancient and forced sports.	155161	126008
16	Easy access to Zor Khaneh sports facilities	118037	131703
17	for teenagers and young Increasing the comfort facilities of educational classes people	135336	139932
18	centered Zorkhaneh sports-Interaction with academic centers and knowledge	134275	110524
19	Increasing the number of coaches and referees and making ancient sports activities scientific	148756	138676
20	The appropriateness of the monthly income of teachers	123227	104781
21	Retirement benefits for teachers	51947	63253
22	Coordination of sports federations with other national organizations in organizing national and international sports events	164193	159786
23	Close cooperation of sports federations with universities for the scientific support of universities from Zorkhaneh sports	107117	126837
24	Improving the quality and quantity of national and international sports competitions	146878	140872
25	Helping the development of the nascent international structure of powerlifting sports by providing human resources, facilities and equipment needed by the international federation.	152470	133487
	plural	1261	1261

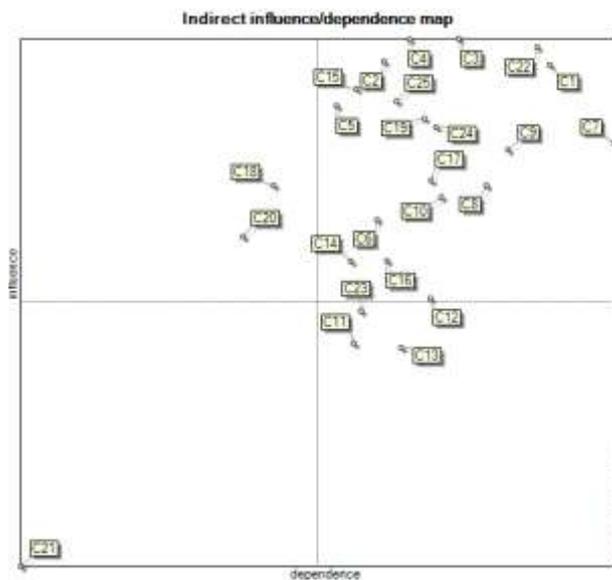


Figure 4. Map dispersion Agents important exercise power house on basis Effects non directly

What can be understood from the scatter plot (Figure 4) is the instability of the system. In structural analysis, two types of effects are distinguished: direct and indirect. Direct effects result from the analysis of the impacts of factors on each other, while indirect effects are calculated through powers of 2, 3, 4, etc. Given the system's instability, both direct and

indirect impacts of the factors are considered. Figure 5 shows the geometric map of indirect impacts between factors, ranging from very strong to very weak impacts. Accordingly, the factors of coordination between sports federations and other national organizations in holding sports events, regularly holding traditional sports competitions at the school, university, and traditional sports levels, and

launching traditional sports leagues at the provincial level have the most indirect connections with other factors. This means that

the impact and influence of these factors are greater than those of other factors.

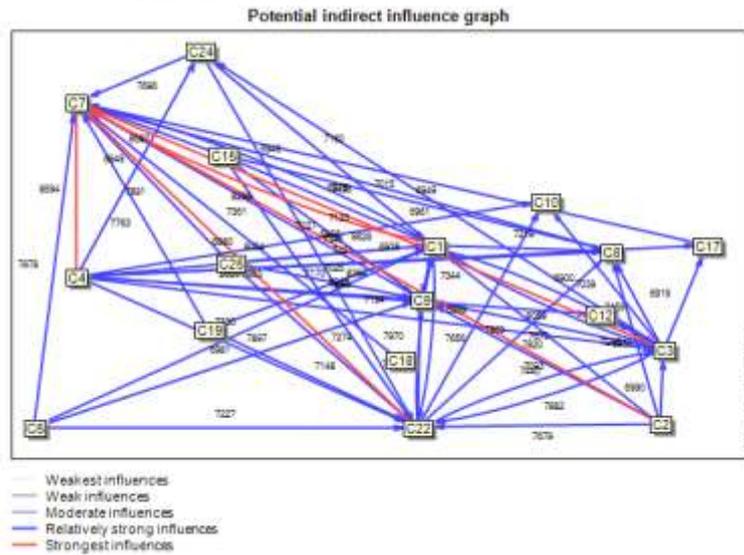


Figure 5. Indirect Impacts Between Factors and Relationships Between Factors

In this method, each of the variable relationships is raised to the powers of 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., by the software, and based on this, the indirect effects of the variables are measured. What is obtained from comparing the results of

direct and indirect impact analysis in Table 8 is that the top seven factors have similar rankings in both direct and indirect effects. Only a few factors show slight differences in the rankings of direct and indirect effects.

