

# HISTORY OF SPORT IN IRANZAMIN (1)



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## The First International Symposium on History of Sport in Iran

November 2006

### Edited by:

Hasan Bastani Rad, S. Amir Hosseini,  
Dr: Haideh Sairafi



Olympic and Paralympic  
National Academy

December 2007

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- 12- Publication: Hosseini, S. Mohammad Sadegh \_ Komassi, Amid\_ Hosseini,  
S. Mohammad Jamal



## **The Program of the First International Symposium on History of Sport in Iran**

### **Opening Ceremony**

-Registration	8:008:30-
-Beginning program	8:30
-Program declaration	8:308:35-
-Recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran	8:358:38-
- national anthem of I.R. Iran	8:388:40-
-Welcome by Morshed Haji Ghasem Khosh Heikal	8:408:45-
-Report by Secretary of The symposium Sairafi, Haideh(PhD)	8:458:50-
-Welcome by president of the National Olympic Committee Gharekhanlou, Reza(PhD)	8:509:00-
-Reading the messages from the president and General Secretary of the International Society of the Olympic Historians	9:009:05-
-Reading the message from the president of the international Center for Dialogue Among Civilizations ;Dr.S.Mohammad Khatami	9:059:10-
-Glorification of Davood Nasiri & kazem kazemaini & Mrs Tahereh lamei	9:109:45-

The basis discussions: archaeology, history, literature, anthropology, religious, sociology, linguistic, culture and international issues

### **First Session**

Directory Board of the first session:  
Broojerdi, Mahmood(PhD)  
Sakaki, S. Reza

Riazi, Mohamadreza

Ehsani, Mohamad(PhD)

Sairafi, Haideh(PhD)

**Lectures:**

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1-Karimi, Djavad(PhD)<br>(Kermanshah University)<br>"Sport in ancient of Iran"  | 10:05-10:20 |
| 2- Zarshenas, Zohre, (PhD)<br>(Humanities and Cultural Research Center)<br>"Rustam, the Iranian hero, in Sogdiana"  | 10:2010:35- |
| 3-Abdolvakhidov, Soleiman.<br>(Tajikestan's Sport Minister)<br>"History of Tajik's sport"   | 10:3510:50- |
| 4-Prof. Syrus Djavid<br>(researcher and historian- Germany)<br>"the roots of the Olympic Games must be searched in Iran"  | 10:5011:15- |
| 5- Ramezani Nezhad, Rahim(PhD)<br>(Gilan University)<br>"A Study of Quantitative Condition and Application of Sport Equipments and<br>Fields During Ancient Iran" | 11:1511:30- |
| 6-Mohamadi, Barat(MS student)<br>(Persian literature department of Oroomieh University)<br>"The celebrity and leadership of Iranian people in the game of polo"   | 11:3011:40- |
| 7-Mirzaee, Karam(MS)<br>(iran bastan Museum)<br>"Recognition of the sport figures in Arjan Cup"   | 11:4011:50- |
| Question and Answering time   | 11:5012:05- |
| -Pray and lunch time  | 12:0513:30- |
| -Reviewing the posters  | 13:3014:00- |



### **second session**

Directory Board of the second session:

Takmil Homayoon, Nasser(PhD)  
 Sadjadi, S.Nasrollah(PhD)  
 Behmanesh, Ataollah  
 Shiekh, Mahmood(PhD)  
 Moheb, Ali Akbar

### **Lectures:**

- 1-Khalaji, Hassan(PhD) 14:0014:15-  
 (Arak University)  
 “Effect of faith and intellectuality on sporting performance in Islam”
- 2-Prof. Ghosh, Anita 14:1514:30-  
 (Indian University, physical education researcher, IZSF consultant in Asian  
 Public Sport Management Committee)  
 “Sport in Islamic era in Indian perspective “
- 3-Hossieni, S.Amir 14:3014:45-  
 (President of the Nationa Olympic and Paralympic Academy)  
 “Reconstruction and development of ancient sport in internal and external  
 domain”
- 4-. Jack Dalk Mohamad Anvarkhan 14:4515:00-  
 (Consultant Minister and president of the Afghanistan National Olympic  
 Committee)  
 “The unity of the sport – cultural roots in two countries –Iran and  
 Afghanistan“
- 5-Sadjadi, S.Nasrollah(PhD). 15:0015:15-  
 (Tehran University)  
 “What problems threaten the Olympic movement?”
- 6- Karamati.Junes. 15:1515:30-  
 (research center for Great Islamic Encyclopedia)  
 “Iranian physicians and Muslim’s approaches about the role of the sport in  
 physical and mental well being “

7- Kadkhodazadeh, Esmaeel	15:3015:45-
(Member of the International Society of the Olympic Historians.)	
“Iran presence in international domains”	
Question and Answering time	15:4516:00-
Break	16:0016:15-

**Third session**

Directory Board of the third session:

Zarshenas, Zohre(PhD)  
Hosseini, S. Amir  
Prof. Djavid, Syrus  
Hamidi, Mehrzad(PhD)  
Afsharzade, Bahram

**Lectures:**

- 1-Takmil Homaioon, Nasser 16:30-16:15  
(Humanities Department and Cultural Studies Research Center)  
“The position of the sport in national culture of Iranians”
- 2- Sairafi, Haideh(PhD) 16:3016:40-  
(Member of culture & Olympic education commission)  
“Koshty bastan and koshty gereftan “  
a speech about the word “wrestling “and it’s entrance to sport realm
- 3- Fernando, M.T 16:4016:55-  
(General secretary of the Kabaddi and Zurkhaneh federation in Seri Lanka)  
“Sport and cultural links “
- 4-Riazi, Mohammad Reza 16:5517:10-  
(Researcher, MS of Archeology)  
“Investigation of the sport figures in Hassanlu cup “
- 5- Tehranchi, Masoome 17:1017:25-  
(Researcher)  
“The history of the women’s sport in Iran “
- 6- Farahani, Abolfazl(PhD) 17:2517:40-



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History of Sport in Iranzamin (1)

(payame noor University)

“The Study of Traditional Plays in Sistan and Baloochestan Province of Iran”

7-Saber. Hoda 17:4017:55-  
(Researcher)  
“Historical process of evolution of sport clubs in Iran”

Question and answering time 17:5518:05-

Total conclusion:

