

The Study on Current Status and Future Development Strategy of Sports Grounds in Xinjiang

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Abstract.

Sports Grounds are the essential material basis for physical exercises, physical education, sports training, sports competitions as well as the social sports culture development the development scale and level of which is a reflex of the country and the city's urbanization and civilization, which also play a very important role in the construction of social spiritual civilization and material progress. This paper is based on the analysis of the achievements of the fifth Sports Grounds investigation in Xinjiang region, drawing a conclusion of the current status. Meanwhile, it also identifies the law of development in Xinjiang Sports Grounds as well as the problems and the related practical strategies are proposed!

Keywords:Xinjiang; Sports Grounds; Current Status; Development Strategy; Study

1. Current Status of Xinjiang Sports Grounds

1.1 Current Status of the Standard Sports Grounds

There are 15611 Sports Grounds (see fig.1) meeting the standards in Xinjiang, which take up 41,143,408sqm land while the venues area is 32,263,127sqm and the construction area is 815,784sqm. The total investment reaches 2.08 billion RMB. According to the population of 19,339,500(number of 2003), the average venues ownership is 10.4 among 10,000 people while the average Sports Grounds is 2.13sqm/capita.

Type	Qty.	Proportion (%)	Note
First Class	1623	10.39	Stadium, athletics field and sports ground
Second class	710	4.55	Gymnasium and practice rooms
Third Class	81	0.52	Swimming pool, aquatic sport waters and the Shooting Gallery
Fourth Class	842	5.39	Stand & Light stadium and outdoor stadium
Fifth Class	11961	76.62	Basketball & Volleyball playground
Sixth Class	394	2.52	Golf, bowling, skiing, kart racing grounds and Chess & cards rooms
			Bocce, billiards, indoor & outdoor skating fields and aviation sports airport
Total	15611	100	

Fig.1 The Classification of Sports Grounds in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

1.2 Current Status of the Non-Standard Sports Grounds

Type	Qty.	Proportion (%)	Type	Qty	Proportion (%)
Golf Court	2	0.04	Kart racing	2	0.04
Gymnasium	67	1.49	Basketball court	1085	24.10
Fitness Center	694	15.42	Roller skating field	1	0.02
Gate ball court	2	0.04	Volleyball court	310	6.89
Ping-pang Room	1158	25.72	Chess & cards room	93	2.07
Swing games	1	0.02	Race course	3	0.07
Archery range	2	0.04	Wrestling room	2	0.04
Billiards Room	40	0.89	Ephebeion	399	8.86
Ground track field	5	0.11	Tennis Court	3	0.07
Sports ground	96	2.13	Swimming pool	10	0.22
Badminton court	94	2.09	Football pitch	433	9.62
Total		4502			

Fig.2 The Non-standard Sports Grounds of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

1.3 Current investment status for Sports Grounds in Xinjiang

So far, the total investment on Sports Grounds is 2.08 billion RMB. The average investment on each Sports Grounds is 103,400RMB. As to the

capital sources, it is mainly from company self-finance and governmental budgetary allocations, especially for the company self-finance, which takes up 2/3 of the total.

Capital sources	Standard court		Non-standard court		Total	Proportion
	Investment (Million RMB)	Proportion	Investment (Million RMB)	Proportion		
Budgetary allocations	46754.124	22.47	2058.805	0.99	48812.929	23.46
Self-finance	136514.377	65.62	6167.755	2.96	142682.132	68.58
Social donate	1683.205	0.81	347.993	0.17	2031.198	0.98
public welfare fund of Chinese sports lottery	705.336	0.34	1344.060	0.65	2049.396	0.99
Others	11751.474	5.65	724.298	0.35	12475.772	6.00
Total	197407.900	94.89	10640.510	5.11	208048.410	100.00

Fig.3 The current investment status for Sports Grounds in Xinjiang

1.4 Comparison between Xinjiang Sports Grounds Quantity and the Whole Nation

There are 34 province-level local authorities in China. However, the standard Sports Grounds of Xinjiang just take up 2.9% of the whole while the

non-standards merely take up 1.5%. It obviously reveals that the Sports Grounds construction in Xinjiang is relatively under-developed, which has a great potential for future development.

