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**ANALYTICAL STUDY OF WOMEN'S SPORTS IN IRAN (CASE STUDY: SPORTS
CHAMPIONSHIP 1978-2016)**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze women's sports in Iran (1978-2016). This is a descriptive-historical research. In the historical method, a certain issue that has happened in the past at a time has been studied. The field of work of the researcher, the library and library documents such as books, magazines, photographs, etc. In this research, descriptive statistics are used to describe and interpret the information obtained. Collecting information and examining the results, results and achievements of women's sports in the past has clearly shown the necessity of this research. Using information collected on the basis of their records and their aggregation, in addition to bringing the researcher in Presenting strategies and suggestions, presenting existing experiences to female sports managers, in order to be able to draw on the background and experience of the past and to use the research proposals to achieve the strategic goals of women's sports, in line with the development of the Sixth Development Plan.

Key words: sport management, strategy, women, championship, strategic plan

INTRODUCTION

In a country like China, there have always been special sporting activities for women, and in the literature of some other countries, such as Iran, women's myths of high-skilled sports are apparently rooted in realities. Where the belief in the prohibition of sports for women came from, there is a need for a study of historical sociology, but what seems to be clear is the extension of the ban and deprivation until it is not far off. The history of sport and the holding of sports competitions in ancient Persia, as it should and perhaps not obvious, is due to historical ups and downs. Because the unwise acts of some of the foreign kings and their actions have caused the burning and destruction of libraries and the destruction of many of the old Iranian heritage. With the abandonment of the school of houses and the creation of new schools, and the adoption of the law on compulsory sports in schools on September 16, 1306, sports became more common among the Iranian community and, consequently, women enjoyed it. In 1320, physical education was divided into two distinct parts. Over the years, and in this ever-changing structure, changes were made again and focused in three distinct parts, namely, the Physical Education Organization and Healthy Recreation, the National

Olympic Committee and the Women's Sports Council, and practically in the year 1350, the Physical Education Organization In the vice prime minister, he became a more legal and independent form.

The existence of multiple differences between men and women in different cultures is undeniable, and most strikingly, in Western cultures that women seem to be less socially constrained, but in fact the social cultural factors governing them have the same differences between Men and women (Acosta and Carpenter, 1985). The frequent attendance of sports teams at various Olympic Games and success stories, the growing interest of the people after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, physical education and sports, have undergone transformation as well as in many fields of regeneration, social, economic, and political change. Islamic ethics and culture were the criterion of sectors in all fields of physical education and sports. Therefore, considering the population of women in the country and its young age, and the need to pay attention to this huge stratum, which should be known and used as the most attractive and effective tool for all female sportsmen and managers, and taking into account The above is to say that the activities and activities in the

management of women's sports of the country is a matter that the present study is responsible for recognizing it in the post-revolutionary process. The intention is to answer the question as to which actions and Activities in women's sports of the country during the years (1978-2016).

Women's sports in Iran, especially since the Arab invasion of Iran, did not exist until the early Pahlavi era. The reason for this was precisely the religious beliefs and religious and traditional prejudices that often prohibited social activities, including sports, for women. Women's sports can only be considered swimming and riding (only among tribes) during this period. With the onset of the modernization of Reza Shah Pahlavi, women have entered into various areas of social activity, despite the great opposition to the vast majority of Iranian society. Women's sports were initially limited to playing tennis between Iranian women as well as some other sports in European and American schools in Iran. Depending on the circumstances of the community and religious sensitivities, it took a long time before women's sportsmen could talk with men for sports. Particularly, the problem of women's wearing the athlete has caused not only Iranian women not to attend some international competitions such as

swimming and gymnastics (with the exception of the Islamic women's tournament and some specific tournaments and multi-faceted competitions), but also many opposition to the presence of women Iran has been approved by the international sports federation for its special veil clothing. This is while observing that Iranian women have been successful in recent international competitions and, despite all the restrictions and restrictions, are striving to prove their competencies and abilities. The expansion of women's sports halls, the creation of women's parks in several cities of the country, a large number of female students in the field of physical education, and the tendency of many girls to various forms of sport, promise women's sports in Iran to flourish more. The journey started with the presence of Iranian veiled Taekwondo women in the Asian Championship of Pusan, and has so far been successful in winning Iranian women's sports medals at Asian Games in Guangzhou.

