

Original Paper

Sports Law, Its Various Issue in Iran and the World

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Abstract

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study is to study the rights of sports in Iran and the world, its history in Iran. The study of the factors of sports rights in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the world.

Methodology: The methodology of this paper is a review study and studying the conditions governing the community as well as reviewing the constitution of Iran and referring to legal texts and sports rights. The scholar has found findings from the 19th century onwards through the review of the fatwa of the Shiite authorities and the examination of the past history of sport and the consideration of the rights of sport in Iran and the world since the 19th century.

Findings: Sports rights are one of the branches of law science that examines events in sports. In general, it is possible to say that the purpose of the sporting events is all the crimes committed by athletes, teachers, trainers, spectators and sports event managers, and even sports equipment manufacturers and manufacturers, and the subject matter These incidents can be health and life and property, dignity and dignity and other legal rights of individuals who are in the same range of sports, the quantitative and qualitative scope of the above issues clearly reveals the importance of this field.

Conclusion: Today, sport and education with multiple goals of physical and mental self-improvement are considered as integral parts of societies. The need for professional sport is a complex and sometimes risky engagement in sporting activities associated with adverse events and consequences. Meanwhile, the criminal liability of sports events is one of the important issues that are considered during the exercise of sports law.

Keywords

sports rights, various legal factors, sports rights of Iran and the world Keywords

1. Introduction

Exercise at the moment is from a variety of directions, such as health, recreation, politics and economics, which are referred to as the “sports industry”. There are many people in this area, young people and athletes who are considered to be the capital of each country are professionally and professionally engaged in the activities that at any moment there is a possibility of injury and accidents for them during activities and sports competitions, due to this There may be legal responsibilities for people such as sports managers, coaches, supervisors, school officials and others due to a fault or failure to perform statutory responsibilities. (Hassanvand, 2021)

At the moment, people are trying to work more calmly using the facilities they have, insurance can help these active and responsible people to continue their sport activities using a variety of insurance. In the event of an accident and damages that will result in their compensation for damages, insurance companies will compensate for damages and, on the other hand, the rights of the lost will be respected. Persons who are active in sports can safely carry out activities using a variety of insurance and they can support them in the event of damage and damage to insurance companies (Yaghoubi, 2013). In this paper, an attempt has been made to provide some form of compensation, as well as one of the supporters after the damage and damage, so that insurance companies can expand their sports activities with the help of expanding sports insurance and sports people using these insurance (Hassanv & Ehsan, 2021). Pay attention The contents of this article have been collected due to lack of resources in this field and after reviewing and analyzing, new ideas and ideas about sports rights have been presented. Exercise at the present time plays an important role in human life. Other sports games have not been limited to leisure and entertainment, but have become a central tool in educating the younger generation and an effective factor for health and is therefore considered as one of the essential requirements of life. Apart from the health, cultural and social effects, sport has also become an important national and political point of view, as many countries spend huge investments on this route (Hassanvand, 2021). This growing importance has led lawyers to pay attention to and analyze the relationships and events of sport and the dangers posed by it, so far as “sports rights” have been created as one of the trends in the knowledge of the law for the study and examination of the legal aspects of sport (Yaghoubi, 2013). However, our legal literature in this field is nascent, and the judicial process should not, as it should, be addressed to this important and useful social phenomenon. In this regard, the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its third principle, considers free education and the creation of facilities and facilities from the duties of the state. The legal policy of the country also first examined the issue of sport and law as well as the responsibilities of sports activities in the General Penal Code (adopted in 1352). Now, with the passage of the Islamic Penal Code of 1392, 1370 cases of unconstitutional copies of all laws contrary to this law, including the Islamic Penal Code, have been

issued. Therefore, in light of the new legal approach, it is necessary to recognize and review the new law's stance on sporting events and the resulting criminal liability. On the other hand, the increasing expansion of sports and the increase in incidents have made it necessary to understand the legal approach and to be familiar with these legal concepts for athletes, coaches, managers and all those involved in sports.

