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## **REVIEWING PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES OF DISPATCHING SELECTED SPORT TEAMS FOR INTERNATIONAL EVENTS FROM PERSPECTIVE OF ATHLETES, COACHES AND ADMINISTRATORS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to review of problems and obstacles of Dispatching selected sports teams to international events from perspective of athletes, coaches and administrators of physical education. Study samples consisted of all athletes, coaches and sports administrators in selected fields (volleyball, taekwondo, basketball, archery, handball and wrestling) that were sent to international events. Two hundreds subjects were selected for statistical analysis by random cluster method of which 171 questionnaires were returned. The research instrument was a researcher-made questionnaire, which its face and content validity was approved by 7 physical education specialists and reliability of which was affirmed based on Cronbach Alpha, equal to 0.95. Descriptive statistics methods were used to describe the data, and for the inferential analysis of the research data, statistical models of Kolmogorov-Smirnov, single-sample T-test, U Mann-Whitney test and Friedman test using SPSS version 21 and factor analysis with Lisrel software version 8.8 at a significance level of  $P \leq 0.05$  were used. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the perspective of athletes, coaches and managers in terms of factors affecting the dispatch of sporting teams in selected fields to international events. Accordingly, from the perspective of the subjects of study, significant differences were observed between the factors affecting the selected sporting teams dispatch to international events before, during, and after dispatch. The pre-dispatch problems were given the highest priority with an average rank of 2.68.

**Keywords:** *Problems and Obstacles, International Events, Perspective, Athletes, Coaches, Administrators*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Today, we live in an age where people are increasingly motivated and willing to participate in physical education and sports programs. Healthy and happy people create a healthy society in which exercise is one of the instrumental factors. Exercise refers to any type of physical activity and play that leads to competition and representation of skills between two individuals or groups and requires ongoing exercise and learning skills of a motion or sport (Khalaji, 1999).

The phenomenon of physical education and sport is a dire need of all countries and as one of the academic and social systems that has increasingly and significantly obtained public attention and become important to a growing number of countries. Its role in purification of society from detrimental effects of physical, psychological, social, political, economic and cultural aspects is undeniable.

The evolution of sports in life begins with playing which is an indispensable part of the child growth and development and then guides him or her to joint to sport and competition. The phenomenon of competition is first performed informally, but in its evolution leads to a competitive organized sport called athletic sport.

The issue has emerged in different forms in the lives and cultures of different countries from past to now. In primitive societies, activity and movement were considered an integral part of their lives and nurtured body helping them to hunt, find food, build shelter and protect against risky environment. Over time, the issues such as human development in the physical, social and mental dimensions became sports' goals and this motivated achievement provided a basis for growth of competitive behavior at different levels emerging as athletic sport (Farei, 2008). Athletic sport is one of the important elements of sports development in the country. Development of athletic sport in any country is the foreground for success especially in the World and Olympic Cups.

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Athletic sport has provided pathway for successful participation of individuals in the field of competition and with the help of science and technology, good practices, movements and skills if well-conducted the best sporting results are obtained (Shirali, 2004). This phenomenon in its evolution has reached a stage where a part of its administrative form has been represented in the form of athletic competitions. Physical activity and sports have many dimensions one of which is competition and sporting competition (Kuzechian, 2003). In modern societies, sports competitions have turned from entertainment, fun activities, traditional and religious festivals into very orderly and disciplined physical performance of athletes whose capabilities and skills are individually or collectively evaluated in complying with certain laws in order to determine a winner among them (Hernandez, 2007). The aim of competitions means that athletes voluntarily participate in sports activities to enhance their physical abilities and skills. The objectives of competitive programs are associated with the purpose of physical education that generally includes physical and mental health, skills, social development, leisure and recreation (Kuzechian, 2003). Athletes are the major components of the athletic sport. All activities of athletic sport are designed to foster and support the athletes and also to achieve medals. In international and Olympic competitions, success for athletes of a country is generally reinforcing that country's reputation on the world stage. Measurement of success in many important sports fields is done by its position in relation to that competition. In the past few decades, competition between countries to win medals in international competitions has taken a high intensity.

This has led governments and sports organizations around the world to allocate increased budget to athletic sport. To be internationally successful, athletic sport systems of different countries are strongly homologous and they all pretty much follow the same system. Many countries have shown that the increase in athletic sport budget can lead to increased medals obtained at the Olympic and International Games. Nevertheless, despite increased competition and heterogeneous systems in athletic sport, the optimal strategy for success at the international level is still unknown.