Table 8. Comparison of Direct and Indirect Impact Analysis Results of Factors

Classement par dépendance

Rank	Variable	Variable
1	7 - C7	7 - C7
2	1 - C1	1 - C1
3	22 - C22	22 - C22
4	9 - C9	9 - C9
5	8 - C8	8 - C8
6	3 - C3	3 - C3
7	10 - C10	10 - C10
8	17 - C17	24 - C24
9	19 - C19	17 - C17
10	24 - C24	12 - C12
11	12 - C12	19 - C19
12	4 - C4	4 - C4
13	25 - C25	13 - C13
14	6 - C6	25 - C25
15	2 - C2	16 - C16
16	13 - C13	2 - C2
17	16 - C16	6 - C6
18	15 - C15	23 - C23
19	23 - C23	15 - C15
20	5 - C5	11 - C11
21	11 - C11	14 - C14
22	14 - C14	5 - C5
23	18 - C18	18 - C18
24	20 - C20	20 - C20
25	21 - C21	21 - C21

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Thus, after using the cross-impact matrix and MICMAC software, 7 factors (influential and dual factors) were identified as key factors. These include:

1. Regularly holding traditional sports competitions at the school, university, and traditional sports levels.
2. Coordination between the government and parliament in approving the budget for traditional sports.
3. Coordination of sports federations with other national organizations in holding traditional sports events.
4. Utilizing the capacities of other organizations such as municipalities, armed forces, etc., to increase the participation of various groups.
5. Increasing the participation of other organizations besides sports organizations in

traditional sports (such as workers, students, pupils, and military personnel).

6. Launching traditional sports leagues at the provincial level.

7. Collaborating with mass media to raise public awareness about traditional sports.

For these 7 key success factors, various potential scenarios can be envisioned that are important for planning the future of traditional sports in the country. Therefore, analyzing and precisely defining these potential scenarios is essential for scenario development. At this stage, three potential scenarios (optimistic, intermediate, pessimistic) were identified for each of the 7 key success factors, totaling 21 scenarios. These 21 scenarios were then placed in a 21x21 matrix and provided to the experts. In this new matrix, the scenarios could also show negative impacts, with matrix numbers ranging from 3 to -3.

SomewhereLand_en.scw		A A A	B B B	C C C	D D D	E E E
		A1 A2 A3	B1 B2 B3	C1 C2 C3	D1 D2	E1 E2 E3
A: برگزاری مسابقات ورزش های زورخانه ای در سطوح مدارس دانشگاه ها و زورخانه ها						
A1	برگزاری مسابقات ورزش های زورخانه ای در سطوح مدارس، دانشگاه ها و زورخانه ها					
A2	برگزاری مسابقات ورزش های زورخانه ای در سطوح مدارس، دانشگاه ها و زورخانه های مختلف					
A3	جدول برگزاری مسابقات ورزش های زورخانه ای در سطوح مدارس، دانشگاه ها و زورخانه ها					
B: هماهنگی بین دولت و مجلس تصویب بودجه حوزه ورزش بانستی						
B1	هماهنگی کامل بین دولت و مجلس تصویب بودجه حوزه ورزش بانستی					
B2	هماهنگی های نامنظم و قطعی بین دولت و مجلس تصویب بودجه حوزه ورزش بانستی					
B3	عدم توجه هماهنگی بین دولت و مجلس تصویب بودجه حوزه ورزش بانستی					
C: هماهنگی سازمان های ورزشی با دیگر سازمان های آموزشی در برگزاری رویدادهای ورزشی زورخانه ای						
C1	هماهنگی نامنظم سازمان های ورزشی با دیگر سازمان های آموزشی در برگزاری رویدادهای ورزشی زورخانه ای					
C2	هماهنگی های نامنظم و قطعی سازمان های ورزشی با دیگر سازمان های آموزشی در برگزاری رویدادهای ورزشی زورخانه ای					
C3	عدم توجه هماهنگی سازمان های ورزشی با دیگر سازمان های آموزشی در برگزاری رویدادهای ورزشی زورخانه ای					
D: استفاده از ظرفیت های سایر ارگان ها مانند شهرداری، نیروهای مسلح و ... در جهت افزایش مشارکت انتشار مختلف						
D1	استفاده بهینه و گسترده از ظرفیت های سایر ارگان ها مانند شهرداری، نیروهای مسلح و ... در جهت افزایش مشارکت انتشار مختلف					
D2	استفاده محدود و بر قلند از ظرفیت های سایر ارگان ها مانند شهرداری، نیروهای مسلح و ... در جهت افزایش مشارکت انتشار مختلف					
D3	عدم استفاده از ظرفیت های سایر ارگان ها مانند شهرداری، نیروهای مسلح و ... در جهت افزایش مشارکت انتشار مختلف					
E: افزایش مشارکت سازمان های دیگر جامعه و سازمان های ورزشی در ورزش های زورخانه ای (استاد کارگران، دانشجویان، دانش آموزان و نظامیان)						
E1	توجه جدی و همیشگی بر افزایش مشارکت سازمان های دیگر جامعه و سازمان های ورزشی در ورزش های زورخانه ای (استاد کارگران، دانشجویان، دانش آموزان و نظامیان)					
E2	توجه مقطعی بر افزایش مشارکت سازمان های دیگر جامعه و سازمان های ورزشی در ورزش های زورخانه ای (استاد کارگران، دانشجویان، دانش آموزان و نظامیان)					
E3	عدم توجه به افزایش مشارکت سازمان های دیگر جامعه و سازمان های ورزشی در ورزش های زورخانه ای (استاد کارگران، دانشجویان، دانش آموزان و نظامیان)					
F: راه اندازی لیگ های ورزش بانستی در سطح استان						
F1	تصویب لیگ از راه اندازی لیگ های ورزش بانستی در سطح استان					
F2	عدم تصویب لیگ از راه اندازی لیگ های ورزش بانستی در سطح استان					