Prof. Djavid Syrus 18:0518:15-

Member of the directory board in third session

Closing ceremony and rewarding 18:15

## **Index of the poster's articles**

- 1-The background of the Wrestling, Boxing and Diving  
(Dehbashi, leyla)
- 2-A Comparative study about history of the physical education and sport in Iran, before and after Islam (Esmaeeli, mohamadReza (PhD))
- 3- the comparison of the physical, etical and mental characteristics of the shahname's heroes  
(Dr. Rahim Ramezani Nezhad, Assistant professor of the Gilan university – physical education departments)
- 4- Customs and sport's rituals from an anthropology view in Iran's culture.(Susan Shams Lahijani – MS in anthropology – university teacher)
- 5- Games and local sports in Ilam province  
(Dr.ramin Baloochi- Physical education Phd.faculty member)
- 6- The history of the archery  
(Rahim Safae – Archery Federation)
- 7- The history of the blind's sport in Iran (Bahram Djadidi, Zahra Shahi)
- 8- The history of the foreign coaches' presence in Iran's football  
(Dr. Mohamad Esmaeel Afzalpoor– physical education – faculty member of the birjand university)
- 9- history of the Kashan's Zurkhaneh  
(Mr. Mehdi Abbasi – historian)



- 10- The history of the hockey in Iran. “Hockey is an Iranian inheritance which in it’s country is a stranger”  
(Masoome Tehtanchi –vice – president of hockey federation)
- 11- The history of the Islamic countries women’s sport.  
(Soheila Ghasemi- Islamic countries women’s federation)
- 12- The history of Taekwondo in Iran and the world.  
(Daryoosh Sheikholeslami Vatani – Phd student in sport Physiology –faculty member, the chairman of the reaserch department of the Taekwondo federation)
- 13- The importance and need for reviewing the cultural and social identity of polo.  
(Dr. Hashem Kozechian – faculty member in Tarbiat Modares University and Behzad Izadi –MS in physical education)
- 14- Imam Ali, Iran’s sport pattern  
(Kamran Sharafshahi)
- 15- Introduction with Giroft culture as one of the thinking game’s origin in Iran(Farzaneh Poorasadi –MS student from Alzahra University)
- 16- Investigation of the cultural changes in Zurkhanei sport in Iran.  
(Dr. Rahim Ramezani Nezhad, S. Mohamad Niazi, Djavad Mehrabani, Gilan University)
- 17- Investigation of the researches about the process of the changing sports in Iran(Esmaeel Sharifian –Phd student of physical education department of Tarbiat Modares University)
- 18- Investigatin of the spunsur’s roles, sport clubs and volunteer groups in Iran presence in the international sport domains.  
(Dr. Mehrzad Moharam Zadeh, faculty member of the physical education department, Oroomieh University)
- 19- Kabaddi Federation in Islamic Republic of Iran  
(Mohamadreza Maghsoodloo)

20- The position and the role of the ethics in sport  
(Hossein Akbari Yazdi)

21- The position and the role of the ethics in sport.  
(Khodadad Alahverdi- secretary of the special disease 's sport federation)

22- Physical education principles in ancient of Iran.  
(Toktam Nemati Phd student in physical education)

23- Scientific and Professional study about epical sport's background in  
ancient Iran, rely on the sport figures and cultural vestiges  
(Mahdi Omidi Jafari)

24- Sport and it's social effects from Malekoshoraye Bahar view.  
(Barat Mohamadi, Majid Vesali –MS in Literature – Oroomieh university)

25- Wrestling: the permanent inheritance  
(Zohre Baseri)



## **Message from president of the International Center for Dialogue Among Civilizations**

Dr. S.Mohammad Khatami

Sport in primary human civilization 's periods or the most sophisticated, is an important and effective issue among intra-cultural communications.

Every aspects of plural life which has the capacity for creation, criticism and cultural understanding, is a context and a way for interaction and transmission among cultures and civilizations. Sport is a more powerful tools and way to interact and transmit.

I'm pleasure that National Olympic and Paralympic Academy of Islamic Republic of Iran is holding the first international symposium on history of sport and Iran's cultural domain becomes a context to research about relation between civilization, culture and sport.

Certainly, sport both in public and championship aspect, was flowered and developed in Islamic and Iranian cultural arena. In our religious, fruitful thinking is the result of well-being and in our national culture honesty and accracy is the result of power.so, in order to be separate from dishonesty and fullness should be near to sport which is spirited and the start point for deep and firm links among culture. Remember that, reflections of culture and civilization's dialogue in sport's domain are not pure historic issues and not limited to ancient cultures and civilizations. Sport is the most living and updated alive civilizations' dialogues and current culture's issue.

Today, elits in cultural domain as well as public culture creatures are dependent and devoted to sport. so, ethics and sport, religious and sport, culture and sport, politics and sport, Art and sport, economic and sport, society and sport are common issues and parts of all citizen's life and developed societies.

If we pursue to edit and explain the new thoughts and directions for an effective life in this world, we should find a special role for sport as a need in

dialogue among cultures and civilizations.

With hope that special effort's of civic organizations, scientific centers, cultural institutes, in national and international domains lead to attain goals. the more we go further, the more we need "dialogue", and the dialogue in the real world needs powerful speakers, who have ears for listening and tongues for speaking.

Let's try to powerful our ears and tongues in order to have a "dialogue" about sport and expend a new horizon for "us" and for" others"

God willing



## The Message of NOC. I.R.Iran

Dr.Reza Gharekhanlou

From time immemorial, the 1<sup>st</sup> of Iran with its rich culture and civilization has left a determining effect on the history of science and culture of the whole no one can deny.

According to Hero dot, the Iranian has long been famous for righteous, friendship, power, bravery, horse-riding and shooting. Following the advent of Islam which saw an exemplary welcome by the Iranian, they maintained playing a remarkable role in advancement of the human being in various fields by their great scholars and scientists most of whom were among the pioneers of Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy, Medicine etc.

It is thanks to these very historical and scientific records that our nation has embarked on making further headways towards achieving overarching objectives. One of the sciences which have made considerable accomplishment despite being still in its infancy is the sports sciences. The close relation and interaction between sport and experimental sciences has led to a positive outcome for both issues. Achieving different Asian, World and Olympic Games medals within recent years are indicative of the great advancements made in competitive sport following the considerable investments made in this concern.

What seems to have been left unnoticed or has received less attention is the sports humanities in general and sports science in particular in such a way that little considerable studies have been done on sport and physical education in spite of a lot of written materials, researches, historical resources, manuscripts and ancient tables available which vividly reveal the historic roots of sport in the ancient Iran.

It is hoped that by organizing such gathering, an effective step could be taken towards strengthening the capabilities of sports humanities which persuade the authorities involved in sport to take the leading role through getting inspiration from their pervious generations.

