

# **Investigate the Driving and Inhibitory Factors of the Private Sector Participation in the Construction of Sports Halls in Schools**

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study was to investigate the driving and inhibitory factors of the private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools. The study population included all employees of deputy of physical education and health of Education and Sports Ministry, physical education authorities of Education Offices, sports authorities of private owners club that 135 of them were selected selectively and others were selected randomly. In this study P test and also the Kolmogorov-Smirnov were used. Measuring tool of this research was questionnaire what it was made by researcher that its reliability was check through internal consistency and Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha = 0.9$ ). The results showed that economic factors have a high driving role for private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools. By checking the difference between the means of driving and inhibitory managerial factors, it was found that the inhibitory role of these factors is more. Legal and lawful factors have an inhibitory role for private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools. Also in studying the differences between the means of driving and inhibitory social and cultural factors, it was found that these factors have greater impact on promoting private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools. Based on the results of this study can be concluded that private sector participation in school sports and construction of sports halls faced with various driving factors. Economic, cultural and social factors play a greater role and legal and lawful factors have inhibitory role. So Providing the way for private sector participation in school sports by financial aids, advertising, trying to change people's attitudes to investors and institutionalize of spending on sports issues among families, helping to reduce the cost of schools and commercialization of sports schools, commercializing school sports and reducing the government tenure in this area and providing the necessary conditions.

**Keywords:** Driving Factors, Inhibitory Factors, The Private Sector Participation, Sports Halls, School Sports.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Physical education and sport is an integral part of education and it acts as a means for physical and mental health of children and young people in general and it should not be assumed that physical education is very cheap and fancy and only it is a tool that provides entertainment for children and youth and engage them, on the contrary,

it should be considered as an important component of life activities. Sport have an important role in the lives of the students. Education faces with severe deficiencies of financing in the face of growing demand of citizens for quantitative and qualitative education that this is clear in physical education (Alidoost Ghahfarokhi, 2012).

Today, governmental sports facilities are less than desirable in terms of operational efficiency and financial performance, for this reason, many sports facilities face with shortages of budget that are fully owned by the government and run in the form of state. Hence organizations like the Physical Education Organization, what is the founder of sport, moved to private organizations to advance their goals because these organizations have better and more investment than governmental organizations (Ahmadi et al., 2005).

Inadequate human and material resources in various fields of sports and consequently low efficiency of sports organizations, direct interference of government in sports and lack of investment and serious participation of the private sector in this area are the most important insufficiency of sports in the country (Alidoost Ghahfarokhi, 2012).

In general, the performance of government sectors in sport is not good and their services are costly and have poor quality, consequently a large part of society leave participating in sports. Deficiencies in public sector management in sport caused that all focused on the private sector, and leads to the question of how we can create a personal interest for the private sector and at the same time, raise the quality of sports services for all segments of society, especially children and adolescents to have happiness and healthy society finally. The benefits of private sector participation are competition and having purposes, management, structure and quite different staffing which able to product and supply their services with high efficiency. In addition to the high efficiency of private sector, other advantages of this sector are including specialization, economies of scale, use of past experiences, performance-oriented structure, flexibility and speed in decision making and the ability to develop relationships based on trust and mutual benefit (Azizi, 2012).

Privatizations in all industries of country are taken into consideration and the sports industry is not excluded from this issue. According to the importance of the private sector participation, there are many obstacles in attracting their participation, the first step is to identify obstacles and overcome them (Aline zhad, 2009).

Preliminary analysis and the results of research that were conducted on the status of school sports, have shown that the status of physical education is not suitable in the country any way, and it is so far from Asian and global standards. Even this become worst when we move from schools in big cities to small cities and private schools. Unfortunately this has irreparable loss for sport in the country. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive study in addition to investigate the present status of sports facilities in the country, design and provide guidelines for the presence of private sector in this field.