Today, sports performance of countries in the reputable international competitions is measured by the type and number of medals and titles won by their athletes. In fact, the titles not only belong to the athletes, but also belong to their countries and people, hence to honor the name of a country. In this regard, millions people of a nation feel national pride from successes of their heroes or become affected and upset of their failure. So often a championship victory is considered as a nation's victory.

Athletes need to be regularly exposed to international competitions in order to measure their progress against other competitors. Many studies have shown that properly organizing of international events in the host countries has positive impact on their international successes. Therefore, proper management and dispatch of teams to international competitions have always been a key consideration as one of principle elements of athletes' success.

Planning, budget prediction, transportation, accommodation and availability of other required resources, are all factors that can lead to success or failure of the team sent to the competitions stages. The main objective of this research is to offer some recommendations to help overcome obstacles that affecting dispatching sports teams to competitions with regard to viewpoints of managers, coaches and athletes sent to the international competitions. Regarding to the factors that affecting the success or failure of the sports teams at international competitions, related published papers have been reviewed inside and outside of the country and a brief summary of their results are presented:

Emery (2010) in his study entitled "Management of the Largest Sporting Events in the Past, Present and Future", concluded that current achievements in sport events are based on effective and efficient management. Of the three - part relationship of sports, media and investors and the event funders as well as limiting chance occurrences.

He adds: a better understanding of economic conditions, technology and culture are fundamental to ensuing a paper and new era of global professionalisms. De Bosscher *et al.*, (2009) conducted a study entitled "Anatomy of International Sporting Success: Comparison of International Systems of Elite Sports and Politics in Six Countries". The results showed that the greatest success achieved when three major determinant factors including: financial resources, professional support of athletes, education and coach

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development were available. The study also showed that elite sporting success is enhanced when a strategic planning process in that country existed.

Study conducted by Hyde and Pritchard (2009) showed that correct timing of cricket camps and holding it at places with favorable weather and good conditions, use of research committees in this regard and allocation of more budget to this field of sport are the most important factors affecting cricket success.

Sajadi *et al.*, (2013) conducted a study entitled "Prioritization of Factors Affecting Success of Iran Teams Sent to the 2010 Asian Games in Guangzhou". Their investigation indicated that among all contributing factors, material resources with operating factor of 0.97 is the most important element while technology, facilities, finance, human and management resources with operating factor of 0.84 were given the least importance. Recognizing contributing factors for success, managers and decision makers of sports events can invest and further focus on these factors.

Moshtaqiyan *et al.*, (2013) conducted a study entitled "The Experiences of Managers, Professionals and Athletes About the Reasons of Iran's Failure in the Beijing Olympic Games (2008) in Terms of Human and Financial Resources". The results showed that in the area of human resources, the main problem was the non-sport and multi-job managers and in the area of financial resources, although financial resources allocated for the Olympics was adequate but inefficient management of financial resources, became detrimental factor for achieving better results.

Shariati and Sajadi (2011) conducted a study entitled "Review of Performance of the Countries Participating in the Asian Games (1951-2010)". The results showed that Iranian athletes have won 423 medals (128 gold medals, 13 silver medals and 163 bronze medals) through 13 presences in the Asian Games, and obtained more than 3.4% of total medals given in the games. They added that paying attention to basic sports, allocating public resources and attracting needed private resources, could be among the reasons of successful performance of some Asian countries (such as China, Japan and South Korea) in the Asian Games.

In recent years, because of its extensive social, economic and cultural capabilities, competitive sport has been significantly developed. Given the importance of this event and its role in enhancing skills and physical abilities of athletes, dispatch to international competitions should have been given great importance and should be considered an integral part of the general physical education program. Dispatching a selective team to sports events, particularly in regarding the organizer and participants, not only demands its own planning and management but it also requires necessary and sufficient knowledge, and experience in this area. No dispatch is successful without the effort of its leaders and practitioners. Dispatch to each competition requires special attention to planning, budget prediction, transportation, accommodation, food, facilities, equipment, etc. Therefore, a wide planning and proper implementation of all required aspects are essential for a high quality and well planned dispatch to competitions (Kuzechian, 2003).