Sports rights are one of the new branches of law of law, which specifically deals with the legal effects of events caused by sports activities (Hassanvand, 2021). These issues can be related to an athlete or sports director or, unfortunately, the issue of sport violence (Ebrahimi, 2015). Sports rights are a new branch that examines legal issues in a variety of sports. In this article, we will try to examine the various dimensions of the field of sports rights. The goals of sporting rights, the subject of sports rights, are all offenses committed in the field of sport and in some way harm the rights of others, and the basic condition is the violation of the law, which is characterized by titles such as crime, pimp, pecuniary, intentional and non-fatal errors. Deliberately classified, followed by the response of a society called "punishment" in the name of the term, that these penalties differ according to type, severity and crimes. In this definition, the purpose of sports events or events arising from sports activities is those events that first occur specifically in sport and, secondly, create rights (Ebrahimi, 2015). Therefore, the subject of sporting rights is any "sporting event" that has legal effect. That is, every sporting event that has created a right. In other words, any sporting event that somehow harm the rights of others includes the subject of sporting rights. So far as the sporting event does not harm the rights of others and does not create rights for anyone, it is outside the scope of sporting rights. It needs to be explained that wherever one speaks of the right, because the right has two aspects, then at least, the two sides are at stake. That is, if the right is created for one and the other (Ebrahimi, 2015). For example, in sports events with legal effects, the accident is seen by someone who has been given the right and the person who created the incident is the one who has a right to do so. From the point of view of the law, the second aspect of the right, on the other being, is expressed in the form of one of the threefold legal, criminal, civil, and disciplinary responsibilities that represent the type of right created. But what about sporting rights goals? Sports rights have been entered into the field of sports with various dimensions of this social relationship (Yaghoubi, 2013).

However, it can be said that the purpose of sport is to raise awareness of the rights of the sports community, to prevent and reduce the effects of sports, to describe the duties and responsibilities of sports coaches and teachers, athletes and managers and sports officials, to inform the sports community of the legal consequences of violations. In sports, maintaining physical and mental health and dignity of athletes and coaches, as well as protecting sports management from legal liability (Aghaei, 2020).

2. Method

The methodology of this paper is a review of the study and library study, and examining the conditions of the society, as well as reviewing the constitution of Iran and referring to legal texts and sports rights.

The researcher reviewed the fatwa of the Shiite authorities and reviewed the historical past of the sport and studied the rights of sports in Iran and the world since the 19th century, as well as the study of the rights in Iran since the Pahlavi regime, as well as the exact examination of the constitution of Iran and the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the legal study of countries. Another study of sports events in Iran and other countries of the world, and then attending the proceedings and studying legal cases of sports, as well as examining the role of sports rights in sport, has been found in the findings.

3. Findings

3.1 The Goals of Sporting Rights in the World

Familiarity with the duties and legal requirements in the field of sports, familiarity with sports and sports, familiarity with the legal scope of the activity in the field of familiarization with the legal issues of the offenses and attitudes of sports, familiarity with the need for sports events and the creation of a healthy, secure and incident-free environment for people involved in sports.

3.2 Birth and History of Sports Rights

Given the fact that the incident seems to be inseparable from sport, then the birth of sports rights should be recognized when people became acquainted with sports and accepted sports as one of their social institutions, but its smallness and the size of the bag depends on each society. To the level of civilization and culture of that society (Aghaei, 2020).

In Iran, from the year 52, we explicitly mention the damage caused by the sports events of the law, and after the revolution, the same article (42) was approved by the General Penal Code, adding only one sentence: "Those rules are not in conflict with religious law.

In addition, with the growing development of sport in the world, and in various events and events, the need for the development of special laws and regulations in the field of sports has become very interesting. One of the successful appeals that began in the early 19th century in order to address legal issues in the field of sports arbitration, as an independent institution in Switzerland, was to resolve sports disputes. The reason for the special importance and complexity that has been developed over time in sports rights has been devoted to sporting rights, and in 1984, a field academy called the sports law field was created by the Welshman Sports Council on the rights of sport in the country. Representatives of different countries held legal rights (Kashif, 2015).

3.3 Sports rights in Islam

There are many verses and narrations in Islam about sport. Along with these sources, jurists have raised strong points about the legal responsibilities of sport events, and jurists such as Allama Heli, Mohaghegh Helli, Sheikh Tutsi, Mohammad Hassan Najafi and in their books on sports rights. However, due to the limitations of the sport, Fatwa has been limited in quantitative terms, but qualitatively, it can be cited in most disciplines of the sport, the expression of the above problem, in addition to the fact that the dating of the subject determines the importance of exercise and Sports rights also refer to Islam (Kashif, 2015).