In general, observing the history of women's sports, it can be seen that women's sports, like many other things, depend on the social and cultural conditions of time and place, and wherever and whenever women are given a wider field of social activity, women's sports Has progressed (Gerber et al., 1974).

Needless to say, sports, not only professional, but also championships, are not only useful to all segments of society, both women and men (Carpenter, 1993). Women's sport in Iran is at the forefront of professionalism and championship. For many sports, Islamic Islamic coverage has not yet been designed or opposed. Without having women's teams, many lucky chances of medal and honor will be lost to our beloved country in the Asian, World and Olympic fields. Therefore, the scholar seeks to study aspects and factors affecting the history of women's sports in Iran before and after the revolution.

Women's sport involves all women's special competitions, whether in the form of a professional, amateur or sport in all sports. The participation of women in sport in the 20th century, especially in the late 1990s, was dramatically increased. This increase was influenced by the cultural change of society, which emphasized gender equality. The culture of some countries (most Muslim countries have limitations on the presence of women in some disciplines), and their participation and interest in some sports such as boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, and all types of football is much less than that of their male counterparts. . In contrast, in a number of sports such as tennis, gymnastics, dramatics and beach volleyball, athletes have

found more or at least equal value with their male counterparts. Other sports fields, like Netball and Softball, have become famous for women's athletics.

It has been argued that women are more likely to be interested and endorsed than to take over skills as a priority in their work (Chief, 1972). The coach should provide a friendly, warm, positive and social environment for women and the team of women (Lee & Bowen, 2011). Therefore, the task of the coach is to create the highest motivation for the best performance of athletes. Instructors should use more human relationships, especially for female athletes (Parker, 2010). In this model, the instructor acts as a gardener. He helps athletes develop their favorite sport. One of the issues that led to the revolution time than the phenomenon of sports allergy is present, the issue of women's sports, especially their sports that type of coverage, the referees and coaches male and male viewers led to long this part of Exercise is on the verge, but with the passage of time and the demand of women for sports and other necessities, the women's sport was re-organized in a new way (Iran's Press and Cultural Institute, 2004). Before the revolution, women's sports under the joint office of the Federation are to be used and, of course, different men's sports had, since 1359

the separation of the organization both athletic and in 1360 was carried out and the Committee on women's sports began actually in terms of organization very Limited and small. In 1365, the committee turned into the management of women's sports, which was considered an organizational development. In 1368, this management was promoted to one of the deputies of the organization and assumed the responsibility of policy and supervision over women's sports. Because they could not establish a separate federation for women in each particular discipline, and this would be contrary to internationally accepted rules and regulations in sport, so for every sports field in which women were active, they formed a sports association and then the sports federation Women were established with the aim of generalizing and expanding physical education among women. In parallel with the establishment of a women's organization for women in the center, women's sports organizations, which are the highest level of sport education in the province, were formed in the provinces as well. The growing trend of these boards is a good reflection of women's sport. Eventually, women's sports associations merged with sports federations, and post-presidency of the federation was considered for female elected

candidates (detailed studies of institutional development, 2005).

Women's sports include professional and amateur competitions in all sports (Donna, 2008). The participation of women in sports has gradually increased since the twentieth century, especially in the late-century. This increase was influenced by changes in society that emphasized gender equality (Carpenter, 1993). Of course, the amount of participation is different in any sport and in each country, women's sports are restricted in some disciplines in some countries, or in the world, in some fields, such as tennis and ballet, is more than men's sport. Considering the lack of research and research on women's sports, special attention is paid to this important issue and the study of women's sports management during the time period (1978-2016) and the provision of practical suggestions and practical solutions in this regard will be inevitable. In 1365, the "Women's Sports Committee" became "Women's Sports Management" and was associated with the Cultural and Educational Deputy of the Physical Education Organization. With the expansion of women's sports in the country in 1367, the statutory bill "Women's Sports Organization of the country" was prepared but finalized. Eventually, in the year 1368, the

management of women's sports was promoted to the "Women's Sports Assistant". As women's sports organizations strengthen, sports associations for women's sports were created in conjunction with federations for various sports. The federation is a recognized organ on international scene. In Asia and the world there is no separate federation for women. In our country there was no possibility to create two branches for a sport. Therefore, it was considered in the organizational structure of the Physical Education Organization of the "Sports Association" for women's sports fields. These associations have been raised since the beginning of the division of men's and women's sports.