Despite extensive internal and external researches conducted on the causes of failure or success of sports teams, on the level of management of sports events and competence of sports managers, no comprehensive study has been done in connection with sports teams. This research explores the problems and obstacles particularly related to dispatching sports teams to international competitions.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research is descriptive in terms of strategy, a survey in terms of execution and it is an applied research in terms of objectives. The method of data collection was descriptive analytic investigation and a researcher-made questionnaire was the tool of data collection instrument of the research. The statistical population includes all male and female athletes, coaches and administrators in selected fields of sports in the country (volleyball, taekwondo, basketball, archery, handball and wrestling) who were sent to international events. The statistical samples were consisted of male and female athletes, coaches and directors of selected fields in the categories of youth and adults. Due to the large number of participating athletes at international competitions and expeditions, 171 individuals were randomly selected by cluster sampling method. Based on the results of factor analysis, to determine the index of the obstacles affecting

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dispatched sports teams to international events, 3 phases were considered as follows: Obstacles before dispatch, obstacles during dispatch and impediments after dispatch. Factor analysis was used to determine the weighting of the operating factor of the questionnaire and to determine the questionnaire factors LISREL software employed. Thus, calculated Cronbach alpha ( $\alpha = 0.95$ ) indicated the high reliability of the questionnaire used in this investigation. For analysis of data, factor analysis was used to determine the significance of main factors and Friedman rank test was employed to rank the items through utilizing SPSS version 21.

### The Research Findings

The findings suggest that 128 out of 171 respondents were male (74.90%) and 43 respondents were female (25.1%). Of the total respondents, 32.20% of them had high school diploma, 20.50% had Associate's Degree, 36.80% had Bachelor's Degree, 9.4% of them had Master's Degree and 1.2% had Doctorate's Degree. Frequency distribution of sports field of the respondents suggests that 22.8% of them have been active in volleyball, 15.80% in taekwondo, 17% in basketball, 10.5% have been active in shooting, 25.10% have been active in handball and 8.8% have been active in wrestling. As seen in Table 1, 17.5% of the statistical samples were younger than 20 years, 50.90% of them were between 21 and 30 years old, 15.80% of them were between 31 to 40 years, 9.90% of them were between 41 to 50 years and 5.9% of them were above 50 years.

**Table 1: The frequency of the age of sample**

Age	Frequency	Frequency Percent
Less than 20 years	30	17/5
20 to 30 years	87	50/9
31 to 40 years	27	15/8
41 to 50 years	17	9/9
Over 50 years	10	5/9
Total	171	100

Given the exploratory nature of this study, exploratory factor analysis was used to elicit the components and items. In this regard, it is essential to turn to the operating factor of the question with the mentioned factors in order to identify the position of a question or an item among a number of factors. More increase in the operating factor of the question, reflects higher correlation of the question with those factors. The highest operating factor with a particular factor represents that the question must be considered as a sub-set of that factor (Kamkari, 2007).

Before performing factor analysis, KMO test was used for the adequacy of sampling and to determine whether number of the items is sufficient to predict each component or not. Additionally Bartlett's test was used to determine whether the items have significant relationship with providing a reasonable basis for factor analysis or not. According to the report of Leech, Barrett and Morgan, KMO should be more than 0.70 and Bartlett test must be less than 0.05. Therefore, in compliance with the test assumptions, the results confirm the use of exploratory factor analysis. Table 2 shows the results of KMO and Bartlett test.

**Table 2: Bartlett's test and test results of a factor analysis of the questionnaire KMO**

Row	Variable	Results
1	KMO test for the appropriate sample size	0/896
2	Bartlett test for true separation factors	0/01

Table 2 indicates that the sample size was appropriate for analysis (KMO = 0.896) and Bartlett's test is significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) and it indicates a correlation between the variables. Overall, the results showed that exploratory factor analysis is proportional to the questionnaire items. Then, by executing the orthogonal rotation order (varimax rotation) three factors were obtained to explain the obstacles effecting dispatched sports teams to international events. These factors are reported in the following table:

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**Table 3: Load factor and percent variance problems and obstacles to the deployment and reliability**

