



## Environmental awakening promoting an environmental culture in exercise

Mohammad saeid kiani<sup>1\*</sup>, Leila Nazari<sup>2</sup>, Leila Shahbazzpour<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> PhD student in Sport Management, Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Master of Sport Management, Razi University of Kermanshah, Iran

<sup>3</sup> Master of Sport Management, Shahrood University of Technology, Iran

### Abstract

The purpose of the study is to investigate environmental arousal: to promote the environmental culture in sport. The method of this study is a study review and, given the importance of the issue of the environment in the world and the role of the environment in the exercise of the scholar by studying and translating articles from 2010 to 2018, he used the environment and sporting events, and a review of the research and the researcher's reference to library resources and the translation of Latin articles and their review. There are two views on sport and the environment. First, there is an internal perspective in which organizational personnel imagine how their activities affect the environment. The second foreign perspective is that environmental issues and related issues (for example, government regulations) affect the operations of an organization. In sports, most of the conceptualization of these issues involves an inner perspective.

**Keywords:** environmental, strategy, culture promotion, sports

### Introduction

Concept of sustainable tourism development is gaining on actuality by the flow of time because of the bad influence of tourism on the environment (Vučetić, 2018).

Sports and environments influence one another in numerous ways. Sports pollute the land and the atmosphere and impact biodiversity as evidenced in studies on golf course construction and maintenance (Stoddart, 1990; Wheeler & Nauright, 2006) [26, 27], mega-events and facilities (Collins, Flynn, Munday, & Roberts, 2007) [25], and pre-game tailgating (Bunds, Casper, & Frey, 2016) [24]. Environments and environmental change also affect sport participation as seen in park users' perceptions on hydraulic fracturing (Kellison, Bunds, Casper, & Newman, 2015) [28], Olympians' performance in running events (Peiser & Reilly, 2004) [29], activists' resistance to golf course development (Briassoulis, 2010) [23], and surfers' resistance to beach pollution (Wheaton, 2007).

Since the very old, people have been entertaining themselves with sports. Sports represent health, with the best athletics competitions in the form of physical dynamics, but oddly, even though sports can promote health, they can an environment that is good for health is a disadvantage, sports games have a potential impact on the environment. It is around For example, ski slopes disrupt Alpine ecosystems, golf courses spread across the globe and consume a lot of pesticides and water, while parking lots for stadiums and arenas surfaces Sophisticated. Major sports events use energy, emit greenhouse gases and produce large waste bins (Super Bowl 2016) In Detroit, production of 500 tones of carbon dioxide gas (from transportation and use of tools), while the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens produced one million

tonnes in two weeks of matches, is almost identical to that of a city of one million people Publishes more than a similar period. For example, during the 2006 World Cup, which was held in the summer, it consumed 3 million kilowatt hours of energy (similar to 700 European families per year), and will produce about 5-10 tons of garbage.

Interestingly, despite a burgeoning body of literature on SFD projects utilizing decentralized management approaches, there has been far less attention to related SL strategies. Although leadership has remained a popular line of inquiry within the sport management field, a review by Welty Peachey, Damon, Zhou, and Burton (2015) [31] found that SL remains an "avenue of future exploration". In particular, there is a noticeable gap related to the environmental characteristics that influence SL, particularly in the nonprofit community sport sector (Welty Peachey *et al.*, 2015) [31]. Understanding these environmental characteristics is particularly salient for SFD projects, considering they often operate in distressed and underserved communities. Complex environmental issues, such as resource deficiencies, entrenched social divides, and limited human capital, often characterize the context of most SFD projects and can influence attempts to facilitate SL. Although previous research has highlighted how SFD organizations engage community members through bottom-up managerial strategies, there is far less insight on how SL is developed in these settings (Schulenkorf, 2017) [32].

The generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions due to human activities is one of the leading causes of environmental degradation (united states EPA, 2017). A significant portion of GHG emissions is created through transportation (united state EPA, 2017). People's choice of transportation mode impacts environmental sustainability, and ultimately

environmental quality (Collins, 2007. Dolf, 2015) [25, 35]. Sports are a large part of society and a catalyst for human behaviors, which indirectly and negatively affect the environment (Mann, 2008) [36]. The United Nations commented: "sporting events, sport facilities, sport activities and manufacture of sporting goods have an impact on natural environment" (united-nations EP, 2017). When individuals participate in sporting events, the natural environment is impacted (chernushenko, 1994) [38]. The negative impact on environmental sustainability can be attributed to sport facilities' operation, the consumption of products and services at sporting events and the transportation modes used by participants to travel to sporting events (Dolf, 2015. Du Preez, 2016) [35, 39]. Spectators consume a variety of food and beverages during sporting events, resulting in the generation of waste that must be disposed of, which contribute to the release of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (casper, 2017) [40].