Collection of information and examination of various measures, results and achievements of women's sports in the past have clearly shown the necessity of this research, which utilizes information gathered based on their records and can summarize them in addition to bringing the researcher In presenting strategies and suggestions, presenting existing experiences to female sports managers so that they can draw on the past sixteenth development plan based on past experiences and experiences, and to implement the strategic goals of women's sports.

METHOD

This is a descriptive-historical research. In the historical method, a certain issue that has happened in the past at a time has been studied. In this way, the researcher attempts to collect information and documents related to a historical subject and examine the veracity of that information, as well as their analysis, to discover the facts about that subject. One of the specific problems of the historical research method is the repetition of historical events. The researcher is not present at the scene and can not identify the variables, and it is not possible to produce documents, and sometimes some sources of authenticity do not have credentials. Historical research with goals such as gaining a clear view of the present and knowing what happened in the past may be done.

Among the sources of historical research, such as written sources, oral sources, image sources, construction resources, material resources and tools, and e-documents. The researcher is trying to analyze and interpret the conditions and relations in addition to the objective and actual description of the characteristics of the subject under study. The researcher's field of work is a library and library documents such as books, magazines, photographs, etc. In this method, the

researcher does not usually deal with the outside environment and does not deal with objective specimens, but his materials and resources have already been recorded by other researchers and now he has to search and find them. This method, sometimes known as the historical method, is also known, because the scholar of history works in this way. It is worth noting that in some studies, both methods can be used; for example, the results obtained by field research, library studies, the use of scientific ideas in that field, and the study of the historical and comparative nature of the theories are completed. Or library research that results in results, by selecting a specific range of subjects related to the topic, and conducting field research in that context, be more robust and documented. In this research, descriptive statistics were used to analyze the statistical data of the data. Descriptive analysis of data was presented in the form of frequency tables, averages and standard deviations. The main means of research in the library method, book, and so on, so the first important step in this method is the critique of the book and the written documents used. In fact, the researcher should be a bibliographer; that is, he can evaluate the book and determine the amount of credit. As much as he can, the research

will be of higher value. When a researcher uses certain book material, he must first be sure of the accuracy of the assignment of the book and its contents to the author. Secondly, it ensures that the materials used are exactly the same as those written and presented by the author, that is to say, the manipulation has not taken place. The library method is used in all scientific research, and in some of them the subject of research in terms of the method, from the beginning to the end, relies on the findings of the library research. In researches that do not have a library nature, researchers are also forced to use the library method in their research. In each research, two elements should be investigated: 1. Background review 2. The review of the theoretical framework of the research and both of them are done by a library research method. Therefore, the researcher should use the library method, and the results of his studies in the appropriate tool include the fisheye , Table and form, registration and maintenance, and finally, to classify and exploit them.

In this type of research, information sources are divided into primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include first-hand information such as documents, and secondary sources include second-hand information such as a third-party report of an

event. Historical research involves studying, understanding and describing past events. The purpose of the historical study is to arrive at the results of the causes, effects or trends of past events that may help to clarify the current events and predict future events. In this research, descriptive statistics are used to describe and interpret the information obtained.

RESULTS

The presence of women in the field of sport in the years after the Islamic Revolution, despite the limitations such as the difficulty of entering some fields and doing them for women, has grown dramatically from previous years. Today, in many fields in the international arena, the presence of women with Islamic hijab has been accepted and efforts in this area continue. In order to study the performance and growth of women's sports, we have been able to report on the trend of women's presence during the post-revolution years. Since the beginning of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, women have been absent for 15 years in any field of sport, even in the area of the region, and were only active in parks, gardens and indoor areas. With the start of the 1990 Asian Games in Beijing and the first women's participation in international competitions, the arena for women's athletics was expanded. In this

competition, Lida Fariman became the first female athlete to shoot at the 1994 Asian Games in Hiroshima. Although he did not get a medal, he paved the way for the presence of female athletes. The 1992 Barcelona Olympics was held without Iranian female athletes. The 1996 Atlanta Olympics hosted the first women's participation in the Olympics without a medal with the Lid Fariman flagship. Two years later, women participated in the 1998 Asian Games in Thailand.