Percentage of explained variance	Items	Load factor	Cronbach alpha
Pre-dispatch obstacles 35.19%	Timing of preparation camps and their interval to the team dispatch	0/05	0/92
	Use of qualified sports psychologist with the team in international competitions?	-0/49	
	Use off bodybuilding coach with the teams sent to international competitions?	-0/37	
	Use of a registered dietitian with the teams sent to international competitions?	-0/53	
	Convenient way to dispatch team to the tournament venue ?	-0/63	
	Adjustment of the right time of the team dispatch from our country to the airport?	-0/52	
	Special affairs of the team in our country's airport?	-0/6	
	Observing special (scientific) seat of the team in the plane?	-0/62	
	Did Federation consider sufficient salary for national team athletes in the trip?	-0/77	
	Is high quality clothing provided for the team in international competitions?	-0/73	
	Does Federation use experienced administrators who have taken advantage from necessary training with the team?	-0/55	
	Workshops and scientific - training programs on how to send athletes and coaches to the competitions held by federation?	-0/64	
	Is mental skills workshop held for trainers sent to international competitions?	-0/66	
	Are English classes held for athletes, coaches and administrators who will be sent to overseas competition?	-0/5	
	How is coordination with the police to obtain a passport for athletes liable to military service	-0/58	
	Does Federation deal with personal problems of athletes sent to international competitions?	-0/75	
	Does Federation addresses financial problems of athletes sent to international competitions?	-0/83	
	Is there appropriate time planning by authorities to send the team to international competitions?	-0/64	
	Does Federation allow athletes to have access to up to date and full information of their competitors?	-0/53	
	Is the choice of trainers and supervisors by the Federation appropriate for the expedition to overseas competition?	-0/51	
	The amount paid by the Federation to coaches of the team sent to the competition	-0/53	
	Is enough funds provided for Federation for sending team to preparation camps?	-0/47	
	Is financial sponsorship used for sending teams to international competitions?	-0/6	
	Performance of Federation to attract sponsorship for sending teams to International competition	-0/68	
	Media support of sports teams sent to international competitions	-0/67	



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Obstacles during dispatch 8.97%	Does financial planning already take place for sending teams to international competitions?	-0/63	0/885
	Appropriate transportation from airport of host country to accommodation?	0/73	
	Is the site considered for the team accommodation suitable in the host country?	0/83	
	How is transportation during the competitions in the host country	0/79	
	How is the distance of the hotel to the location of practice in overseas competitions	0/19	
	Is there accommodation suitable for teams at international competitions?	0/78	
	Is places considered for accommodation of team suitable in terms of equipment?	0/76	
	Is dietitian considered for the team members at the time of the event?	0/22	
	Is high quality nutrition is considered for team at international competitions?	0/6	
	Do athletes have access to suitable sites (training) related to their sport at international competitions	0/69	
	Do athletes have access to suitable equipment (training) related to their sport at international competitions	0/74	
	Is there a proper medical care for athletes sent to competitions overseas?	0/57	
	Is there a possibility of using high technology in trainings (software specific to each sport) for athletes during competitions?	0/55	
	Is there cultural and recreational program to promote team spirit during international competitions?	0/49	
	Is the method of sending teams to international competitions affective in athletic performance?	0/41	
Obstacles after dispatch 5.2%	Is return of team appropriate in terms of time schedule?	0/55	
	Does head coach evaluate individual athletes?	0/33	
	Is the team appropriately welcomed by Federation authorities?	0/86	
	Do media cover team's return appropriately?	0/85	
	Is there appropriate coordination for transportation of athletes to their destinations in return?	0/74	0/867
	Is there appropriate coordination for airport formalities in return?	0/86	
	Is any meeting is held in return in order to assess the schedules in dispatch and review weak points at presence of authorities?	0/58	

To determine the factors affecting dispatched teams to international sports events in this study, single-sample t test and binomial test were used consistent with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results.

Based on the findings of this research, these factors are significant at  $p < 0.01$  before and during the dispatch and not significant after dispatch (Table 4, 5).

On this basis, in regard to the existing problems before dispatch, 26% of the respondents did not perceive those obstacles affecting dispatched selected teams to international sporting events were important and valid factors before dispatch while 74% of them thought these obstacles are significant and notable.

On the other hand, 51% of the respondents thought that effective factors in dispatching of selected teams to international sporting events are not important and valid after the event while 49% of them thought these obstacles were significant and notable.

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**Table 4: Binomial test results of analysis of influencing factors in sending sports teams to international events before and after dispatch**

Row	Criteria	Category	Count	Than observed	Ratio test	Significantly	Result
1	Obstacles and problems before dispatch	$m \leq 3$	45	0/26	0/5	0/001	Reject the null hypothesis
		$m > 3$	126	0/74			
2	Obstacles and problems after dispatch	$m \leq 3$	88	0/51	0/5	0/76	Accepting the null hypothesis
		$m > 3$	83	0/49			

Furthermore, in review of the factors affecting dispatching of the selected teams to international sporting events during dispatch, the one-sample t test result was significant at  $p < 0.01$  from perspective of the subjects of research (Table5). However, because of the negative sign of t, this means that most of respondents did not consider the obstacles and problems were significant and notable.