Figure 6. Matrix of key factors in Scenario Wizard software

Table 9. Status each from Agents to separation every scenario Based on spectrum three Ganesh Desirable until crisis

cooperation with Media Hi collective for upgrade Consciousness society ratio to exercise ancient	the way launch League Hi exercise ancient in level province	increase Participation organization Hi other In addition on organization Hi sports in exercise power house O (like workers, students, knowledge students and military (personnel	use from capacity Hi other organ I see such as municipality Forces armed and etc in direction increase Participation s layer different	Coordination of sports federations and other national organizations in organizing sports events	Coordination between the government and parliament in approving the ancient sports budget	holding regular Competitions Force sports in Levels ,schools Universities and power house I see	Key factors scenario
Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	static	static	static	Desirable	The first scenario
Desirable	static	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	The second scenario
Desirable	static	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	static	Desirable	The third scenario
static	Desirable	Desirable	static	crisis	Desirable	crisis	The fourth scenario
static	static	static	crisis	static	static	static	The fifth scenario
static	Desirable	static	static	static	static	static	The sixth scenario
crisis	static	crisis	crisis	crisis	static	crisis	The seventh scenario
static	static	static	static	static	crisis	crisis	The eighth scenario

Table 10. Definition concept Numbers and status see I in Page scenario

Score	status	Feature
3	Desirable	The rule of the best possible conditions for the development of strength sports
1	static	Uncertainty in strength training and gradual growth
-3	crisis	Distance from missions, constant and growth sometimes negative

To better understand each scenario, a score between 3 and -3 was assigned, and numbers were substituted for the scenarios to provide a quantitative understanding of the scenario map

(Zali, 2022). This can clearly and transparently show the status and position of traditional sports in the country, broken down by scenario and each key factor.

Table 11. Coefficients, Number, and Percentage of Each Scenario by Each Key Factor Based on the Three-Point Scale Desirability to Crisis

Critical situations			Favorable conditions			Status coefficients			The number of statuses separately			scenario
Percentage of critical conditions	Maximum critical conditions	The extent of critical conditions	Percentage of desirability	Ideal score	The degree of desirability	-3	1	3	crisis	static	Desirable	
0	-21	0	57.14	21	12	0	3	12	0	3	4	The first scenario
0	-21	0	85.71	21	18	0	18	18	0	1	6	The second

												scenari o
0	-21	0	71.42	21	15	0	2	1 5	0	2	5	The third scenari o
28.57	-21	-6	42.85	21	9	-6	2	9	2	2	3	The fourth scenari o
14.28	-21	-3	0	21	0	0	7	0	1	6	0	The fifth scenari o
0	-21	0	25	21	3	0	6	3	0	6	1	The sixth scenari o
71.42	-21	-15	0	21	0	15 -	2	0	5	2	0	The sevent h scenari o
28.57	-21	-6	0	21	0	-6	5	0	2	5	0	The eighth scenari o