## **The Message of President and Secretary-General of the International Society of Olympic Historians**

Dr. Karl Lennartz, Anthony Bijkerk

However, the Olympic roots for Iran go back much further, because already in the twenties of the previous century, the country had representatives in the International Olympic Committee. For many years in the past decades, young Iranians have been participating in the work of the International Olympic Academy, both in the sessions for Young Participants and those for Post-Graduate Students.

Today, November ۲۰, ۲۰۰۶, Iranian Olympic Academy will start its first session.

We were both very honoured with the invitation, which we unfortunately had to decline because of synchronizing our invitations.

At this moment, we wish the first session of the Iranian Olympic Academy a good start, fruitful discussions and many successive sessions in the future!



## History of Tajik's sport

Soleiman Abdolvakhidov, Abdolhakim Razizadeh

First of all, I remind you, Sport in different people's life is an extend issue. In a short time, I will present a brief discussion about Tajikistan's sport:

“Sport in ancient times, middle ages and modern time or independence times“

۱-According to Chinese and Greek resources and Russian orientalist emphasis, Tajiks are one of the oldest nations lived in middle Asia. Like other nations in middle ages, tajiks were familiar with sport and physical activities. their occupations included hunting, farming and art, so, they had physical activity in their life time. The figures on states and in archeologists findings, common stories and myths are still alive and show the importance of the sport among Aryans(ex. “samak Aiar”, “Syndbad Daryagard”, “Hatame-e-taee” and so on). In Amudarya's archaeologist finding – south of Tajikestan- some golden artistic figures of horse driving and were found and show that activities such as horse driving were common

۲-The best and most outstanding origin is Shahname- belongs to Ferdowsi- which reflects the importance of the sport in the middle ages. Shahname is a collection of many sport symbols(ex.wrestling, hunting, fencing, archery, polo, horse driving and ...). In different social classes, competitions were held in nowrooz festival and famous athletics in various places, for and near, forms and courts took part in competitions.

In nowrooz festivals, competitions includes: horse driving, Boz-Keshi, running, boxing, throwing the Javelin, fighting(one- to- one), Band-keshi, and so on. In most cases athletics were appreciated and prized by people there are many myths and stories and poets about famous athletics. In Samanian Era, competitions were held in big cities. In this period, the importance of the scientific aspects of sport for human's well-being were emphasized.

Hakim Boo-Ali-Sina, in this period, talked about sport and emphasized on

the physical activity and it's important role. He believed that every one who has physical activity never needs taking drugs.

In next periods- after Samanian- in Osmanian era and Russian dominant Tajiks in prisons, together with continued their campaign.

۴-Modern sport situation for Tajiks provided by Russian in middle Asia.

The first specific sport population and new forms of sport ex. Cycling developed in this period

۵- In Russian time, sport movement appeared and they paid special attention to the foundation of the sport.

People's health was very important for Russian governors, so they considered sport as an effective factor for developing the country.

During the first years of Russian dominant, governor's employees participated in sport activities. Competition was held in historical and national festivals the first famous tajik athletics in international arena are Ibrahim Hassanov, Yurg and Mikhail Labanovho, Said Mumin Rahimov, Zebunisso Rustamov and others.

In Russian dominant, they trained and succeed.

۶-after independence of Republic of Tajikistan in every part of the country, sport found a new concept. Now, Tajik athletics in international competitions represent and made famous their country. During ۱۵ years of independence, new athletics trained ex. Andrey Abduvaliev, Dilshod Nazarov(in shooting), Rauf Hukmatov, Alishir, Rustam and rasul Boqievho, Parviz Sobirov(in wrestling), Shlali Dustiev, AnvarYunusov, Abdousalom Yusupov(in boxing)



# Abstracts



## What problems threaten the Olympic movement?

Sadjadi, S.Nasrollah(PhD)

According to Piere de Coobertan \_the founder of NOC and newly Olympiad-Olympic Games is not only a sport event but a turning point in the way of developed social and cultural activities. A movement provides growth and development of humans by sport and games and changes the world to a place for healthy living.

Gathering athletics from all over the world in a specified time and a specified place, every four years, developed the greatest and the unique sport festival, based on Olympic charter's disciplines and foundations.

Coobertan and other recent Olympic intellectuals tried hard for this movement's ideals and hopes and separated the threatening problems.

Coobertan and his colleagues since the beginning of the Olympic Games have been pursuing such a motto "Amateurism" in the Olympic. he tried to separate professionalism in sports, political affairs, power-hungry characteristic of some countries, racism and political dominants from the Olympic Games. But afterwards he found that his goals and ambitions were only wishful thinkings. Sport as a cultural-social issue cannot be immune from threats of societies.

In this article, we will focus on the problems facing the Olympic movement ex. Amature and professional athletics' problems, doping problems, increasing the number of countries, developing the fields and sport events, political affairs, power –hungry of some countries, financial problems and dominant of national powers and contempt of small nations, and so forth.

According to coobertan "Nurture and training" are very important in people's life. Sport is the main and ethical side of nurturing. Sport not only strengths the muscles but developes the personality. The most important point in Olympic Games from Coobertan's view is not "Winning", but "participating". As well as the most important thing in lifetime is not "victory", but "trying" and

the most essential discipline is not “overcoming”, but “good fighting”.

Since the beginning years of 19<sup>th</sup> Century, great problems and issues faced the Olympic movements and if international Olympic Committee decision makers, intellectuals and all of the Olympic movement’s friends didn’t analyze and solve them, this movement might be separated from the goals and ideas in the Olympic Charter. Problems are considered as great threats for lasting the founder’s pure goals and ambitions.

The discipline: “fair play”, would be changed to “un-fair play”.

The discipline: “equal opportunities” would be changed to “discriminations”

The discipline “independence and impenetrable of sports “would be changed to “political influences of powerful governors”. Such threats can face the Olympic movement with serious problems.



## Boxing in Hassanlu Cup

Mohammad Reza Riazi

This article is a brief description about a figure of a hero – who is boxing- in Hassanlu Cup. Hassanlu cup is one of the unique vestiges from ancient time, which belongs to 1200 B.C. It is made by Aryan, and discovered by archaeologists in Solduz valley – in south of Oroomieh lake – in ancient area of Hassanlu.