The next Olympic event was held in Sydney, Australia, in 2000, when Iranian athletes won their second international tournament. After two years in the Asian Games of 2002, Busan, South Korea, Nasim Hasanpur won the silver medal in the shooting range of 10 meters and became the first female medalist in the international tournament. With the start of the 2004 Olympics, Athens Breeze Hasanpour participated in the 10-meter winding pistol with Wildcat for the second time. With the start of the Asian Games in 2006, Qatar has recognized the presence of women in various disciplines. By winning the bronze medal by Atousa Pourkhashian, hanging the bronze medal on the neck of Mehrooz Saeed and Afshane Sheikhi in Taekwondo, Iranian female athletes became the champions of Asia. In 2008, with the start

of the Chinese Olympic Games, Najmeh Abtin participated in archery, Homa Hosseini in sailing and Sara Khosh Jamal in Taekwondo, they won the first ever women's stake in the Olympic Games. Necessary It should be noted that women's national football team was excluded from the Olympic Games due to Islamic hijab. Two years ago, with the start of the Asian Games in China in 2010, women had a stunning presence in the competition, winning the first women's Taekwondo Women's Medal by Fatemeh Nemati, Silver Medal, Raheleh Asemani and Parisa Farshidi, Barnes Sara khosh Jamal Fakri, Samaneh Sheshpari and Susan Hajipour In this field, silver medalist Elaheh Ahmadi in 50 meters triple, a silver medal of the 10-meter women's national team, as well as a 50-meter national bronze medal in the same field testify to this claim. After two years, with the start of the London Olympics and Paralympics, the number of athlete women rose to eight since the Olympic Games gained more than in previous periods. At the end of the competition, the first women's gold medal at the Olympics and Paralympics was raised by Zahra Nemati in archery and bronze medal at the 10-meter pistol class (P2) by Iran's Sara Javanmardi and the flag of Iran over the height of the world championship. In the

specialty and separate fields of the 11th Asian Championship Karate Championships held in Tashkent in 2012, the first gold medal was awarded to Nasrin Dosthi. In the Asia-Vietnam Championship in 2012, Shahrbanoo Mansourian won the first gold medal in Iran's Wushu history. In the seventeenth Asian Games, held in 2014 in Incheon, South Korea, the number of female athletes' medals rose to a great deal over the past few days, and the name of Iran's sport was more and more in tune with the tongues. In the shooting of Najmeh, gold medal, Narjes Emam Ghalenejad won the silver medal, and in the 10-meter-long female pistol, women won the silver medal. Silver medal throwing athletics was also awarded to Leila Rajabi. In the sailing course, Arjoo Hakimi won a 200-man single kayak, Sonya Gomari in solitary solos, Solmaz Abbaszadeh in Roeing single and Roeing, four women in the bronze medal, but in the taekwondo game, Fatemeh Rouhani was 73 kilograms and Akram Khodabandeh won the 73kg silver medal and Susan Hajipour at 53kg bronze medals. In Wushu, Ehsa Mansourian won the silver medal at 52kg. Iranian women athletes managed to win medals in eight disciplines. In the past few years, however, women were only successful in two or three wins in the final.

In the past years, Iran's Asian Games have won only seven disciplines out of a total of 29 disciplines, but during this period, out of 22 expeditions, female athletes competed in 11 disciplines on the podium, which indicates an increase in medal capacity Iranian women's sportswear. There was a negative look at women's women's championship. When it comes to hero, she was very opposed to it. Even the women's community itself disagreed. In fact, the women's championship began with the establishment of the women's Islamic Women's Federation, which was already the Women's Sports Solidarity Council in Islamic countries. The year of 1371 was the beginning of our sport championship year. Seriously, we only had one athlete in 1365, with a full veil of Basiji sisters who traveled to China for Asian games in the field of shooting and did not continue thereafter. Prior to that, we had no outbound trips because women could not leave the country and had no incentive to wage a championship. The championship was provincial and always was Tehran first, and the rest were back to their own cities. There was no desire for the championship. But this federation began when it began, namely, the Women's Islamic Solidarity Solidarity Council, which began with the assassination of Faezeh Hashemi Rafsanjani.