3.4 History of Sports Rights in Iran

Before the Constitutional Revolution: rulers and sultans and army laymen in the pre-Constitutional period had a particular interest in sport, especially riding and shooting, swimming and wrestling, and each commander of the Revolutionary Guards had been strong and proud before he was commander. He said the sporting event had a special place. The implementation of the sporting rules was carried out traditionally and tribally, and by defending the tribal and tribal elders the defects, defects and punishments were defined and based on the custom and habit of their time. After Constitutional Revolution: After the Constitutional Revolution in Iran and the establishment of the home equity, no laws were issued on sport. But there were rifle shooting, horseback riding, swordsmanship, two, swimming, wrestling, rules and regulations, whether written or not written, which judges and religious rulers issued on this basis, until finally in 1339 the law of responsibility A civil code was passed that created new hope in the judges of the judiciary, who could take a more rational decision on these issues in accordance with the law in various sports events (Shukri, 2015).

Before the birth of a woman in connection with the rights to sport in Iran, there was no written history, but the rulers and soldiers of the IRGC paid special attention to sport, especially horseback riding, shooting, swimming, boat, and their soldiers preparing to work on the passage of these fields and training, encouraged the execution of their laws by tribal elders and tribesmen Willet and Ashayar used or ordered their losses and losses in these sports in accordance with their customary rules. In the text of the law of Sheikh Mohammad Hassan Najafi, he later turned his attention to the establishment of justice for the home and the adoption of a number of laws of hope that judges could be held in different events to some extent, in the victims' visit, they made the right decisions. Because there was a specific law and a plan devoted to sport, it became apparent that there was a huge difference between the events of the sport and the resulting social harm. In the year 1339, the adoption of the civil liability law took place in a judicial proceeding, and some forms of use of the judgment of the civil authorities In the course of the meeting, the high quality of sports and the proliferation of cases in connection with the incident in 1979, approved under Article 42 of the General Penal Code, was approved on the grounds of the exercise of sport, as a result of which accidents were defective. It is not a crime to be considered as a sport, so for the first time in the history of Iran's rights, sports events are subject to special law. After the Islamic Revolution, as this text does not contradict Islamic principles and principles, it remains the same and remains intact, and these regulations do not violate the Islamic legal system as a crime. Law is a set of rules that governs them, because they are in the community (Shukri, 2015).

Definition of rights indicates that the set of rules that governs them, because they are in the community. Criminal Investigation of Violence in Sport Legal Group—In recent days, we have witnessed some unrest in sports stadiums. Have you ever considered legal issues or criminology in football? In general, lawyers are involved in two aspects of sport and its events: "One is violence in sports and another in sport fraud." Violence in sports is the same as swearing and swearing and murder, which we sometimes read and hear in sports news (Shamloo, 2015). The sport of violence can occur in two areas, and each

of these requires a separate study: one in-field violence that occurs between athletes themselves. For example, a player goes to the furnace and attacks the opponent's player (and sometimes even his teammate player) and strikes him. Or one player casts the other player, and the other player responds to resorting to violence and beatings. Even the same mistakes that the athletes commit to each other, taking a yellow or red card for it, is also a form of violence in sport. One is the out-of-field violence that occurs between the fans of the teams. These violent behaviors of fans may take place on the platforms of the audience or outside the stadium and within the streets and buses of the unit. Fraud in sport means any cunning and deceptive work that takes place in the field of sports. These misleading things, which all take place among themselves and athletes of the teams and sporting events, may occur in a variety of ways. For example, teams collide with one another to prevent another team from becoming a champion. Or, for example, duping athletes to ensure their success in the tournament. Or, for example, bribe the organizers of the tournament or the referees of a sporting competition to do something in favor of a particular team. All of these are known as "cheating in sports." Participants divide the two dimensions of the issue for violence in sport and cheating: one is the legal aspect of the story, that is, with someone who commits violence in sport or cheating in sports. Should I do what should be its punishment? Should we deprive him of sporting events or bring him to jail? In order to study the legal aspect of violence and fraud in sports, in some countries of the world, there is an academic discipline called "Criminal Penalty Law" that examines all these issues. The other aspect of these sporting issues is the criminological aspect. It means that we investigate and analyze social and psychological violence in sports so that we can find the causes and causes of such events and prevent them from defeating these causes and factors. Here are some criminological findings in the field of violence in sport. Violent Fans In one recent year, the European Council reported that these currents left about 1,000 dead and 5,000 injured in Europe. Therefore, the study of this issue has been the time for the attention of criminologists in Europe, and extensive research has begun to understand the nature of this phenomenon, the violence of the fans. European criminologists in their research concluded that out of all the world-wide football matches, only a handful of them are drawn to violence, but so few, with numerous irreparable casualties and consequences. Studies also suggest that the majority of violent fans are outside the stadiums, not on the spectators' platforms. This was particularly evident during the 1998 FIFA World Cup in France. These violent acts usually take place in the form of vandalism and the destruction of public property, such as the buses of the company, the subway, public telephones, etc. Also, clashes with police officers, and sometimes also conflicts with the opponents' supporters, take place. Belgian scholars investigating the supporters of the football teams, they concluded that the fans were acting in a coherent and organized manner. In this way, the fans of a team usually have four rings in place: the first circle and the center of the circle are leaders and leaders. These are few and make the main decisions about what fans do and what slogans they have, and they have a special respect among the fans. The second circle is about 50 people who support the leaders and transfer their commands to other fans. The third ring consists of supporters who have long been fans of the team, but they have