Hassanlu cup, represented some figures about Aryan's beliefs. One of the great figures in this cup shows the fight between the good(khier) and the bad(shar). In this figure, a hero, who is the symbol of God of Air fights with the symbol of God of mountains, who is bad. This fighting, is represented as a boxing completion

## Recognition of the sport figures in Arjan Cup

Karam Mirzaee

Certainly, today concept of sport and physical fitness is different from the last. If the time came back to previous centuries, recent symbols of sport would be less. After searching in ancient memorials, we can find more about figures with hidden meaning of sport and fitness.

Before humans used machines their lives were full of movement and dynamism. people needed well-being and physical ability for a good life. For increasing the physical ability to maximum level, doing exercise and regular physical activity is essential.

So that, they provided times for sport in eve days, special ceremonies and leisure time and had competitions.

In ancient time, physical activities included hunting, horse driving, fighting one – to-one, archery, cart driving, exercise with wild animals.

After searching and studying about ancient memorials, we can find out that sport was very important in ancient Iran.

The figures in ancient cup “Arjan” from two thousands years B.C. in one of these samples. This cup with other vestiges were found near Behbahan in fall, ۱۳۶۱. it belongs to kidedd hut ran Era, The kingdom of Ilam) Arjan cup is skillfully covered with figures and made of bronze.

Figures are in four lines which wrapped the cup between the lines, a braid figure and a spiral figure alternatively is repeated.

Most of these figures are full dynamism and movement and represent the sports were common in ancient Iran’s celebration



## Sport in ancient of Iran

Dr. Karimi, Djavad

Among eastern countries, Iran was the only country which has a special focus on sport and physical education in its teaching and training disciplines.

Where as Chinese paid less attention to sport and physical education, in Indians' view physical activities and training is heinous. Iranian found the importance of body well-being and power in establishing a brave army.

Total goals of ancient Iran's instructions were characterized to give parts:

- religious goals
- health and power goals
- military and fighting goals
- economic goals
- political goals

Unfortunately, there are little documents and texts about ancient Iran's training and instructional disciplines, so that, historian and ancient intellectuals and shahname stories should be considered to study about Iran's instructional process.

The first years of studying in ancient Iran were ۷. Herudot and Straboun noticed to ۷ years, too. Ploto Vinkerd and Ferdowsi talked about seven years. Herudot – the famous Greek historian stated: Iranians from ۷ to ۱۰ years learn there subjects:

- 1- horse driving
- 2- Archery
- 3- honesty

Iranian for teaching and training the youth in addition to theoretical educations tried to learn many kinds of sports.

If we focus on training program of Siavash by Rostam, we would find, how much the training programs in Iran were developed.

Regarding to this poets, Iran's literature includes: horse driving, Archery, Kamand, Logic and nature, Bazm rituals, control and sufficiency, training hawk, goshawkand panther and using them in hunting, justice and the truth, kingdom manner, fluent speech, the fighting rituals, guarding, commandership

## **Rustam. the Iranian hero. in Sogdiana**

Dr. Zohreh Zarshenas'

The legend of the hero Rustam is recorded in a Sogdian fragment from Dun-huang which is different from the later Persian Rustam legend, recorded in Firdausi's *Shāhnāme*. The variations suggest the existence in eastern Iran of a separate cycle of Rustam legends in pre-Islamic times.

This heroic legend is depicted in the murals, uncovered in the town of Panjikent on the left bank of the middle Zarafshan River. In this research, by studying the Rustam legend, in literature and wall paintings, the continuity of Iranian heroic traditions is followed in Transoxiana.



## **Koshty bastan and koshty gereftan**

(a speech about the word “wrestling “and it’s  
entrance to sport realm)

Dr. Sairafi, Haideh

Wrestling is one of the most ancient sports which has a deep and great root in Iranian background and history. This sport belongs to sport categories with a very symbolic and deep philosophy, because in addition with it’s external look and appearance(of the word) which is the way of wrestling, it has internal and esoteric factors, came from a complete customary, religious and symbolic foundation of heroic action and behavior. In most cases, koshty comes with the verb “gereftan “, which has the meaning of fighting between two champions in the battle field. But, when is comes with the verb “bastan” the meaning is not fighting and battle. in this speech, the root of the word koshty, what is it, why and how enters to the sport realm and was selected, by virtue of ancient and middle time texts, shahnameh and many other resources, is investigated.

At the end we will find out that wrestling begins from the point of ethics, faith and integrity and is the barrier between luminosity and darkness.

## **Islamic Federation of Women Sport(IFWS)**

One of the best environments for the appearance of physical abilities among the professional athletes is the international arenas. Pointing to the wrong models, which are mostly against the Islamic beliefs and religious rules of Muslim Women, the presence of this group in international competitions or even national events was greatly paled.

In this respect, with the great innovation made by the Vice-President of the NOC in Islamic Republic of Iran in the year ۱۹۹۱ (Mrs. Faezeh Hashemi), the acceptance of the President of IOC - Sir El Marques de Samaranch, the kind collaboration of the President of OCA - Sir Sheikh Ahmed Al Fahad Al Sabah and also the precious supports made the President of Islamic Republic of Iran - Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, the project for establishing the Islamic Countries Women Sport Solidarity Council was approved in the ۱<sup>st</sup> session of the Executive Board in the NOC of Iran in the year 1991.

The first functional step was inviting the Islamic Countries to attract their contribution and supports. This was held in the First Solidarity Congress for Women Sport of Islamic Countries, which was held with the great presence of representatives from ۲۳ Islamic Countries in Tehran – ۱۹۹۱, and due to its approvals “The Islamic Countries Women Sport Solidarity Council” was established.

The Pavilion of Islamic Federation of Women Sport(IFWS) in  
Developing Sports among Muslim Women in I. R. Iran and the World  
Collected by: Soheila Ghasemi - Secretary General of IFWS  
MA of Physical Education and the Science of Sport

In the world today, women are experiencing many limitations in their life and this fact is greatly obvious in the countries with economical and financial problems. Among these limitations, there is no exception for sports.

Nowadays, sports are regarded as one of the most effective means for social, political, cultural and economical growth in societies. In general,



sports and physical activities and particularly women sport has found their pavilion in the permanent development of some countries. The presence of female athletes in international sport activities proves that these women come together without paying much attention to their religion, beliefs and feelings in order to extend the international understandings among different nations of the world. But unfortunately in some countries, still Muslim women are not allowed to do sports, because of their Islamic observation and due to this great discrimination, they can not achieve their legal rights as a human in different arenas and especially in sport fields.