It is hopeful that the findings of this study pave the way for some of the problems in school sports in the field of sports facilities and they are useful for the development of sports in all schools. It is obvious that access to such objectives, makes clear the importance of this study.

A review of the literature showed that researches about school sports only limited to issues such as difficulties and obstacles, teaching methods, the methods of running courses, motivation of teachers and others and comprehensive research didn't do about other important issues, including private sector participation in the construction of sports spaces what are required for schools, and this study will be the first research in this area that shows the importance and necessity of such research in the country.

It is clear that investigating the status of private sector participation in school sports and be aware about the issues and problems that we face, will help to plan for the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, to strengthen them and they achieve the desired goals. Therefore, the question is how the driving and inhibitory factors of the private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools can be identified? What will their roles be in advancing the sport goals of student?

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present research methodology was descriptive - analytic type in terms of subject and goals that was performed through survey and descriptive –survey. Also this study was applied research in terms of purpose that the data was collected through library studies and questionnaire that questionnaire was made by researcher. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used for analyzing data.

The study population included all employees of deputy of physical education and health of Education and Sports Ministry, physical education authorities of Education Offices, sports authorities of private owners club that 135 of them were selected selectively and others were selected randomly.

The private sector participation questionnaire was the instrument that used in this study and made by Ghare Khani and Gambaro (2009) with alpha 0.93 and contains 29 questions and some questions were changed, became more or less by researcher. To observe the validity of questionnaire, asking for advice from professors and experts and the questionnaire was used after applying all necessary modifications to comply with the conditions and characteristics of the study population. Reliability was 0.93 through Cronbach's alpha at 0.05 level. Coefficient obtained from the questionnaires shows that the reliability is reasonable. To offer descriptive information, frequency and mean indexes were used, SPSS version 20 was used for inferential analysis and the results showed in the table. In this study, to analyze the data, descriptive statistical analysis was used for demographic characteristics of subjects that including: frequency, frequency percent, mean, and standard deviation. Also for The inferential analysis, T-test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (for normality) were used.

## RESULTS

The main hypothesis of this study: there is not a significant difference between the driving and inhibitory role of economic factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools.

**Table 1.** Mean of results for the driving and inhibitory factors of the first hypothesis.

		mean	number	SD	standard error mean
The first hypothesis	Driving	4.1611	135	1.16465	0.21566
	Inhibitory	2.8119	135	1.70669	0.1346

Results in table (1) shows that the mean of the driving factors is more than inhibitory factors and decision criteria is 0.05% level that the assumption of equality of means can be rejected, in other words, there is not a significant difference between the driving and inhibitory role of economic factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools and so the first hypothesis is approved.

**Table 2.** t- Test results for the first hypothesis.

hypothesis	Paired differences					t	df	Sig.
	mean	SD	standard error mean	The difference is in %95				
				Lower bound	upper bound			
The first	0.65185	0.50841	0.04376	0.56531	0.73840	14.897	134	0.001

Results in table (2) shows that the effect of the driving economic factors is more than its inhibitory effect in the level of 0.05%.

The second hypothesis: there is a significant difference between driving and inhibitory role of the management factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools.

**Table 3.** Mean of results for the driving and inhibitory factors of the second hypothesis.

		Mean	number	SD	Standard error mean
The second hypothesis	Driving	3.5226	135	0.98198	0.18456
	Inhibitory	4.1442	135	1.8194	0.23145

Results in table (3) shows that the mean of the inhibitory factors is more than the driving factors and decision criteria is at 0.05% level in table (4) that the assumption of equality of means can be rejected, in other words, there is a significant difference between driving and inhibitory role of the management factors of the private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools and so the second hypothesis is approved.

**Table 4.** t- Test results for the second hypothesis.

hypothesis	Paired differences					t	df	Sig.
	Mean	SD	standard error mean	The difference is in %95				
				Lower bound	upper bound			
The second	0.22963	0.45615	0.03926	0.30728	0.15198	849.5	134	0.001

Results in table (4) shows that the inhibitory effect of management factors is more than its driving effect.