It was in fact a thought begun by his own person and in fact supporting Mr. Hashemi. Because Mr. Hashemi thought that women should go out of the country if they want to grow, and that they should be present in international squares, which would encourage women to grow, and because they supported it, and because Muslim women are all in countries There were various restrictions on participation. There were many Muslim women who could not be found in such fields as swimming. In fact, the new organization began with Ms. Hashemi and Mrs. 71 years of matches began. There were about 8 sports from 54 countries, and in the second period 12 fields and in the third course of 18 disciplines. The women's championship in Iran was initiated by the establishment of the Islamic Women's Sports Federation. It was an Islamic federation, but other countries that had members of a Muslim minority could also take part in competitions; for example, in fields such as swimming and gymnastics. In the Islamic countries, space was quite feminine, judges and women's administrators. If the federation were not formed, we would never have won the opportunity to win women's wins, and this was a start in all disciplines. The discussion of the championship can not be separated from the discussion of the rules.

When debating overseas deportation or discussing the amendment of the statutes of clubs, laws are in all of them. Fundamentally, the main mission of federations is the championship. If there is no championship debate, it will remain silent both inside and outside the forum. Now, in order to be in the swimming and gymnastics sector, we have to think about holding competitions due to the lack of Islamic societies. We have been talking with the heads of the relevant federations to put on the tournament open cup in the interior.

Like the four Asian Games, we invite other athletes to come to Iran and compete with them. In this way, our athletes will have real competitors and they will be awarded internationally accredited certificates. If we are not able to provide the appropriate international conditions in all fields of sport by preserving our Islamic and national conditions, we will be in trouble in basic disciplines. As we have problems now. After the fourth round of Islamic countries, there has been a sharp decline in women's sports infrastructure and tangible growth. Because strings like swimming and gymnastics stopped. Because these disciplines are the mother-of-field disciplines, athletes are ready to enter other sports. Families do not see a future for these disciplines, and they

encourage their children to pursue other disciplines, if they are considered basic disciplines. Therefore, the lack of the Islamic Federation is fully felt and is currently trying to arrange competitions inside the country and invite other countries to participate in our competitions. That is, we will be the organizer of the tournament. We can say that the championship field is the area where its executive directors are cultivating. When organizing the tournament, women must take care of the events from the beginning until the end of the event, the technical staff, the executive, the support, etc. So we have to be capable and up-to-date. So we conclude that the championship is not just a medal; the championship is in fact in all parts, for example, a managerial department or the like.

We are proud that many of our coaches are women at the national level, women born in this country, educated, grown up, and now they are raising athletes and accompanying the Olympics. However, there is still some need for help in some disciplines. Some federations use male instructors to teach both men and women, and some federations outstripped it, and for women women's instructors bring men to men and instructors, and along with men and women They train local instructors. Maintaining Islamic values

is in the interest of our women and has led women to prove their abilities. It can be said here that the laws that were created support women's sports, that is, if these conditions were not possible, we could not have a deputy at all, and perhaps there was no subgroup of women.

At present, the space of the community and the administrative and management area has progressed so much that, with the twenty and one Directorate General, only women are in the women's ward. This is a question of why women are not being used by good managers? Or why not a lady's nominee? Or why not the general director of village and tribal women? Why is not the general manager planning a woman? Of course, there are Ms. Layeqi's managers for managerial

positions, but there's a need for a general approach to this issue. Thanks to the talks with the Secretary-General, he's thankful for his positive opinion of women. They believe in the power of women's leadership. Because in the past, there were talk about supporting women's management, but there was virtually no positive thing about it. The championship sport is a locomotive that is the excellence for women's sports. If this locomotive has a lot of power, it could well be the other wagons involved in all sports. For example, when Kimia Alizadeh won the bronze medal at the 2016 Olympics, her daughter registration number in Taekwondo increased dramatically. It means a great jump; in fact, it's the same locomotive.