little background in entering the second round. But in any case, they are fans of the ProPlay tablet, and they are in the majority of competitions. The fourth circle also includes other supporters who may occasionally appear in the gym to encourage the team, but are not steady and permanent at the gym. Analysis of criminological violence after analyzing the nature of the violence of their supporters and their constituents, criminologists are investigating and analyzing these findings, so that they may be able to cite the causes and causes of this violence. Criminologists have concluded in their studies that most of the fans who are in their quadruple circles and over time are rushing fans of the lower social classes. I.e., those who are financially and economically and livelihood are not in a good position.

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they have extraordinary power and no one can stop them. In fact, when they engage in mass violence, their notion is that no one has any control over their behavior, and the police or judicial system can not identify and control them. As a result, they easily commit acts of violence.

In general, there are two types of reactions to this phenomenon: one criminal response. That is, to pass the law and set high penalties for those who are violent in sports. Then arrest everyone who has committed these behaviors and bring it to action. For many years, this practice was carried out in various European countries, and governments began to deal with police and judicial affairs with sports fans. But after many years, not only did sports violence not be diminished, but more. As a result, criminologists have been thinking of other ways to counter the violence of supporters. That is, non-refinery methods. One of these non-refined practices is to increase care and supervision. That is, when we see fans in the stadiums begin to use explosives and explosives, or throw hazardous objects into the ground or fight with each other, and let the stadiums monitor their behavior more than they fear. Also, do not stop doing this. For example, increase the number of police officers in the gym, or use CCTV cameras to identify the perpetrators, or number the seats, and sell ticket tickets to fans in order to make them easier to identify. The solution to the problem is that it can only control the violence of fans inside the stadium, but it cannot take violent action out of the stadiums. The experience of using these practices in European countries also shows that in spite of intense control and stubbornness in the stadiums, the violence of supporters outside the stadiums has increased. Another solution that has been implemented by some countries, and to some extent reached positive results, is that clubs try themselves Get closer to their supporters. To do this, you need to identify the leaders and fans of the club and invite them to the club. Then, with the help of social workers, as well as the financial and intellectual assistance of the club managers, these leaders and, subsequently, other supporters, are controlled and their behaviors are restrained.

3.6 Sports and Civil Liability Law

In accordance with Article 1 of the Civil Law Act of 1339; “Anyone who has deliberately or, as a result of negligence, suffered from loss of life or health or property or liberty or dignity or commercial reputation or to any other right created by law to individuals, He will be liable to compensation for the damage caused by his actions.

3.7 The fulfillment of Civil Liability Is Subject to the Following Conditions

1) Commitment to action: Violation of the rights of others can be in verb and in the verb, the verb means doing something that is easily manifested by its external manifestation, such as a deliberate shuffle in the field of soccer sports or pushing a beginner swimmer Swim in the water for sports.

But leaving the verb when it comes to refusing to do something under the law or the contract. For example, a referee for a gymnastic contest that refuses to visit a defective item before the start of the competition and the athlete is injured due to a defective injury or refuses to save the rescue swimmer who is drowning in that case, is.