Environmental psychology theory suggests that tangible environmental cues serve as stimuli that affect emotional states of consumers and provide them with pleasure that changes their perceptions and behaviors (Mehrabian & Russell, 1974) [41].

In the introduction to a 2009 Journal of Sport and Social Issues special issue on "Sport, Environmentalism, Land Use, and Urban Development", Mincyte, Casper, and Cole (2009) [42] note that, despite an increase of interest in the mainstream on issues of "greening", sport sociologists had theretofore contributed little to understanding the important connection of, "sports as sites where economies and industries intersect with biophysical worlds" (p. 105). The articles in their special issue do a laudable job of connecting environmental justice and sport sociology and calling upon sport sociologists to take an active role on this issue. Again in 2010, the Journal of Sport and Social Issues published a special issue on golf courses that touched upon environmental issues with objection to golf course development in Singapore by the Nature Society of Singapore (Neo, 2010) [43], environmental concerns surrounding golf course development in Greece (Briassoulis, 2010) [23], and the power of "green" discourse on golf course development (Perkins, 2010) [45]. Since this time, scholarship on sport and environmental issues has increased in marketing, management, health, tourism, and business

fields, yet with the exception of a handful of scholars, has not made similar inroads within the sociocultural field of sport studies (Bunds, 2018) [46].

Today, many environmental issues in our society are posing that have the potential to negatively affect our lifestyles and the lives of the future.

The importance of exercise in societies around the world is based on cultural foundations that enable it to be formed and shaped by social problems (Horney, 2006, Janson 2001)

Environmental sustainability is an important part of any Olympic Games project. The Organizing Committee works at every local, national, and international level to ensure that environmental sustainability standards are fully integrated in the planning and delivery of the game and beyond. Exercise, like any other human activity, is in the physical environment and is bound to affect it and be affected. The roots of global environmental issues must be found in local environments, and in this context, the interaction of sports communities with

the environment in which their activities are carried out should be analyzed.

There is a two-way relationship between sport and the environment. The environmental impact on exercise is more significant and direct, which affects the planning of specific sport events based on the relevance of the climate and the physical environment of the particular location. Global warming has the unique potential to have a long-term negative impact on sport in general and winter sports. However, the focus of this paper is on the second aspect of the two-way relationship, the effect that sport has on the environment. Sport is, in essence, a pleasant experience that takes billions of people to games, events, TVs, cafes and other places to allow spectators, from children to highly talented professionals, to play the games they love. To play The 1994 Winter Olympics in Lille Hummer, Norway, are now considered the first attempt to create the "green" of the Olympic Games. Local activists in Lille Hummer forced the OOC to make changes based on environmental concerns. According to their actions, a speed skate was designed to prevent impacts from nearby bird sanctuaries, and officials agreed with environmental plans to use rebuilding materials and energy heating and lighting for facilities recycle bins and field designs that coordinate with the local perspective.

Since Lille Hummer, the IOC has been trying to turn the Olympics into a showcase of environmental sustainability. With the approval of the 21st Olympic Movement in 1999, any country that wants to host the Olympic Games should submit a strategic environmental assessment to present its proposal. David Crawford, Senior Resident Advisor in Canada at Winnipeg, said that these assessments should include environmental commitments in terms of energy consumption, water use, waste generation and sustainable building construction, in addition to social commitments for local communities in the process. Planning, Describes. "If you have gotten those who won the last three Olympics, Beijing in 2008, Vancouver in 2010 and London in 2012," he says. You get environmental assessments that play an important role in strategic success. "However, the consequences of this fun game, beyond the game as it looks, every year millions and millions of people across The world collect together and generates a lot of waste in sports events, from packaging, bottles and bottles to food waste. Sources such as water and energy are used to maintain the power of the game and the field. Lush greenery for the beauty of places. On a large scale, these effects can be classified as short-term, long-term. Some are direct and indirect impact and can be identified with more or less all sports; While some of them are specific to specific exercises. Recognizing the depth of the problem, the International Olympic Committee has accepted the "environment" as the third pillar of the Olympic Movement, the other two "sport" and "culture" are part of life, and life consists of the environment and are not separate from it. Sports industry The impact that has had on the natural environment, and the number of environmental initiatives that can be mentioned: reducing environmental impacts and using exercise as a means to raise awareness of the environment.