In this respect, an urge was felt for establishing a center for developing sports among Muslim women while observing the Islamic rules and criteria. As a matter of fact The Islamic Countries Women Sport Solidarity Council was established in ۱۹۹۱, with the kind collaboration of Islamic Countries and great supports of International Sport Organization such as IOC and Olympic Council of Asia(OCA), in order to bring solidarity, peace and friendship among women and also improve their technical, executive and managerial knowledge in sport arenas.

The extensive activities of this council in supporting Muslim women from Islamic countries to Muslim Women in the world and the presence of Non-Muslim women from Non-Islamic countries during the 16 years of activities resulted in changing the title of this council to The Islamic Federation of Women Sport(IFWS).

Different activities of IFWS and especially organizing the ۹<sup>th</sup> Women Islamic Games in September 2005, not only provided a proper place for proving the dignity and abilities of Muslim women, but also showed the importance and validity of these competitions due to the presence of Technical Delegates and representatives from International Organizations.

The effective presence of Iranian women in the competitions and different programs of IFWS, vivificated the meanings of justice by removing any discrimination and vindicated the legal rights of women in the country and also extended the religious values of Islam in the world; and now we are honorable to say that nothing in the globe was enough powerful to attract the thoughts of mortals and inhabitants of the world to Muslim Women and especially Iranian women, except the activities in IFWS.

Key words: Muslim Women; Islamic Countries Women Sport Solidarity Council; Cultural, social and political development

## The History of Blinds Sports in Iran

Bahram Jadidi & Zahra Shahi

Before discussing about of the history of the sports of the blind, it will be useful to have a brief information about the numbers of the blind in Iran and the world, too. According to the last information we have got one person is gets blind in every minute in the world. There are 37 million blinds and 124 million semi- blind in the world, that 400000 of them are in Iran but unfortunately, 77/000 of them have been known up to now totally. There are many reasons that make people get blind but % 60 of this reasons are preventable and % 20 of the reasons which cause blindness is curable and % 20 of the rest – although they are blind, - they can take benefit of an independent and healthy life.)

In this historical the researcher is trying to show the past realities in a logical way by interview studying the books or magazines and referring to the sites of scientific – sport centers.

In Ghajar area and even before, according to clear- sighted, the best sport for the blinds was ancient sports. They could straighten their bodies and minds in an ethical place without filling the danger of being hurt.

Since the past fifty years up to now the attention to the blinds physical education has always been influenced by the handicaps physical education and rehabilitation.

During this period of time, two distinct areas can be considered:

a) The area in which physical education and rehabilitation of the blind are mostly attentionable.

b) The area in which internal and international games are added to physical education and rehabilitation, too.

a) In the first period, presenting the services of physical education and rehabilitation was performed by the organizations of social services and charity organizations. These attitudes lead to establish the foundations of the first special schools for the blind in Iran in ۱۹۵۵. The same time with starting these schools, sports of the blinds and children with vision impairment start to



work under the supervision of the welfare organization for the blind in Iran, too. The programs of these centers often included aspects of funning, camping, intertainment and extra-programs. Physical education programs at schools for the blind often included performing the sport skills such as: gymnastics, wrestling, swimming, football, chess, showdown, body building, power lifting, marching, teaching of standing in line and sport pyramids, among blind girls and boys. In these programs sports inside the school and sports within schools were presented.

b) In the second period which has started since 1978. The handicap sports committee was managed under the supervision of medical federation and the blind sport was under the super vision of handicap sports committee. The blind sports committee started to work under the supervision of new established federation for the handicapped in ۱۹۷۹. The first fields of sports that the blind were doing were the fields of goalball, chess, swimming, track and field, wrestling, power lifting and showdown. \*The sports association for the blind and disabled women officially started to work under the supervision of women, s sports assistance in 1986. \*The blind wrestlers were the first group of athletes which were sent to the international wrestling matches in Holland ۱۹۹۰. In this matches Iran could win first rank. \*Up to now Iranian blind power lifters have won ۷ times the first rank of championship in these international worldly games. \*Since 1990 the blind athletes of our country have won more than 110 medals in paralympic, worldly and international including 65 gold, 26 silver and 19 bronze medals. \*The managers of I.B.S.A. accepted to agree with Iranian officials establish the blind sports federation in Iran in 1998. \*At the result of trying blinds federation, Asian Managing Organization of I.B.S.A. has given to Iran blind federation from 1998 till 2002. \*The first sports complex and the first sports place ancient for the blind in Shahid Mohebi Blind School in Tehran was planned by the writer and started to work by Tehran municipality. In teaching and researching aspects we have come to many important conclusions, too. \*The first scientific sport congress was held by sport blind federation to show scientific research conclusion. \*More than ۲۰ inventions have been done by the present writer about the tools used in different courses of sports for the blind since twenty years ago which have been. \*In ۱۹۹۶ new method for teaching physical education to the blind(Embossed Sport Pictures) was given to I.B.S.A. by the writer which was accepted by that organization. \*For the first time in the blind sports, an article about the field of the cycling was given to the fifth International Paralympic Sydney Congress 2000 by the writer. \*For the first

time the basketball was fitted and performed for the blind by the writer and the results were given to the eleventh International Congress for the blind I.C.E.V.I.2002 in Holland.

**Resources:**

- 1- Interview with eleventh famous persons on the blind sports.
- 2- The medal winners. The publication of paralympic International Committee.2005
- 3- Bahram. Abbas- Airia. Jamshid- History of physical education and sport. Publication of Jahad Daneshghahi- 1384
- 4- Mahdavi Nejad.Reza-Motamedi.Pejman- History of physical education and sport. Isfahan University Publication- 1381
- 5- Karimi.Javad- A view on the history of the world physical education. Publication of Markaz Nashr. 1374
- 6- The history of the blind sports federation. Site of the blind sports federation
- 7- The history of the handicaps sports federation. Site of the handicaps sports federation



## Sport in Islamic era: in Indian perspective

Dr. Anita Ghosh

Sports, games & leisure are integral part of social life. Not only the human being but all living being stake repose from the stale and tiresome life and enjoy leisure unless disturbed situation prevail in the country.

Sports can not be considered as a religion, it can be a part of culture & heritage.

As Beritett say The very elaborations of sports its internal convention of all kinds, its ceremonies, its mesha entangling itself and for the purpose of training and testing and rewarding the rousing motions with in us to find a moment of freedom. Freedom is that state where energy and order merge and all complexity is purified into a single coherence, a fitness of parts and purpose and passion that can not be surpassed and whose goal could only be to on itself.

Novak(1976) say ;° Sports flow outward into action from a deeper natural impulse that is radically religious ;an impulse of freedom, respect for ritual limits, a zest for symbolic meaning, and longing for perfection. the athlete may also be pagan, but sports are as it were natural religious;±.