2) Loss: Loss can be created in different forms. It can be harmed by personal injury, such as beatings

and defects, and can aggravate and harm personal dignity, such as rumors about the supervisor or sports managers, as well as hard work trainers, and can be used as a disassembly and dispossession of the property the stadium is like damaging the mattress and tatami and fitness equipment.

3) Offense: It should be said that mere doing something that does not lead to harm does not lead to civil liability. The act of committing acts must be in violation of the law and without legal authorization.

The opposite is that the losses caused by law enforcement do not lead to civil liability. For example, if an athlete, having complied with all the rules of the sport, causes injury to the opponent, since his act is lawful and legally permissible, then he will not be held liable.

4) Relationship of causality: There must be between two causes of harm and a harmful act of the causality relationship. That is, the damage caused by that verb is, for example, the fracture of the judoka's feet caused by his opponent's mistake to be responsible for the opponent. So it can be said that all the above four conditions must be met, so that it can be said that the person is responsible, in the absence of one of the above conditions, the responsibility of the perpetrator is abolished.

3.8 Sports in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The constitution is the most important legal document of a country. Basically, the constitution, as its name implies, deals with the most fundamental affairs of the country, such as government, language, official religion, the rights of the nation and leadership, and leaves discussion of less important matters to ordinary laws.

In the third principle of the Constitution, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is required to use all of its facilities for the following purposes in order to achieve these goals: free education and education for all at all levels, and the facilitation and generalization of education Excellent.

It is also stipulated in the thirty-first constitution: the government is required to provide free education facilities for all people until the end of high school, and to extend free-of-charge facilities to the extent of self-sufficiency of the country free of charge.

It is true that this principle does not refer to physical training, but the emphasis on the third part of the second principle, and it can be extracted from the above, that exercise is so important that the constitution, which is the most important legal document of a nation It has a special place and is located next to the most important institutions of the country.

Also, putting sport in the ranks of education and higher education is indicative of the importance of physical education as a cultural institution, and the free exercise of physical education implies its applicability and the provision of the ground for the use of the general public.

The place of sport in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran is the second sentence, the Iranian government has stated that education and free education for all at all levels, and the facilitation and advancement of higher education, the results of this paragraph include the following: physical education or education is explicitly mentioned. The sign of the great place of sport is the constitution in the most important law of the country

The role of time in non-offending sports incidents: One of the major constraints of sports events due to

sporting activities is that it's within the same time frame. Sports are divided in terms of time: the first group, exercises that have a certain time, our rules, when the rules allow, are taken precisely from the beginning and the end. Such as football, wrestling, etc. Sports activities result in an incident only in the same time frame. The damage done beforehand and at any given time is considered an integral part of the crime. The second group is sports that do not have time limits: Volleyball is not considered a crime as long as the game continues and continues to work. The rules of law and the consequences of sporting activities are not considered. In theaters, which usually have a lot of dangers, it is time to start in the moment of the announcement of the referee's order, and the move will be subject to the same rule. The legal impact of a place in sporting events and sporting rights Sporting activities and resulting injuries are not at stake, and the athlete will not be entitled to pay, in addition to not being within the timeframe of the sport, an obligation has arisen that has been allowed to perform that sporting activity, in particular. Sports, whether they are indigenous, are made according to their own characteristics, which is appropriate to your liking. As you know, soccer is the game of football and wrestling in the ship's harbor, more evidence suggests that considerations of preventing injuries and minimizing events from your snooker to exercise on the other most important factors in choosing a place It has been specially designed for sport. The use of appropriate equipment for activities such as gymnastics and sports, which athletes play in the worst case, is imperative. In addition to the quality of sport in addition to quality, the quantity is also the non-use of services that are sometimes irreparable. The role of sporting regulations (athletic rights) in the attitude of athletes is based on the principle that events

Sport is the result of injury if it is not complied with if the observance of the provisions of that particular sport is respected. In the opposite, if the violations of the rules are in progress, the offense is a crime. The athlete will be punished according to the severity of the punishment. The procedure is in accordance with the rules. It is a special rule that is usually in the course of the match between The International Federation of Standards of Conduct issued by its own sponsors, athletes, referees and coaches of that particular sport, imposed penalties, which are not in accordance with the rules. The claimant, referring to the customary terms of the community and the opinion of the experts, commended the sport, and discovered that the incident Breach of sports Bid .yakhbr competent judicial sentence. A sports movement against the rules originally not affect the responsibility of leading athletes deliberate violation Yaghyr effective punishment will deliberate only Drmqdarvmyzan Bvdagrbray Qanvngzarmslm Vrzshkaramda deploy alternative was to move Qsdayradsdmh The following points in sports will cause retaliation, otherwise they will commit other punishments.