### Research Methodology

The methodology of this study is a study review and

considering the importance of the issue of the environment in the world and the role of the environment in sport, and that this topic has become a challenging topic and plays an important role in sporting events, the researcher has examined it. Environmental Awakening: Using a new strategy to promote environmental culture in sports has been the subject of a review of past research and has been used in the environment and sporting events since 2010 and 2018 through studying and translating articles. The research, by reviewing the research and referring to the library resources and translating the articles of Latin, and reviewing them, at the time, sought to achieve desirable and useful results for the audience.

### Found

There are two views on sport and the environment. First, there is an internal perspective in which organizational personnel imagine how their activities affect the environment. The second foreign perspective is that environmental issues and related issues (for example, government regulations) affect the operations of an organization. In sport, more conceptualization, research, and awareness of these issues include the inner perspective.

The energy consumed by national and international sports continues to increase as the sports leagues grow around the world. 3 During the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, 10,500 athletes participated in the game, and 500,000 People traveled to them. The energy consumed by national and international sports events will continue to increase as sports leagues grow around the world. During the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, 10,500 athletes participated in the game and 500,000 people traveled there. It is estimated that every race at the 2006 World Cup used three million kilowatt hours of energy and produced five to ten tons of garbage, and that the program was designed by the FIFA Environment Program before the tournament. Television sports broadcasting has led millions of people around the world to watch matches at home, but have still produced significant amounts of resources for millions of parties across the country and public viewing homes. Sporting events for spectators require parking, which causes the destruction of land for the maintenance of vehicles. But the public transport system is a good solution (for example, some fans and participants attend buses, bikes or hiking), but private car journeys and air travel remain the same. The mode is also in the dominant mode.

Non-governmental organizations working in the field of environmental education include the Global Sports Alliance (GSA), based in Tokyo. The GSA, supported by UNEP, is working with several sports groups, including the IOC, to help create a culture of informed environmental education. The GSA members are trying to expand the environmental awareness by sending "Kofelge" to the schools and sports clubs that these organizations fly during games for environmental commitments. The GSA also supports several projects.

It's not just national and international events that create environmental problems. While large events attract more attention, many sports events from low levels and recreational activities help our environmental problems.

While big events attract more attention, many sports events

from low levels and recreational activities help our environmental problems. On an exciting international level, the games of the Second League, such as those at the University of Ohio, produced about two tons of garbage in the game. Golf games have to be used for public use. And also pesticides are used to control insects in the golf course, which causes environmental damage.

Ski slopes produce snow when not provided by nature and local ecosystem can be there. Ski slopes produce snow when nature does not provide and local ecosystems can be at risk, especially when sewage is used to produce snow. The list goes on, but the common point is that environmental and recreational activities are often in the wrong direction.

According to environmental factors and rules, the rules governing the construction of sports halls are changed. Since the 1970s, and the adoption of the national law on environmental policy, federal agencies have to consider the environmental impact of any federal measure. Countries follow this law, which often has environmental studies and reports. Today, developers of veterans and sports teams compete to determine which team and environment is a friendly salon. For example, the London 2012 Olympic Stadium was built using one-tenth of the total steel used to build the stadium in 2008 for the Beijing Olympics. The environment is becoming the main operational and marketing aspect of sport, although the budget remains a constant issue that makes them active and progressive.