The third hypothesis: there is a significant difference between legal and lawful factors and driving and inhibitory factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools.

**Table 5.** Mean of results for the driving and inhibitory factors of the third hypothesis.

The second hypothesis		mean	number	SD	standard error mean
		Driving	3.3922	135	0.88664
Inhibitory	4.6182	135	1.21481	0.26686	

Results in table (5) shows that the mean of the inhibitory role of legal and lawful factors is less than its driving role and decision criteria is at %0.05 level in table (6) that the assumption of equality of means can be rejected, in other words, the difference between legal and lawful factors and driving and inhibitory factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools is significant and so the third hypothesis is approved.

**Table 6.** t- Test results for the third hypothesis.

hypothesis	Paired differences					t	df	Sig.
	mean	SD	standard error mean	The difference is in %95				
				Lower bound	upper bound			
The third	0.21481	0.47920	0.04124	0.13324	0.29639	5.209	134	0.001

Results in table (6) shows that the driving effect of legal factors is more than its inhibitory effect. The fourth hypothesis: there is significant difference between the role of social and cultural factors with driving and inhibitory factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools.

**Table 7.** Mean of results for the driving and inhibitory factors of the fourth hypothesis.

The second hypothesis		mean	number	SD	standard error mean
		Driving	4.8556	135	0.85212
Inhibitory	3.1296	135	1.16696	0.20846	

Results in table (7) shows the mean of the driving role of social and cultural factors is more than its inhibitory role and decision criteria is at %0.05 level in table (8) that the assumption of equality of means can be rejected, in other words, the difference between social and cultural factors with driving and inhibitory factors of private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools is significant and so the fourth hypothesis is approved.

**Table 8.** t- Test results for the fourth hypothesis.

hypothesis	Paired differences					t	df	Sig.
	mean	SD	standard error mean	The difference is in %95				
				Lower bound	upper bound			
The fourth	0.21481	0.47920	0.04124	0.13324	0.29639	5.209	134	0.001

Results in table (8) shows that the driving effect of social and cultural factors is more than its inhibitory effect.

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The results of the main hypothesis in this study showed that economic factors play a high driving role in private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools. This finding is consistent with results of Ghare Khani's research (2009) that introduced economic obstacles are the major obstacles to the privatization of the country's football clubs and Padash's research (2008) showed that economic factors are the most important factor that influencing the privatization of sports clubs. The results of the findings are consistent with Kord Zanganeh's research (2006) that showed economic factors are effective for the improvement of the privatization. In addition, the findings is consistent with results of Jalilian's research (2009) that showed investments and economic interventions of the government are effective on economic affairs of the privatization. Perhaps the alignment of the results is that economic factors and funding for clubs and sports facilities help these places be active and because of the financial and economic difficulties, their activity is not possible. Since making revenue and profitability are the main factors for the presence of the private sector in all fields like sports, so it is not hopeful that a private sector be in sports without the driving financial and economic factors. As Barros (2006) suggested that governmental indirect aids (non-cash) can be a great help for clubs and sports facilities of the private sector and their willingness to participate or continue to operate. Today, it is customary that government organizations participate in the clubs and non-governmental sector invests in the construction and equipping of sports stadiums and spaces that are required for clubs. So that the UK government has allocated 600 million euros between 2000 and 2005 and about 750 million euros during 10 years for creating, developing and reconstructing of football stadiums.

As mentioned, many researches focused on the effect of the financial and economic factors in the privatization that massive investment of government in this area is an obstacle for the private sector participation, so it can be said that resolving economic problems and using financial and economic incentives are essential for the private sector participation in school sports.