Deliberate and unintentional attention is paid in the event of accidents caused by criminal acts that do not violate the rules. Attention is given to incidents caused by criminal acts that do not violate the rules. A sporting action contrary to the rules of the internal law does not affect the liability only in the event of punishment: retaliation or otherwise, the movement of sports, which has caused a defect in its own right, can not be quantified. Sport regulations A sporting action contrary to the rules of the internal law does not affect the liability only in the event of punishment: retaliation or otherwise, the movement of

sports, which has caused a defect in its own right, can not be quantified. Sport regulations Observing the equipment, equipment, and equipment of one of the other sporting gear is the subject of the use of athletes. These accessories, as prescribed by the regulations, should be authorized. The following is the standard applicable to the management or affairs of the company. Use of a special tool for throwing a disk or hammering and using equipment that is safety It would be more likely to be used and, in the event of a loss of life, and the use of the necessary equipment, would be the responsibility of athletes and coaches This equipment must be in accordance with the applicable regulations. It is in accordance with the standards of management or affiliation, the use of a special device for throwing a disk or hammering, and using equipment that provides more safety, shall be used in the event of a loss of work and, as long as the necessary equipment is not used, will be the responsibility of athletes and coaches. In the event of team wins using a game that puts a risk to other players, the sex and height of the shoes should be set off from the statue if it is outside the scope of the injuries to another athlete, or the use of sports equipment in a motorcycle. Sports equipment used by athletes for exercise such as: rockets (tennis and minting), or athletics in the athlete's hands if they lose their athletics, and the audiences and audiences are free from the rules of this law. The use of personal equipment, such as a watch and an injury that results in injuries and dangers for other athletes, is not permitted by the rules. Ragt tennis racing on the racecourse is tensed and it is common ground with the competitors who have been in the normal course of the game to notice the player responsible for the incident to the player. The side of the audience, causing an accident, is legally a criminal offender. The rule of law in sport regulations in the preceding discussion was that the judge, based on the constitution, does not consider himself to be an athlete, that is, that which determines the legal responsibility of the athlete, is not in accordance with the rules of sport, but also the reference to sporting regulations as to the responsibility of the athlete in regard to the crime of not knowing his actions to some extent. These rules are not incomplete. So, sometimes the judge may not claim the incident from an act of sport (the practice of sporting error). In the right to assign responsibility to individuals, it must definitely establish the relationship between the act and the relationship between the incident and the act committed, and there is also a responsibility to the perpetrator It will not be for example an athlete who has been kicking off with a driver at the start of the race and will deal with the referee's precautionary judgments in the passageway. It is not even a matter for him to throw his foot from the line. Because Omenj är has been injured by an injured soldier, he has been the main contributor to the incident. Sports Articles are not inconsistent with any of the rules, but the Ramsale Athlete knows that they have been subject to the necessary precautions and accustomed to the incident. Unless they are athletic on the floor of the soccer field, they will continue practicing the throwing of the disc in addition to the other players.

Had to pay attention to the passage of soccer players and to deal with the footballer, he will be legally responsible for the incident. The role of religious standards in the criminal liability of athletes under article 32 of the law is as follows: Accidents caused by sporting activities after the Islamic Revolution were added to the non-opposition to religious rights. The reason for the addition of this phrase is that