Novak; s critical statement gives the impression that sport has accepted as form of religion which has been regarded as shaper and reinforce of values deemed critical but to develop the characteristics such as habit of hard work, perseverance self discipline competitive spirit and team work leads obviously towards social benefits.

Although Islamic culture is a combination of unity and variety which keeps it dynamic and alive giving it prominent position among the religions and cultures of the world. In the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Arabia was regarded as a part of the Persian kingdom of the Achaemenian dynasty, which founded the province of Arabia in 539 B.C.

In the Munghal empire recreation was confined to the elite and aristocracy.

Hunting, animal fights, pigeon flying(Ishqbazi), archery, chess, elephant and horse riding constituted imperial entertainment.

Islamic influence favored combative games but forbade any kind of gambling which became popular during Roman rule. The moral standards were complex and conservative which became hurdle in women freedom.

Though in holy Quraan the term sport has encouraged as wealth of life, Nothing is the life of this world but play and amusement. but best is the home in the hereafter for those who are righteous.(Quraan 6;32).



## **Taekwondo history in Iran and the world**

Dariussh Sheikholeslami Vatani  
Mohammad Esmaeil Azarpad  
Sayyed Saeid Mohiman

Objective of this research is to study Taekwondo history in Iran and the world. For this purpose, the first resources and the second resources, concerning information on background of the sport in Iran and the world, and entrance of the Taekwondo in Iran was studied. Analysis of present information shows that Taekwondo was started during the eight and ninth century but it was developed in 1948 in Korea Republic. Taekwondo was independently and such as today, association of korea's Taekwondo has started its work in 1961. Iran's military intercourse with Korea(in 1976), one group of army which was called(Kolah Sabzha) was familiar for the first time with Taekwondo. In ۱۹۷۱ the first Taekwondo educational class was started. Following the formation of martial sports federation in Desember/ ۱۹۷۷, Iran's first Taekwondo federation started the work. This sport has developed during ۲۲ years in Iran remarkably, so, there are ۳۰ active Taekwondo federation board in Iranian counties, and it is one of the most medal awarded sport, and the most honorable sport field of Iran.

## **Fair – Play; Practical Moral In Sport**

Dr. Rahim Ramazani-Nezhad

In the present socio-economic condition, and considering that no culture could exist without sport champions and models. It seems that professional sports not from facilitative, programming or technological aspect, but from educational aspect are faced with moral problems. Even though, this is not a pathological phenomenon, however the International Committee of fair-play is performing excessive efforts to maintain the idealistic flag of sports in the world. This is done through developing sportsmanship morality and applying official rules mottos, and moral recommendations. In this study, fair-play is analyzed through five practical dimensions. In the first dimension, the definition of concept of fair-play has been studied from three theoretical perspectives. In the second dimension, the necessity of its practical execution in sport also was studied from two perspectives. In the third and forth dimensions, the fair-play was analyzed through individual, social, legal, and moral charter which could be used as a practical.

It is concluded that five practical aspects of fair-play, at the present condition, including; bilateral fair-play, unilateral positive, unilateral negative, unfair play, and foul fair-play, could provide a beneficial research and study basis for this theoretical domain.

Keywords: Sport, Legal norms, Moral norms, Sport education; Sport justice



## A Comparison of Physical, Martial, and Intellectual Attributes of Sportsmen in Shahnameh

Dr. Rahim Ramazaninezhad

The purpose of the present article is to study few attributes of sportsmen in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh. For this purpose following attributes in 3 fictional sportsmanship and historical periods of Shahnameh were analyzed, including: 8 physical attributes, 14 martial arts- sportsmanship attributes, and intellectual attributes. The main sources of study were 9 versions of Shahnameh and related studies.

The results of the study in entire Shahnameh, indicated that martial arts attributes(4705%); intellectual attributes(3105%); and physical attributes of the sportsmen have been described and repeated in Shahnameh. During the fictional period(48%) and historical period(41%), the cognitive and intellectual attributes of the sportsmen have been described more than two other periods. However, during sportsmanship period, martial art attributes(54%) and intellectual ones(26%) were repeated more than other physical attributes. On the other hand, during the sportsmanship period, the percentage of repetition of martial arts attributes(75%), physical attributes(61%), and intellectual attributes(54%), were more than historical and fictional periods. From 8 physical attributes, the sportsmen were more described with attributes of body, person, and flesh(52%), followed by mesomorph attributes(260%). From 14 martial-art attributes, sportsmen were more described with attributes of jockey, rider, and horseman(23%), lion, lion-heart, and hero(23%), followed by "Pahlavan"(17%). From 11 intellectual attributes, the sportsmen were more described by learning attributes(51%). And intellect(3605%), followed by hatred and revengefulness attributes(23%). Even though for stating and describing the importance of these attributes, many poems of Shahnameh were selected and reported for analysis and application; however it could be generally concluded that in Shahnameh, sportsmen were not only an indication of physical strength, but also were praised with cognitive and intellectual attributes, and physical and martial art attributes in relationship with cognitive and intellectual attributes, shaped the personality and influence of the sportsman.

Keywords: horseman and lion-hearted; learning and intellect

## **Importance and Necessities to Recognize Socio- Cultural Identities of Polo Sport**

B. Izadi

Dr. H. Koozehchian.

The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyze the role of polo in the history of Iran as well as to explore the role of polo in the society. Further aims are to show the important for the Iranian and the importance and meaning of this sport in historical periods.

The ancient Iranian people have been engage in some sport horseback riding, shooting and the game of polo. The game invented by Iranian people between the sixth century B.C. and the first century A.D. The game of Polo can be played in two ways: either on foot or by horseback riding. The children play the game on foot, while the adults manage the game through horseback riding. Certainly it is the Persian literature and art, which give us the richest accounts of polo in antiquity. The game of polo has had significant impact in the history, culture and literature of mankind. Ferdowsi, the most famous of Iran's poet-historian, give a number of accounts of royal polo tournament in this 9<sup>th</sup> century epic, Shahnameh(the epic of kings). Presently, the game of polo is enjoyed by the young people as well as adults in various parts of the world.

Restoration, protection and renovation of these laws and cultural heritage are the duty of governmental managers and chiefs. Manager possesses much important role in the revival of this sport.

The study was conducted through accumulating information and data from various libraries and as such, analysis was made by using primary sources and documents.

Keywords: Polo sports, ancient Iran, Distinguishing socio-cultural identity, history.