**Table 5: One-sample t test statistics obtained from analysis of the factors affecting the selected sports teams in international events during dispatch**

Criteria	Average	Standard deviation	t	Degrees of freedom	Significance level
Obstacles and problems during dispatch	2/835	0/551	-3/899	170	0/001

In order to test hypotheses, of this investigation, Mann-Whitney test was used at a significance level of  $p < 0.05$ . According to the data given in Table 6, the assumptions regarding the significant differences between the factors affecting selected fields of sports teams in international events from perspective of athletes, coaches and administrators the findings are summarized as follows:

A- There is a significant difference among the factors influencing the selected fields of sports teams in international events from perspective of athletes and coaches.

B- There is a significant difference among the factors influencing the selected fields of sports teams sent to international events from perspective of managers and athletes.

C- There is a significant difference among the factors influencing the selected fields of sports teams sent to international events from perspective of managers and coaches.

**Table 6: U Mann-Whitney test results from perspective of athletes, coaches and administrators in terms of factors affecting the teams dispatch to international sporting events**

Statistics profession	profession	Average Rating	N	Mann-Whitney U	z	p
Factors affecting the dispatch from the perspective of athletes and coaches	Athlete	72/97	117	0/0589	-3/28	0/001
	Coach	41/00	19			
Factors affecting the dispatch from the perspective of athletes and administrators	Athlete	88/3	117	0/0667	-0/642	0/001
	Administrator	37/06	35			
Factors affecting the dispatch from the perspective of coaches and administrators	Coaches	33/18	19	5/224	-1/956	0/05
	Administrators	41/24	35			

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In addition, the Friedman test was used to evaluate the hypothesis that states "there is a difference between the factors influencing selected sports teams sent to international events from the perspective of athletes, coaches and managers". Accordingly, from perspective of the respondents, a significant difference was observed between the factors influencing selected sports teams sent to international events (pre-dispatch, during dispatch, post-dispatch). From perspective of the community (N=171), pre-dispatch problems with Average Rate of 2.68 had the highest priority with square  $\kappa=129.725$  and 2 degrees of freedom at a significance level of  $p<0.01$ . The hypothesis test results can be seen in Table7.

**Table 7: Friedman test results for prioritization of the factors influencing selected sports teams sent to international events**

Priority criteria	Impediments dispatch	Average	Standard deviation	Average rating
1	Obstacles and problems before dispatch	3/35	0/615	2/68
2	Obstacles and problems after dispatch	2/95	0/823	1/82
3	Obstacles and problems during deployment	2/83	0/551	1/5

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The overall objective of this study was to investigate obstacles and problems affecting dispatched sports teams to international events from the perspective of athletes, coaches and administrators in physical education. Based on the findings of this investigation, it can be concluded that in order to assess the progress of athletes against competitors, they need to be regularly exposed to international competitions. Therefore proper management of dispatching teams to international competitions must be considered as a principle stop of athletes' success.

In this study, and on the basis of main objectives, we were particularly looking for an answer to this question that what are the obstacles and problems affecting dispatched selected sports teams to international events from perspective of athletes, coaches and sport managers.

In summary, the findings reveal that the factors affecting the quality of dispatched sports teams to international events are significantly different at  $p<0.01$  in two parts, that is, before and during dispatch. In regarding pre-dispatch problems, 26% of the respondents considered the effective factors before dispatch of the sports teams at international events were suitable, while 74% of them consider the obstacles and difficulties were unsuitable. In the part of post-dispatch problems that were not significant, 49% of the respondents considered the post-dispatch factors affecting the dispatched team to international sporting events important and 51% of them considered these obstacles and problems were less important. The results of one-sample t-test reveal that the factors affecting quality of the sports teams dispatch to international events during dispatch was significant from perspective of the respondents at  $p<0.01$ . These results are consistent with findings of Shariati and Sajadi (2011); Sajadi *et al.*, (2013).

The findings of this investigation with respect to dissatisfaction of the respondents with pre- and post-dispatch it has become clear that the reason for this problem mainly this related to the situation created by the authorities at home country, while satisfaction of the respondents with relatively good condition during dispatch is mainly associated to the host country.