		China	Xinjiang
Standard courts	Total Qty.	547178	15611
	Proportion of the total Sports Grounds (%)	64.4	77.6
	Proportion of the total standard courts (%)		2.9
Non-standard courts	Total Qty	302902	4502
	Proportion of the total Sports Grounds (%)	35.6	22.4
	Proportion of the total non-standard courts (%)		1.5

Fig.4 Comparison between Xinjiang Sports Grounds Quantity and the Whole Nation

2. Conclusion

2.1 .Sports grounds are of low quantity and quality due to insufficient investment

So far there are 20,113 sports grounds in Xinjiang Province. However, the quality is of low level due to the shortage in accumulative total investment. Moreover, some of them have been in bad repair for years; not to mention that the supporting facilities are not fully equipped.

2.2 . Unreasonable project structures in sports grounds in Xinjiang Province

At present, the outdoor sports grounds instead of indoor ones take up the majority. Among all sorts of playgrounds, three kinds of them take part of 78.85%, they are playgrounds for basketball, volleyball and football. Obviously, this unreasonable structure does not meet the general needs of people taking physical exercises, and it is not beneficial for the development of other sports either.

2.3 . Unreasonable layout of sports grounds in Xinjiang Province

The playgrounds in urban places are apparently in higher quality than those in rural areas, due to the less investment in countryside. Therefore, the physical activities in those areas have been greatly restricted. As to the layout, playgrounds in schools which are not always open to the outside take the major parts. It is unfavorable for other citizens to take

physical exercises.

2.4 . Unbalanced economic structure of playgrounds in Xinjiang Province

Among all the standard sports grounds, most of them are invested by state-owned economy, while the collective economy is in the second place. To sum up, public-owned economy takes more than 98%, leading to insufficient investment by private capitals.

2.5 . Defects in public playgrounds in Xinjiang Province

According to the Building Standards for Public Sports Facilities released by Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the PRC as well as Ministry of Construction, most residential areas, be it already built ones or newly-built ones, are in lack of playgrounds or short of area, quantity and scale, which does not meet the demands for people to do physical trainings.

3. Measures and suggestions

3.1 . To make general and long-term plans from macroscopic view as soon as possible

Disparity exists between playgrounds in Xinjiang province and those in eastern, southern and middle areas in quantity, quality and structure. It is of great necessity to improve physical facilities in municipal areas, districts, schools, institutions, factories, mines, rural areas, residential places etc., so as to meet the demands of physical training of

general people. Multi-center, multi-level, inter-connected and stereoscopic layout should be considered while making plans for building physical playgrounds in cities.

3.2 .To build and improve physical facilities, and to increase the standardization, modernization and availability of the facilities in the long run

First of all, the current playgrounds facilities should be improved. Secondly, new, modernized playgrounds should be built. For the non-standardized playgrounds, it is necessary to improve the functional uses, hence the increase of availability without adding new requisition of land or investing large amount of money. As to those obsolete playgrounds with unreasonable layout, improvement is needed. What is more, new facilities should be built which are standardized, modernized and welcomed by citizens, based on the general development level and interests and values of people. To increase the functional utilities of existed standardized playgrounds is beneficial to elevate the management level in public sports areas.

3.3 . To add more investment in building sports gymnasiums and establish diversified investment systems

More investment should be put into building new physical facilities through making full use of both municipal and county-level governments. Secondly, in order to raise capitals for small-sized but

diversified activities among general people, it is suggested to issue more sports lotteries and provide preferential policies to improve management, administration and investment situations of public physical playgrounds, such as favorable tax policy, and development of more playgrounds invested by private capitals which is complementary to public physical sports grounds. Besides, more sports clubs should be built. Therefore, the availability of the physical facilities, economic returns and social benefits will increase. The functional uses should be improved, so as to fully raise the quality of sports grounds.

3.4 .To balance economic returns and social benefits of sports grounds

It is of great necessity to put social benefits in the first place. Demands from people in both exercises and cultural activities should be taken serious considerations in planning, construction and utility.

3.5 . The playgrounds should be open to the outside

Balanced proportion should be made between playgrounds in campuses and those not in campuses through adjusting construction sites. All the institutions and other offices should open the playgrounds to the outside more both in time and in quantity based on the documents issued from the central government. It will bring into full play in social benefits.

3.6 . Physical facilities should be combined with natural environment and ecological protection. By doing so, the sports areas can be “gardenized”

More green areas should be built in Xinjiang province, through which parks and green lands can be transformed from purely sightseeing into combining visit with physical training together. It has become the trend to build a “gardenized” sports grounds, which makes the physical training environment much better and appealing to more residents.

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