In 2009, the city of Santa Clara, California, made one of these studies in preparation for a new stadium for San Francisco. The report was sent to more than 30 organizations, including US Army Engineers, California Highway Patrol, and Capertino Planning Group. Opinions about this study were requested and collected in the final report. The results of the present study provide a comprehensive analysis of the overall overall impact of the new stadium. This small example is part of a larger network of construction and organization laws and regulations in the United States. The state of the state environmental policy (SEPA), before conducting any government action, conducts environmental studies and planning, may differ on this point. They also ensure that official government agencies carry out environmental studies of proposed projects. While there are mechanisms available to delay or exempt environmental studies, in 2009 Santa Clara, CA, made one of these studies in preparation for a new stadium for San Francisco. The report was sent to more than 30 organizations, including US Army Engineers, California Highway Patrol, and Capertino Planning Group. Opinions about this study were requested and collected in the final report. The results of the present study provide a comprehensive analysis of the overall overall impact of the new stadium. This small example is part of a larger network of construction and organization laws and regulations in the United States. The state of the state environmental policy (SEPA), before conducting any government action, conducts environmental studies and planning, may differ on this point. They also ensure that official government agencies carry out environmental studies of proposed projects. While there are mechanisms available for delay or exemption from the environmental review, the survey cannot be completely discontinued unless a SEPA represents a process for doing so

(for example, rules for timing to place a construction project in a poll).

In 2014, the non-profit Green Sports Alliance with the mission of helping sports teams, halls and leagues to improve environmental performance was formed. That organization was beyond physical structures, sports leagues, teams, organizing committees, and organizations. The government developed event management programs that helped produce more green games. As already mentioned, FIFA, the governing body of football, created a descent headquarters and provided guidelines for organizing committees for Created using scheduling to host events. Instructions are green targets. They were held at the 2006 World Cup in Germany and continued for the 2010 South Africa World Cup. They are constantly updated and revised and take into account local needs and abilities. The International Olympic Committee is following a set of similar guidelines for host countries. While organizations such as the Baseball League do not have any specific title, they have been active in developing relationships to help teams. The efforts are often local and controlled by the team.

Recycling is common today in sporting events, and research has shown that this is one of the first steps in the international environmental change agenda, although it is also commonplace in sporting events and events. In addition, there is a general focus on reducing resource and chemical consumption. For example, St. Louis Cardinals staff have estimated that 15-20 percent of their operating budget is dedicated to energy consumption. Using the EnergyStar Portfolio Management Agency's Environmental Protection Agency, the Cardinals showed how they "reduced their use of bullet energy by 23 percent from 2007".

Beyond the professional level, international bikes are also facing environmental issues. Some scientific studies examined the current and past use practices of environmental activities by exciting international personnel. For example, 75% of International Section staff members in Section 1 report the widespread use of compact fluorescent lighting in sports facilities. Recycling, across office activities and events, environmental activities were often reported in sports departments. Regions, such as the deployment of green strategies through participation and use of alternative energy, have been less reported or planned. The Green Alliance is a non-profit organization with a mission to help sports teams, halls and leagues to increase their environmental performance. In February 2010, the concept of unity began in a workshop that sports staff, mainly from the northwest of the United States, to discuss sustainability issues, experiences and help each other about the environmental impacts of their teams and their locations alongside were put together.

During the formation of the union, several principles have shaped the strategic decisions and actions of its members. As a small, non-ventured organization, unifying its actions and activities based on the goal of providing the maximum value to its members. Members of the union are committed to improving their environmental performance. With the support of the Alliance and its partners, the members collaborate on a number of ongoing projects. Membership in the league is for every sporting team, venue, league or college program willing to fulfill this commitment. Alliance helps its members ease

their environmental goals through direct research and focus on their environmental goals, facilitated networks with well-known industry leaders, compilation and sharing of best practices of local operations. And team communication, workshops, and workshops. In short, as Hershwitz noted, the Union wants to "make the world through green sport. The main goal of guiding the efforts of the union is to succeed when its members succeed. Measuring and tracking your environmental performance to improve environmental performance. This principle believes that you cannot manage what you cannot measure. Understanding the operations on the site or the administrative offices of a team is the first step in understanding how strategic planning is for immediate and future environmental operations. As Jenkins said, "we need to get people out of things. Let everyone know. "

#### **David Fries, a 2013 Forbes associate, offers the main four ways organizations can begin to address environmental issues**

- Analyze and reduce energy and water consumption along with waste diversion strategies.
- Work in the team or work environment to maximize the benefits of changing your environment.
- Identifying and trying to return to investment goals to justify the long-term value of the environmental strategy and coordinate environmental issues with other strategic planning and organizational elements.
- Maintain awareness of changes in technology and other areas related to environmental change.