Table 1: Exercise Women's Championship in Iran (1375-1357)

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| Women's First Appearance in International Competition | Start of Asian Games 1990 Beijing |
| Lida Fariman as the first lady of the Iranian athlete in the field of shooting | Asian Games 1994 Hiroshima |
| Olympic 1992 Barcelona without Iranian female athletes | |
| The 1996 Atlanta Olympics hosted the first women's participation in the Olympics without a medal with the Lid Fariman flagship. | |
| Women without a medal in Asian Games 1998 Thailand | |
| The next Olympic event was held in Sydney, Australia, in 2000, when Iranian athletes won their second international tournament. | |
| After two years in the Asian Games of 2002, Busan, South Korea, Nasim Hasanpur won the silver medal in the shooting range of 10 meters and became the first female medalist in the international tournament. | |
| With the start of the 2004 Olympics, Athens Breeze Hasanpour participated in the 10-meter winding pistol with Wildcat for the second time. | |
| With the start of the Asian Games in 2006, Qatar has recognized the presence of women in various disciplines. By winning the bronze medal by Atousa Pourkhashian, hanging the bronze medal on the neck of Mehrooz Saeed and the legendary Taekwondo legend, Iranian female athletes named the Champions of Asia. | |
| In 2008, with the start of the Chinese Olympic Games, Najmeh Abtin participated in archery, Homa Hosseini in sailing and Sara Khosh Jamal in Taekwondo, they won the first ever women's stake in the Olympic Games. It should be noted that the women's national football team was excluded from the Olympic Games due to Islamic hijab. | |
| Two years ago, with the start of the Asian Games in China in 2010, women had a stunning presence in the competition, winning the first women's Taekwondo Women's Medal by Fatemeh Nemati, Silver Medal, Raheleh Asmani and Parisa Farshidi, Barnes Sara Jamal Fakri, Samaneh Sheshpari and Susan Hajipour In this field, silver medalist Elaheh Ahmadi in 50 meters triple, | |

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| silver medal 10m women's national team, as well as a 50m national bronze medal in the same field testify to this claim. |
| After two years, with the start of the London Olympics and Paralympics, the number of athlete women rose to eight since the Olympic Games gained more than in previous periods. At the end of the competition, the first women's gold medal at the Olympics and Paralympics was raised by Zahra Nemati in archery and bronze medal at the 10-meter pistol class (P2) by Iran's Sara Javanmardi and the flag of Iran over the height of the world championship. |
| In the specialty and separate fields of the 11th Asian Championship Karate Championships held in Tashkent in 2012, the first gold medal was awarded to Nasrin Dosthi. In the Asia-Vietnam Championship in 2012, Shahrbanoo Mansourian won the first gold medal in Iran's Wushu history. |
| In the seventeenth Asian Games, held in 2014 in Incheon, South Korea, the number of female athletes' medals rose to a great deal over the past few days, and the name of Iran's sport was more and more in tune with the tongues. In the shooting of Najmeh, gold medal, Narjes Emam Ghalenejad won the silver medal, and in the 10-meter-long female pistol, women won the silver medal. Silver medal throwing athletics was also awarded to Leila Rajabi. In the sailing arena, Harriet Hakimi won the 200-kayak single kayak, Sonya Gomari in solitary solos, Solmaz Abbas Zade in Rowing single and Rowing, four women in the bronze medal. But in the taekwondo, Fatemeh Rouhani in 73kg and Akram Khodabandeh in 73kg silver and Suzanne Hajipour won the 53kg bronze medal. In Wushu, Ehsa Mansourian won the silver medal at 52kg. It should be noted that Iranian athlete women were able to win medals in eight disciplines. In the past few years, however, women were only successful in two or three wins in the final. In the past years, Iran's Asian Games have won only seven disciplines out of a total of 29 disciplines, but during this period, out of 22 expeditions, female athletes competed in 11 disciplines on the podium, which indicates an increase in medal capacity Iranian women's sportswear. |

CONCLUSION

The role of women in society differs from one country to another, but in the world of sport, there is a growing movement towards the release of women from men's mandate (Holmes, 2014). The term "athlete" is equally applicable to women and men (Coakley, 2007). It is important at all levels of sports, including sports activities, coaching, access to facilities and equipment, budgeting and sports management, regardless of the gender issue, the existence of equality between men and women (Kahn et al., 2013). It is generally accepted that sport is valuable to the general public (I, 2002). That is, sport makes society better by encouraging, mental and physical strength, courage and hardiness,

friendship and respect, and other valuable qualities (Telin, 1994).