## **The roots of the Olympic Games must be searched in Iran**

Dr. Syrus Djavid

Study about the history of seven thousands years Iranian culture, reviewing the Greek historian articles before BC and the findings of researches by European historians, professor Deam, show that in 3000 years ago, Iran was the origin of the competition for different sports and in this case, has ancient background older than Greece.

Although, the most of important sport cultural vestiges in Iran, after foreign attacks destroyed, but there are many valuable buried vestiges that some of them will be discovered spontaneously. These ancient vestiges show that many centuries ago, Olympic Competition was held in Iran, and gradually transmit to Greece.

For approving this new approach, some of the important vestiges discovered and belonged to ancient Iran, will be presented in the congress.

## **Effect of faith and intellectuality on sporting performance in Islam**

Dr. Hasan Khalaji

Abstract-Man always thinks to overcome the existing limitations and to achieve the existing goals and plan new ones. Athletes pass this course continuously. Since human being is both spiritual and material creature, it is obvious that the origin of his strength and power may be spiritual and material, that is, he can use both spiritual and material forces to fully develop and activate his aptitudes. The aim of this article is to introduce the strategy of strengthening through religious beliefs, from the Holy Quran's viewpoint.

Other strategies such as mechanical, nutritional, physiological, pharmacological and psychological organic aids have been introduced in the literature. To optimize the outcomes and effects of these strategies, then, the religious belief strengthening strategy has been introduced. Which has been considered in the history different ethnic groups and nations such as Greece, Ancient Iran, and Olympic movement, post-Islam Iran, and also in viewpoints of great philosophers like Avicenna, William James and Imam Khomeini. The researcher has used viewpoints of holy Quran and great commentators such as Allame-tabataba'i, Motahhari etc. the subject has been explained in the frame work of Quran's definitions of the terms "belief", "believer", "believer's characteristics"(e.g. calm, endurance, esteem, trust in god). The last discussed property is the power and strength in competition(fighting).The source components of belief, that is, knowledge and good deed, have been discussed and several recommendations have been proposed for other researchers and trainers.



## Historical process of evolution of sport clubs in Iran

Hoda Saber

In last century, in 1286(1907), a soccer league as “association cup” between tow English teams(includes English resitants in Iran) and Iranian teams were held by Kamp Bell, Britain’s ambassador in Iran. Because of those competitions, some Iranian teams with specific names and marks could play with two English teams(includes, embassy and telegraph center employees)

Although, competitions in a year after mashrootiat movement were the first registered plays, but local teams in old Tehran has been developed before. Those teams in Iran literature of that time called(Cathegory), and hadn’t the structures of newly clubs.

After increasing the football tendency among locals and big schools in Tehran, the time of “clubs” in Iran’s history has begun.

After returning the Khan-e-Sardar brothers from Switzerland to Iran, with Khan-e-Khanan’s help- the big brother- Iran’s club was founded and then, Tehran club and Toofan club evolved. The new clubs were more skillfulled than local teams but far from club’s structures and rules.

After 1317, Iran’s sport directed to a modern period:

The period of developing “ club” and clubs such as public clubs: Rah-ahan(1317) and Bank-e-Melli(1318) and private clubs such as:Tehran-e-Djavan, (1318), Niroo-v-rasty(1320s), Shahin(1321), Ararat(1322), Daraee(1322)and Taj(1323) evolved.

Multipurpose Institutes tried to build sport structures, with identified relationships and instructional roles, in club’s size and concepts.

Some clubs, have pursued the process, in 1330s and 1340s declared their registration, such as: private clubs(Kian, Shoa) and public clubs(Bargh) and some military clubs(pass and oghab)

In the first 1350s, after evolving soccer, volleyball and basketball leagues and then wrestling, club managing in Iran entered to a serious and semi-

professional period.

In ascending period, Industries such as Naft, Zob-e-Ahane Isfahan, Machin sazi and Teraktorsazi Tabriz have founded their clubs.

After Islamic revolutions, and its changes the importance of competitive sport declined, club managing systems perished, and sport structures descended as a “team”. Then private clubs becamed public clubs and ten years after revolution, they were no places for national competitions in different sports. There wasn’t a firm context to start club managing.

After national competitions in different sports, especially soccer, (since 1370s), some banks and industries entered to club managing field, such as; Bank-e-Tejarat, Bank-e-Sanat Va Madan, Bank-e-Kehavarzi, Iran Khodro, Saipa, Pars Khodro and...

In recent five years, in special cases, private clubs played in different competitions but without a firm structure and it seems they will not succeed in future.

In this article, the historical process of evolution of Iran’s sport clubs and it’s ups and downs, is presented and analyzed Critical views and perspectives in club managing is presented.



## **Hockey is heritage and art of the Iranian. which was neglected in its own home-land**

Masumeh Tehranchi

Hockey, s age goes back to thousands years ago. There are same inscriptions on the walls of the well-known temple of bani –hassan in the Nile Valley wich illustrates hockey games.their history goes back to Four thousands years ago.(4000).

These images show that how the Egyptiens stroke with the sticks with bent ending.

Hockey is one of the most ancient social game which were played by stick and ball in all over the glob.

According the historians the bent Form of its stick has been patterned by the human Feet and the players shoot the heavy balls by these sticks instead of using their Feet to prevent then From any kind of injuries.that is why. There have been different from of games with sticks and ball. In every place of the world.

The native Indians of America. Have had an interesting game to be played with ball and special sticks in a very Fantastic and rough Form.

In the era of safavian dinesty the Nagshe-Jahan square in Isfahan have been stablished For organising this game and all the peoples as well as the govereners used this natinal square For holding their old games besides polo which had been played by ball, stick and sadolled hourses in the same age. Which may be considered as the origin of hockey and golf.

Concorent with appearance of Islam when the Abbassian Governors Took the rule on their hands they learnt, this game and made Hockey as popular game with in Arabian countries as Egypt and old Syria, in the same way it had been played in old Persian.

Khosro parviz, Bahram Gour, Ardeshir Babakan, King Abbass, were among the Iranian Empror / Kings who had been so interested this sport.

The hockey Association have been Stablished in 1320(a.h.l) 1941(A.D) in Iran and has been registered as the official affiliated member of FIH the in 1334-(1955)

This motivated sport is played in r different well-known style around the world.

1-field-hockey.

2-Indoor-hockey

3- Ice-hockey

## **The celebrity and leadership of Iranian people in the game of polo**

Barat mohammadi, Amin fazeli

The Iranian people have more attention to sport and strengthening bodily power among other nation more than other nations; specially in their training and educational organization.