Therefore, it is imperative that the home country's authorities should provide comfort and convenience for players in the pre-dispatch procedures, particularly in the preparation stages. Similarly important that after completion of the games and in case of achievement or failure of dispatched team members, they should not be abandoned team, but meet the players' needs in accordance with facilities, more than ever, even before dispatch in order to achieve better results for years ahead.

Regarding factors influencing selected sports teams sent to international events from perspective of athletes and coaches. Here is a significant difference between the factors affecting sports teams sent to international events from perspective of athletes and coaches.

However, It has been become clear that from perspective of both coaches and athletes, conditions of dispatch and various obstacles should be carefully evaluated.



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Regarding factors affecting the sports teams sent to international events from the perspective of managers and athletes, the results indicated that on this basis and based on the data, there is a significant difference between the factors affecting sports teams sent to international events from perspective of athletes and managers. The apparent difference in the views of these two groups was not unexpected because officials mainly express their satisfaction with the existing conditions and athletes are always criticize the shortcomings. It is strongly recommend that in case of dispatch to big events, all members of the delegation, including athletes, coaches and team supervisors, administrative staff, referees, and heads of related federations are invited to participate and to freely express their views about issues facing the teams. The expressed obstacles must be observed and possible adjustment and correction must be made before and during the trip, within two weeks prior to dispatch.

Regarding factors affecting the sports teams sent to international events from the perspective of managers and coaches, again there is a significant difference between the factors affecting sports teams from perspective of coaches and managers. Based on the difference seen in the test of this hypothesis and in line with results of previous assumptions, it can be said that attitude towards dispatch factors and conditions and potential problems may vary from perspective of coaches and administrators. Hence, the need for special attention to and alignment of the minds of coaches and administrators to improve the condition of athletes in the camp and also reduction of problems before, during and after dispatch will certainly and directly contribute to the success of athletes in international events. In the case of pre-dispatch problems, Federation's failure to address financial problems of athletes sent to the international events, with operating factor of -0.83, was identified to be the most important problem. During the dispatch, poor quality of accommodation in the host country, with an operating factor of 0.83 was identified as the most important problem. As far as the post-dispatch in concerned, unsuitable conditions of welcoming of the returning team and poor coordination for airport formalities of the team, with an operating factor of 0.86, was identified as being the most important problem.

Regarding factors affecting the sports teams sent to international events from the perspective of athletes, managers and coaches, there was a significant difference among factors affecting the sports teams from perspective of these three groups at three phases of dispatches (before, during and after dispatch). From the respondents' perspective, the pre-dispatch problems with an average rating of 2.68 were given the highest priority.

The findings showed that in consistent with the views of all respondents, problems during dispatch is the most important challenge of dispatch process to overcome it, followed by post- and pre-dispatch problems, respectively. Furthermore the results of present study suggest that the main focus of managers should be concentrated on covering and correcting problems like selection of suitable accommodation for athletes, making athletes' trip fruitful with recreational programs, paying special attention to nutrition and physical needs of players and also paying attention to athletes, problems by officials after the completions of the events. On the other hand, it is necessary for managers and officials who organize the sports events, to adopt and implement all appropriate measures in order to achieve the most positive social impacts resulting from the sports events and avoid negative social effects that may arise while organizing a sporting event. Obviously not all expectations are always met at the time of the events, but realization of the expectations often depends on desirable and good management of the events.

In conclusion, based on the results of this research, in both descriptive and inferential statistics aspects, it can be confirmed that in each three parts of dispatching processes, that is, before, during and after dispatch, there are many problems dispatching teams may face, but the pre- and post- dispatch problems are the most prominent ones. In this regard and considering the results of the factor analysis, again pre- and post- dispatch problems are prominent ones. Hence, it seems important that authorities should focus more on solving the problems and obstacles that the athletes and coaches may face, because these problems are related to their responsibilities. Also according to the results of T test, it seems that managers' and then, coaches' concerns are more than athletes'. If the results of the current study clearly; now the question is that, with such background, why managers and authorities do not take any significant step towards meeting the reasonable expectations of concerned parties and or reducing these problems.

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One possible explanation is that unavailability of upstream resources and lack of adequate attention to the existing problems by senior officials is the key elements for or weak management and organization of teams dispatching to international events. It should be acknowledged that each of the above said options may again related poor to management and handling of the problems. Finally, reinforcement of managers by offering training courses or empowering them through and correct selection of managers specialized in national and international events must be viewed as one of the basic strategies to remove the problems and obstacles dispatching team fare.

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