The research findings showed that among the 8 plausible scenarios, there are 2 strong scenarios with a higher likelihood of occurrence compared to the others. One of these scenarios indicates a favorable condition, while the other indicates an unfavorable condition for the future of traditional sports in the country, as shown in Table 12. It can be predicted that, given the mutual influence of all these factors, there is a possibility of their

gradual realization. It was mentioned that the plausible scenarios are not necessarily a combination of critical and favorable conditions but also depend on the data obtained from the questionnaire related to the conditions of traditional sports in the country. There is also a possibility that all plausible scenarios could be entirely favorable, critical, or somewhere in between.

Table 12. Plausible Scenarios Based on Desirability to Crisis

cooperation with Media Hi collective for upgrade Consciousness society ratio to exercise ancient	the way launch League Hi exercise ancient in level province	increase Participation organization Hi other In addition on organization Hi sports in exercise power house O (like ,workers students, knowledge students and military (personnel	from use capacity Hi other organ I see such as municipality Forces armed and etc in direction increase Participation layers different	Coordination of sports federations and other national organizations in organizing sports events	Coordination between the government and parliament in approving the ancient sports budget	holding regular Competitions Force sports in Levels ,schools Universities and power house I see	Key factors scenario
Desirable	static	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	Desirable	The first scenario
crisis	static	crisis	crisis	crisis	static	crisis	The second scenario

Table 13. Scenarios likely on basis Score Desirability until critical

Conditions	average	Scenario score in terms of having statuses	scenario
Desirable	2.57	18	The first scenario
critical	-2.14	-15	The second scenario

The findings regarding the development status of traditional sports in Iran by the horizon of 1415 are categorized into the following scenarios:

Progress Scenario

The second and third scenarios are "Progress Scenarios" because almost all variables, except one, are in a state of progress. In the second scenario, the use of 7 key factors plays an important role in the development of traditional sports, indicating 85.71% progress. The only factor that remains static is the launch of traditional sports leagues at the provincial level, accounting for 14.29% of the total variables in the second scenario. In the third scenario, the use of 7 key factors also plays an important role, indicating 71.42% progress, while the factors of coordination between the government and parliament in approving the budget for traditional sports and the launch of traditional sports leagues at the provincial level remain static, accounting for 28.58% of the total variables in the third scenario. Notably, the decline in the development of traditional sports in the second and third scenarios is 0%.

Progress-Oriented Scenario

This scenario, named "Progress-Oriented," includes the first, fourth, and sixth scenarios. In these scenarios, traditional sports will progress by 57.14%, 42.85%, and 25%, respectively, showing a growth trajectory. In the first scenario, factors such as regularly holding traditional sports competitions at the school, university, and traditional sports levels, and collaborating with mass media to raise public awareness about traditional sports are in a state of progress. In the first and fourth scenarios, factors such as coordination between the government and parliament in approving the budget for traditional sports, increasing the participation of other organizations besides sports organizations in traditional sports (such as workers, students,

pupils, and military personnel), and launching traditional sports leagues at the provincial level are in a state of progress. In the first scenario, the factor of utilizing the capacities of other organizations such as municipalities and armed forces to increase the participation of various groups is static, accounting for 4.76%. Additionally, in this scenario, factors such as coordination between the government and parliament in approving the budget for traditional sports and coordination of sports federations with other national organizations in holding traditional sports events are in a state of crisis and decline, accounting for 28.57%. In the fourth scenario, factors such as utilizing the capacities of other organizations like municipalities and armed forces to increase the participation of various groups and collaborating with mass media to raise public awareness about traditional sports are static and stagnant, accounting for 9.52%. Additionally, in this scenario, factors such as regularly holding traditional sports competitions at the school, university, and traditional sports levels and coordination of sports federations with other national organizations in holding traditional sports events are in a state of crisis and decline, accounting for 28.57%. In the sixth scenario, the desirability decreases, and the number of static variables is higher than in other states, accounting for 23.8%. By examining the frequency of each state of progress, stagnation, and decline in the combined scenarios 1, 4, and 6, it was found that the progress-oriented scenario has 38.09% progress, 28.57% stagnation, and 23.80% decline.