The ancient Iranian people fevered in some sports such as equestrian, shooting and game of polo. For example game of polo was invented by Iranian people that was doing with walking and horsing. In fact, this game in historical of universal sport is the one of first collective sports that in Iran in has no noticed in before and after Islam. This game has very important position in our history, culture and literature; in which has influenced in poetry and proverbs.

The purpose of this paper is to investigation of developmental changes in method, quality of this sport in various period of time.

Key words: Ancient Iran, sport, game of polo, poetry, change



## Reconstruction and development of ancient sport in internal and external domain

S.Amir Hosseini

**Chairman of the Olympic and Paralympic National Academy**

Reconstruction and development of ancient sport in internal and external domain.

Purpose: in this article, the history of zurkhanei sports, its variation process, the common situation, power and weak points of ancient sport in national and international domain and it's developmental approaches investigated.

### **Method:**

Data from library and documented resources were analyzed. This article by virtue of documentary studies with description of existent realities tried to answer these questions:

- How was the variation process of zurkhanei sports during the last years?
- Why zurkhanei sports should be developed?
- What problems will be solved after it's development?
- This sport can take the place of what other sport?

In this study, common situation, internal factors, the power and weak points, external factors, threats, opportunities, groups, the aimed geographical domains, perspective, progressive goals, time periods, strategies, the main executive programs, development of infrastructures media programs, education championship, supervision and evaluation are investigated.

### **Discussion and conclusion:**

Traditions, customs, permanent and everlasting vestiges of every territory demonstrate it's importance, reflect the great benefits of individual and social values. Ancient sport, is our cultural and ethical inheritance which has effective sport structure, culture customs, rely on generosity, purity and politeness.

Individual and group skills in zurkhanei sport, as a sport, has positive effects and as a training tool can be used for providing physical and mental health in different population.

Today, promotion of the best position for ancient sports in national and international domains is essential. Development and progress of zurkhanei sports in internal and external domains will promote our Islamic and national identity and extend the Iranian's roles participation in the world's culture.

Key world: Zurkhanei sports, internal and external factors, treats and opportunities, groups and aimed geographical domains, perspective.



## Iran presence in international domains

Esmaeel Kadkhodazadeh

Iran official participation at the Olympic Games commenced in 1948, but in the history of the modern Olympic Games one may come across the name of “Persia” amongst the early participants of the Olympic Games. It is not surprising since a young Iranian student studying in Europe took part in the Fencing event of the 1st Olympiad of Paris in 1900.

In early second decade of the last century, i.e. in 1921, the International Olympic Committee selected the first Iranian citizen as an IOC member. Later on in 1924 another Iranian dignity was invited to join the IOC as a full member. Both appointments were great achievement for the country.

Although Iran could not manage to participate in the first and the last Western Asiatic Games in New Delhi in 1934, two Iranian diplomats were appointed to the Executive Board of this regional Federation.

By invitation of the German organizers of the 1936 Olympic Games, arrangement was made by the Iranian government to dispatch some Iranian students residing in France and Germany to attend the World Congress on Physical Education and the Youth Camp.

Iran became a full member of the IOC in 1947 and participated in the 14th edition of the Olympic Games in London. Jafaar Salmasi in Weightlifting won the first Olympic medal for Iran.

Since then Iran has participated in 13 editions of the Summer Games and 4 editions of the Winter Games.

Iran, if not a founding member of the Asian Games Federation, is among the eleven countries that participated in the 1st Asian Games in New Delhi in 1951. A great success for Iran in the history of the Asian Games is the organization of 1974 Tehran Asian Games in which she won a total of 82 medals, 36 of which were gold. Another international and continental achievement of the Tehran Games was the participation of the Peoples’ Republic of China for the first time in the history of the Games. The significant action of the Iranian Organizing Committee of the Games was its objection to organizing the Marathon Race.

an event being held in the Olympic Games right from the beginning based on a doubtful so-called historical account told by the biased Greek historians.

Iran boycotted two Olympic Games of 1980 and 1984 in Moscow and Los Angeles, but has participated the following Games to the last one in Athens.



## **The Study of Traditional Plays in Sistan and Baloochestan Province of Iran**

Dr. Abolfazl Farahani

Ms. Mansooreh shahraki

In recent age, which is called machine and Computer age and most of the works are being done by machine, the physical movements of human beings have been decreased in daily life. So it is very important to pay attention to physical sport and play. In addition to spending the leisure time which is increased nowadays, Sport and play can provide the physical and mental well – being of people and create a healthy society.

In a healthy society people can have a better life. Also most scientists and doctors consider sport as the best medium and most cost – effective drug for curing many diseases. They recommend all people to have physical activities at their daily life.

Although there are many sport facilities in Iran, but the distribution of them is not appropriate regarding to dispersion of population. Most of these facilities are focused on big cities and the dense population of rural areas and outreached border regions suffer from lack of facilities. At these regions students and youth are not able to spend their leisure time properly. So it seems necessary to find solutions for this problem. One solution is the traditional plays of each region.

The local and ethical plays are integrated with Iranian culture and traditions, many facilities are not needed for them, they are performed at any place and season, and are able to respond to any type of talent and taste. First we need to identify, collect and renew these plays and then spread them. By spreading these plays, we can protect the Iranian culture and also help students to spend their leisure time properly. In this paper, the local and ethical plays of Sistan and Baloochestan Province of Iran will be introduced and then different ways for reviving and spreading them at different types of society will be suggested.

Key words: play, culture, ethical, local, leisure time

## **The position of the sport in national culture of Iranians**

Dr. Nasser Takmil Homaiyon

From ancient times, in various societies sport was considered as a human social life phenomenon and in every part of the world associated with culture and civilization, has a special figure and method. In Iranian cultures, sport was considered as (doing regular exercises for maintaining mental and physical factors), and a space for sport (varzesh khane) is a place for doing exercises. Among European texts, Laruss is doing methodical exercises for attaining perfection not only in body but in soul and morals.

Sociologist, considered sport as a way of training, which in ancient times was associated with work and worship and after social transformation, was changed.

In ancient Iran, Mazdaean religious supported and facilitated the sport.

After islam, sport was associated with generosity and Tasavof and from Safavid era, linked with Tashaio.

In new century, cultural relationships with positive or negative points, has changed the sport as well as many other social activities. so that what we talk about modern sport today, is different from ancient time sports. In this social activity, we can carefully maintain our positive points of ancient and historical sport, away from fanaticism and use ethical background in Iranian sports, in modern sports.