The titles of women athletes in different Olympic periods :

- Tokyo 1964 Tokyo was the first Olympic tournament in which Iranian women were present.
- The 1976 Montreal Olympics, Jila Almasi, Giti Mahban and Mahvash Safa'i were swordsmakers. Meanwhile, in the fencing team, Gheitti Mohanban, Jila Almasi, Mahvash Safa'i and Maryam Achach fought against their opponents.
- Lida Fariman In 1996, Atlanta was the first Iranian Olympic shooter to be involved with a 10 meter windmill gun and was able to get Ranking 47.

- 2000 Sydney Olympics, Manijeh Kazemi was also present in the 10 meter battalion pistol.
- At the 2004 Olympics, Atan Nasim Hasanpour was a representative of Iran at a 10 meter pistol.
- In the 2012 Olympic women athletes without wild cards, with a quota place for the London Olympics have come to Zahra Dehghan in Archery, Leyla Rajabi in athletics, wish Hakimi and S. Abbasi sailing, Mahlagha major trophies E Ahmadi shooting, N. Shahsavari in Ping Pong and Susan Hajipour in Taekwondo was the female women representative of Iran in this competition (Journal of Science and Ethics, vol. 2, 1393).

One of the issues that led to the long-standing sensitivity of the sport after the victory of the revolution was the issue of women's sports, in particular their heroic sport, the type of cover, the presence of male judges and mentors, as well as male spectators. For a long time this part of Exercise is on the verge, but with the passage of time and the demand of women for sports and other necessities, the women's sport was re-organized in a new way (Iran's Press and Cultural Institute, 2004). Before the revolution, women's sports under the joint office of the Federation are to be used and, of

course, different men's sports had, since 1359 the separation of the organization both athletic and in 1360 was carried out and the Committee on women's sports began actually in terms of organization very Limited and small. In 1365, the committee turned into the management of women's sports, which was considered an organizational development. In 1368, the management became one of the assistants of the organization, and took over the task of policy and supervision of women's sports. Because they could not establish a separate federation for women in each particular discipline, and this would be contrary to internationally accepted rules and regulations in sport, so for every sports field in which women were active, they formed a sports association and then the sports federation Women were established with the aim of generalizing and expanding physical education among women.

In parallel with the establishment of a women's organization for women in the center, women's sports organizations, which are the highest level of sporting authority in the province, were formed in the provinces as well. The growing trend of these boards is a good reflection of women's sport. Eventually, women's sports associations merged with sports federations, and the federation's post was nominated for female elected officials

(detailed studies of institutional development, 2005). Over the past years, women's sports contests have been held, as well as in international competitions, the highest level of which is the presence of an Iranian woman in the shooting of the Olympic Games, but in the Paralympic Games since 1992, Iranian women have become more active. Though they did not win any medal in any of the Asian Olympic Games, in the Asian Games, they won two medals (both in Pusan, South Korea, 2002) in Taekwondo and shooting, while in the other two disciplines, the diving and sailing had been the women's company has grown in various Asian arenas, the first time it was only shooting, then riding and shooting, and the third time in the four fields. As many Iranian women have participated in some international competitions, including Taekwondo. Obviously, the choice of these disciplines is such that apparent contradictions in dressing and other religious demands are not felt. Other activities in women's sports, corporate and hosting, are women's solidarity games in Islamic countries, due to their special rules, the availability of women in various sports fields, the first of which was held in 1992, and Iran after Kyrgyzstan with 20 gold, 1 silver and 23 bronzes second, but in the second and third periods of the games, Iran

was first in a very large distance from other countries. Iranian women up to 1300 in the championship sport, mostly in karate (000, 25 people), volleyball (000, 24), gymnastics (000, 19), taekwondo (000, 18 people), swimming (000, 16 N) and basketball (000, 14 people) (detailed studies on the development of institutions, 2005). The charter of women's rights and responsibilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspired by the comprehensive Islamic law and its legal system, and based on the knowledge and belief in Allah Almighty, with the aim of systematically explaining the rights and responsibilities of women in the areas of individual, social and family rights. . This charter focuses on explaining the rights and duties of women in Islam and is based on the constitution, the great ideas of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Supreme Leader of the Revolution, using the 20-year vision document and the general policies of the system, in keeping with the existing laws and its gaps and shortcomings. And in order to achieve justice and fairness in the Muslim women's community. The charter is set out in a comprehensive and comprehensive manner, thus including the rights and duties of the signatory, the sponsor and the rights of the defense as well as the common rights of all human beings.

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