exercise is a means of making a better and healthier life a more effective way of fighting for the survivors and the congregation. Slava considers the power of the body as a means of helping the disadvantaged, so that the sport that is against these cases would be harmful to them and others. Is not. By explicit command of the Quran, you will not be killed by your own hands. In all the sports that you can do is not amiss, but the cause of the opposition is a lawyer from the nature of the operation, which is harmful to the normal outcome of the moves and compliance with the rules, in other words, the necessary event of the exercise of that sport Be However, sports such as boxing, rugby and ... breaking the nose and the impact of injury and clogging are one of the most natural moves, and it can be summarized. If sport is recognized for any reason with the Sharia judo, the incidents that result from it will even occur despite the rules of the crime. The Detection Authority is the Judiciary and is not authorized to accept the views of the device. In the event of the incident, the accused can not claim that he does not have the responsibility of self-regulation if he or she is convicted of a crime. Criminal Responsibility for Managers in Sport Management is the coordination of staff and staff in order to achieve predetermined goals. What is considered to be a managerial task is to protect and control the manager's role, and the so-called manager means the general, and all those who are involved in the work of marketing. Such as: stadium managers, board directors, various sports managers, supervisors, coaches, and sports teachers. Criminal liability of management sports managers is the combination of human and financial resources to achieve the goal. In fact, the management of the path to science and art can be considered. The manager of the sporting field, whether it is a human being or a manager of the human being, or who oversees the organization, equipment or equipment, will then be prosecuted for his duties. What is at stake in sports management is debate, and performance in the production of games is not in the interest of many organizations, which is responsible for protecting and managing the conduct of sporting events, which is the responsibility of the managers of the departments, managers, sports clubs and the like. The legal authority of sports managers to punish athletes Can sports directors and practitioners be able to punish athletes? Frequently, the Hearts and the Teachings of Education prohibit the punishment of physical education in an emphasis on education, despite the ban, legally coaches and law enforcement officials. According to the first paragraph of Article 32 of the Islamic Penal Code, the actions of the parents and guardians and guardians of the guardianship and guardianship provided that they are ordained and protected in the ordinary sense. In this case, the term is not a person, but all those who are responsible for the care and maintenance of the guardianship and guardianship It is not only the supervisor of the team, the head of the Yasrgarst Urdu Club, who acts in a non-punitive way, is not considered a crime against a minor who is a minor from a person who has not attained the status of a religious person, as well as the age of fifteen years of age Mary Worcesn is a girl at the age of nine lunar years, so the punishment is even despite all the other justifications.

The punishment of athletic children should be encouraged or protected. Dissemination and protection is the reason why the legislator has determined them to be non-offending by the supervisor's actions. In other words, he does not accept any other reason for the punishment of the child. A-Moderation means

literacy, and there is no specific framework for differentiating different cultures. The concept of discipline differs from teachers, co-ordinators and athletes. B) the protection or maintenance of the family and the other are the purposes for which the respondent has indicated in the action against the child.

4. Conclusion

The researcher, based on the findings and observation of the field of sports rights and the study of the scope, concluded that one of the most important motivations of the legislator for not knowing the consequences of sport should be related to the community, which can be The following is the basic purpose of sporting activities that focus on exercising in order to strengthen the body and soul of the people of the country, and not criminal and unlawful explicit proof of the constitution. The incident of exercise is not separable. There are fewer athletes who have not been injured during their sport and may even be harmed despite the observance of all of the rules and regulations. In the area of rights of satisfaction, the offender does not primarily have an impact on the offense. But in the world of sport, this satisfaction is an exception, the athlete's satisfaction means accepting the risks and outcomes of the normal harm in sport. If the accidents caused by sports were considered a crime, the tendency of humans to exercise was definitely reduced and its negative effects in The community was emerging. It's a social necessity and a necessity to ignore the events of the sport. Because the development and development of sports could not be possible in this case. If the accidents caused by sport were considered a crime, there was no security for the athletes, coaches and referees to safely exercise. Exercise is a factor in relieving tensions, reducing excitement, recognizing existential values, creating unity and healthy competition among athletes.

As a result, it can be said that sport and education with multiple goals of physical and psychological self-improvement are considered as integral parts of societies. The need for professional sport is a complex and sometimes risky engagement in sporting activities associated with adverse events and consequences. Meanwhile, the criminal liability of sports events is one of the important issues that are considered during the exercise of sports law. According to Article 158 of the Islamic Penal Code, accidents caused by sporting activities, provided that they do not result in an incident involving violations of the rules relating to that sport, and these regulations do not violate religious law, are punishable by the criminal liability of the perpetrator. Therefore, non-accountability of sports events involving conditions such as committing athletic operations, non-compliance with sporting regulations with religious standards, non-compliance with sporting regulations, sporting errors, and mere sporting attributes of the perpetrator. Also, it should be acknowledged that criminal liability for deprivation of liberty does not mean the cessation of civil liability, and therefore, despite the lack of punishment, the offender may be sentenced to compensation for the payment of Diya.

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