Decline-Oriented Scenario

Scenarios 5 and 8 are decline-oriented. In scenario 5, except for one variable in a state of decline, the other variables are static. As seen in the research findings, in scenario 5, approximately 28.57% of the coordination of sports federations with other national

organizations in holding traditional sports events, utilizing the capacities of other organizations like municipalities and armed forces to increase the participation of various groups, and collaborating with mass media to raise

public awareness about traditional sports remain stagnant. The only factor in a state of decline is utilizing the capacities of other organizations like municipalities and armed forces to increase the participation of various groups, accounting for 14.28%. In scenario 8, 4 factors, accounting for 19.04%, are static, and 2 factors, accounting for 28.57%, are in a state of decline.

Decline-Oriented Scenario

In scenario 7, the decline of variables is predominant, with 2 factors being static and the rest in a state of decline. The amount of decline in this scenario is 71.42%, indicating the most likely unfavorable and critical state.

Conclusion

It seems that there is no precise prioritization and comprehensive planning for the regular organization of Zurkhaneh sports competitions at the levels of schools, universities, and Zurkhanehs. The activities and programs of this sport are implemented nationwide without a clear and logical vision, and the pursuit of great aspirations is done randomly and subjectively. In the present study, the factor of regularly holding Zurkhaneh sports competitions at the levels of schools, universities, and Zurkhanehs was identified as the most effective factor with a very high score in examining the impacts of factors on each other, indicating the experts' concern about its role and importance in the future of Zurkhaneh and ancient sports in the country. Accordingly, the results obtained from this part of the research question are consistent with the results of the studies by Farahani et al. (2016), Rashidlamir et al. (2018), and Esmailpour Bariki et al. (2018).

On the other hand, according to the contents of the country's comprehensive sports plan, there is no integrated, comprehensive, and executable plan for approving the budget for

Zurkhaneh sports. Also, the coordination between the government and the parliament in this discussion is weak. Therefore, there is no strategic plan and comprehensive system that serves as the basis for the actions and planning of these institutions for budget approval. The results obtained from this part of the research are consistent with the results of the studies by Shabani et al. (2014), Farahani et al. (2016), Fathi et al. (2019), Padash et al. (2021), Petra (2016), Satira and Shilburi (2020).

Organizations such as municipalities and the armed forces are among the entities that can play a role in increasing the participation of various segments of society in Zurkhaneh sports. All advanced governments have realized that with the help of sports, they can have more cooperative citizens. This new perception of sports can also be realized with the cooperation of organizations such as municipalities and the armed forces in the development of Zurkhaneh sports. Therefore, the results obtained from this part of the research question are consistent with the results of the studies by Rashidlamir et al. (2018) and Fathi et al. (2019).

Increasing the participation of organizations such as workers, students, and military personnel leads to the increased popularity of ancient and Zurkhaneh sports among young people and interested individuals in society, and consequently, the identification of talents. The Iranian society is very rich in human talent, and in this respect, there is a suitable ground, but apparently, the root of the problem should be sought in the lack of proper planning, which itself probably has a deeper root in the lack of understanding and awareness of the real and main problems. In Iran, young people engaging in a specific sport is more based on traditions, aspirations, and personal interests, and it depends on the popularity of that sport, parental pressure, the expertise of school teachers, and the availability of the desired sports facilities. Sports talent identification in the country is still done completely traditionally and through field observation. There is no integrated, comprehensive, and executable plan for talent identification in the country. Also, the

coordination among the institutions responsible for Zurkhaneh sports in the field of talent identification is weak. The development of athletes in the country does not have a structured and integrated system, and various institutions each address this issue separately, and no specific body seriously engages in talent identification. Sports clubs, sports boards, federations, and Zurkhaneh sports associations, the Ministry of Sports and Youth, and the Ministry of Education are institutions that can, in cooperation with other organizations such as labor associations, universities, schools, etc., engage in talent identification for Zurkhaneh sports in the country. However, since these activities in these various institutions each follow a separate path and there is no strategic plan and comprehensive system that serves as the basis for the actions and planning of these institutions in the field of talent identification, the results obtained from this part of the research question are consistent with the results of the studies by Shabani et al. (2014), Farahani et al. (2016), Fathi et al. (2019), Shahouli Kouhshouli et al. (2021), and Green (2017).

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