The results showed that legal and lawful factors have an inhibitory role in the private sector participation in school sports. These results are consistent with findings of Kord Zanganeh's research (2006) stated that legal and lawful factors can be as driving or inhibitory factors of the privatization. Also they are consistent with Talebnia and Mohammad Zadeh's research (2004) that considered lack of necessary legal and lawful framework like an inhibitory for the privatization. Also Mohammadi (2009) stated that enacting and amending laws is a factor for improving the privatization. Also they are consistent with Jodio and philips's findings (2003) that in their research, the lack of specific rules for television broadcasting rights, sponsorship and finance management are considered as the most important elements of inefficiency in Spanish clubs and Padash (2008) introduced that legal and lawful factors are the second most influential factors for the privatization of sports clubs (Kargar et al., 2010).

Recent findings are consistent with the findings of Razavi's research (2003) that showed supportive government policies are not clear, especially Physical Education Organization in the privatization of sport. Because the reason of these findings is that government doesn't have little supportive laws for supporting the private sector in school sports and need more legal support, including tax breaks, lower interest and long-term credit facilities to repay it, sale facilities and equipment as lease-purchase and ...are essential.

Based on these findings, it can be said that the formulation of specific rules for the privatization of sport is very important, especially for school sports and there is no doubt that without the development of the necessary legal, the privatization is not possible in school sports. As Mahdavi (2004) in his study pointed to necessary laws and regulations, the privatization of sport, especially school sports requires its own specific laws, because existing laws and regulations are more about the privatization of sports clubs and facilities and professional sports (Mansoori, 2009).

In studying the difference between the mean of inhibitory and driving social and cultural factors, it was determined that these factors have greater impact on promoting private sector participation in the construction of sports halls in schools. This finding is consistent with the results of Mohammadi's research (2009) that found the human and social factors are effective on the privatization. Also Heidari (2006) showed social and cultural factors are effective on the privatization. But it is inconsistent with the results of Padash's research (2008) with title "compare and prioritize the legal and lawful and socio-cultural obstacles affecting the privatization of sports clubs" showed that legal and lawful obstacles have higher priority and the research of Hadi Khalili (2011) with title "Check and prioritize factors affecting implementation of Article 88 of the Law regulating part of the government's fiscal rules", he said the cultural elements are in last rank that this is inconsistent with the result of present research. Also this finding inconsistent with the result of Hassan Ali Aghajani's research (2011) with title "Determine the factors affecting the process of independent entrepreneurs of private sports clubs in Mazanaran" that stated in his study, the most direct effect related to management factors and then environmental protection, psychological and cultural factors are in the last rank. It seems that the cause of the conflict and the importance of inhibitory social and cultural factors in this study are because of the form of sport that was studied and population that studied in other researches. As an example in the study of Padash, sports clubs and professional sports were studied, while the present study was aimed at school sports, also the factors considered in the category of social obstacles in the study of Padash are not the same with inhibitory factors that was examined in the current study. In the study of the difference between the means of driving and inhibitory management factors, it was found that the inhibitory role of these factors is more. This findings consistent with the findings of Siroos (2008) and Gharekhani's researches (2011) that they showed economic security and profitability in the production and management are effective on the privatization and also with Heidari's research (1996) that in his study, improving the management and especially supervision and control over the privatization are effective. In line with the findings, the study of Elahi (2008), Padash (2008). They showed that management factors are important. Aghajani (2011) also in his study with title "Determine the factors affecting the process of independent entrepreneurs of private sports clubs in Mazanaran" concluded that the most direct effect related to management factors. Also with the results of Heidari (1996), which showed that improving the management and especially supervision and control over the privatization are effective (Azizi, et al., 2012).

Finally, according to results of this study, it can be concluded that private sector participation in school sports and construction of sports halls faces with various driving factors that economic, cultural and social factors play a greater role and legal and lawful and managerial factors have inhibitory role. So by financial aids, advertising, trying to change people's attitudes to investors and institutionalization of spending on sports issues among families, helping to reduce the cost of schools and commercializing school sports and reducing the government tenure in this case and providing the necessary conditions, should provide the groundwork for private sector participation in schools sport.

#### **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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