Despite successful suggestions, some host cities have made their long-term commitment to meeting each other tough. Athens, for example, has been widely regarded as an environmental defeat, especially in relation to sustainable construction and green energy. Despite the acceptance of Athens's commitment to 100% renewable energy during games, almost all of the energy that was spent was ultimately derived from non-renewable sources.

Beijing can also face its environmental commitments. Air quality is the worst in the world - in fact, there is the highest nitrogen dioxide in each city. Therefore exposure to air in Beijing can cause irritation to the respiratory tract and lead to rival racers. To configure its Olympic bid, Beijing has promised to achieve 230 days of "sky" blue day, which means that days when the air quality is "good or moderate". To that end, the city ordered large coal steel company Shougang to order coal mines - and about 120,000 employees - to a small island in the neighborhood of Hebel. City officials also settled car production standards two years before national implementation. These actions have brought some successes: The air quality in Beijing has improved, and the city claims to have gained 234 days of blue sky in 2005. But air quality in January 2006 was the worst in six years, when only 9 days of blue sky were reported. Beijing's IOC selection suggests the concept that environmental sustainability, while important, can not be a bargain for a host city. Crawford says, "Let's be our child." "The Olympic Movement is global, the games will not always be held on the same continents. The air quality in Beijing is bad, so the Chinese are using the Olympic Games for the general environmental education campaign. They are

extremely aware that there is a problem with the Olympics It can be a positive catalyst for change.

In the case of the Turin Winter Olympics, a full picture of its environmental performance is currently emerging. He says he reveals some of Torino's problems: for example, Bobsledding creates environmental and sustainability challenges. The Bobsled string, which describes Falt as a large glacier in the mountains, has a cooling system containing 48 tons of ammonia that could be harmed by exposure to wildlife and human health. In addition, the annual maintenance cost of the song is \$ 1.1 million, probably more than sales revenue. In a more positive note, in a press release dated March 1, 2006, UNESCO Executive Director Klaus Tupfr encouraged Torino to build skate diving and other facilities in the city center to promote continued use. He also made efforts to limit the erosion of ski slopes and the use of renewable resources and efficient systems in building construction. Was responsible Skiing is a sport that can have significant environmental impacts in areas threatened by global warming. According to Ryan Biodwell 2014, Colorado Wildlife Executive Director, Durango's Environmental Group, ski slopes disrupt natural landscape, sometimes harmful. "Downhill skiing lands have typically reached the extreme environments of the Alps," he explains. "And these areas grow short, so they do not improve quickly." Construction of the roads will erode, as it removes trees and shrubs that remove the anchor soils. Other negative effects of snowfall, which can be common in some areas due to global warming. Snow regulates natural waters, changes natural flows of rivers and streams that supply water and cause the flow of water, the effects of irrigation and its consequences for species that are dependent on the current flow, gives.

### Conclusion

Finally, the development of close relationships with partners in corporate and non-profit sectors will also be an important part of the union's activities. In addition, the creation of new relationships and the promotion of creatures addresses the comprehensive nature of environmental issues, taking into account the diversity of stakeholders involved in sporting events. Jenkins said: "Our partners allow me to do what they do because they help with expertise and resources, and I also point out how the sports teams and sports venues are a great platform for stories and activities. Is peripheral.

Ultimately, the need to create environmental issues is part of the culture of management and sport management. Sport personnel should bring environmental issues into operational and strategic planning. There is now a move, but this move must be used in strategic planning and operational instructions to be meaningful from now on. This alliance is good enough to make this happen. As Jenkins said, "We want people involved in this game, engage, join the alliance and participate in their summit." The environmental challenges of our planet are like an endless race. Therefore, the world of sport, like all other cultural fields, must examine its environmental impact through consistent and sustainable management.

It can be used as a messenger of environmental issues and delivering messages and training to spectators and athletes, and at the same time, these messages are globalized. The slogan mentioned in the volleyball championships is water but

low.) Is now a universal poem.

The sporting event itself is a disadvantage to the environment that we discussed in the article, for example, to host the World Cup FIFA World Cup Twenty-Fifth World Cup (November 21 to December 18, 2022 (November 30 to December 4, 1401) in the country Qatar. This will be the first time that an Arab country from the Middle East hosts the tournament, with plenty of land to build sports facilities and stadiums, and not just the construction of the stadium. The parking lot for the athletes and spectators who come from the world's ranks is all necessary for infrastructure. Each of them makes some environmental damage.

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