

Study on Shaanxi Drawing Lessons from the Successful Experience of Tianjin National Games in 2021*

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Abstract—At the closing ceremony of the 13th National Games, Shaanxi Province took over the flag of the 14th National Games, marking the official opening of Shaanxi cycle. In the face of new National Games and new atmosphere, we must conscientiously study and implement the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech, improve the sense of mission and responsibility of the National Games, systematically plan "Shaanxi Strategy", and promote the coordinated development of mass sports, competitive sports and sports industry in our province. The topic of "Shaanxi National Games drawing lessons from the successful experience of Tianjin National Games" is established because Tianjin National Games has strong reform, clear goals, and effective measures, and has played a good leading and demonstrating role in the reform of sports undertakings, and caused strong social response. This study intends to summarize the characteristics of Tianjin National Games, form an organizational operation plan for the new National Games with realistic guiding significance, and provide a theoretical basis for the successful preparation of Shaanxi 14th National Games.

Keywords—Shaanxi; National Games; experience; reference

I. INTRODUCTION

The "National Games" is the full name of the "National Games of the People's Republic of China". It started from 1959 and is the comprehensive sports event with the highest level and largest scale in China. Its original intention is to train recruits and select talents for the national Olympic strategy. It is held every four years, usually around the Olympics. In view of the domestic economy and other conditions, the first nine National Games were held by Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong in turn. At the beginning of 2001, the State Council issued the "Letter on Lifting Restriction of Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangdong Holding the National Games in Turn", allowing qualified provinces and cities to apply for holding the National Games. On June 19, 2001, Jiangsu Province defeated Liaoning, Zhejiang, Hubei, and Shaanxi with 39 votes, and won the right to hold the 10th National Games in 2005. Since then, the National Games has left Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong. Shandong and Liaoning held the 11th and 12th National Games. In 2011, Shaanxi

Province applied for the 13th National Games and eventually lost to Tianjin by 1 vote. In 2017, Tianjin held the 13th National Games. On the long way of applying, 15 years of hard work has finally got returns. As of October 31, 2015, the deadline for all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to submit the application report for the 14th National Games, only Shaanxi Province submitted the application report. According to the Application Procedures for National Games, National Urban Games, when there is only one applying unit, the unit can naturally be elected as a candidate if it meets the requirements after the examination. Our province has finally won the right to hold the 14th National Games in 2021.

However, while we are excited, we should also clearly understand that the major cities applying for the National Games after 2000 were: Nanjing, Jinan, Shenyang and Tianjin. The economic development level and sports competition of the provinces and cities that have held the National Games are in the forefront of the country, and there is still a big gap between the level of competitive sports in Shaanxi Province and powerful provinces of sports. How to do a good job in holding the National Games in our province, show the excellent achievements of our province since the implementation of the "Western Development" strategy and "the Belt and Road" policy and show the good cultural heritage of Xi'an as the "ancient capital of 13 dynasties" have become the top priority of the current preparations for the 14th National Games. In order to well organize the 14th National Games, which is the first largest national sports event in Shaanxi Province and even the entire western region since the founding of the People's Republic of China, at the end of the 13th National Games in Tianjin, effectively summing up and learning the characteristics of Tianjin National Games and the successful experience and enlightenment brought to us are among the important tasks for us to actively organize the 14th National Games at this stage.

II. SUMMARY OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE OF TIANJIN NATIONAL GAMES

A. Participation by All People and Sharing of Health

The people-centered development concept and the insistence on taking the people as the mainstay of the

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development of sports are the focus in China's current development of sports. In August 2012, the Ministry of Health issued the "Health China 2020" Strategy Research Report; in October 2016, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the "Healthy China 2030" Planning Outline. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core has promoted the construction of "healthy China" as a national strategy. In order to steadfastly implement the "healthy China" strategy and achieve the goal of "co-construction and sharing, national health", 19 major mass tournaments were added to Tianjin National Games, so as to let more people participate in the National Games, and let "grassroots players" show themselves in the National Games. The number of participants in the finals of the National Games

was increased significantly compared with the past (see "Table I" for details). According to statistics, through online and offline modes, a total of millions of people participated in the grassroots selective competition "I want to go to the National Games". The participants came from all over the country and involve all walks of life. The youngest athlete was 4 years old and the oldest was 93 years old. Through the mass competition, people were gathered on the stage of the National Games, to experience and participate in personal, which stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses to participate in physical exercise and enjoy the fun of fitness. The mass events of the National Games were very extensive and representative. The new development pattern of "national participation and sharing of the National Games" was gradually taking shape.

TABLE I. LIST OF THE NUMBER OF ATHLETES AND EVENTS SET IN THE LAST FIVE NATIONAL GAMES

Number	Host City	Number of Athletes	Major Events	Small Events
Tenth	Nanjing	9986	32	357 357
Eleventh	Ji'nan	10900	33	362 362
Twelfth	Shenyang	9000	31	350 350
Thirteenth	Tianjin	Over 20000	33 (competition) + 19 (mass)	543 543

^a. Note: The data comes from the official website of previous National Games.

B. Teams Across Units to Show China's Highest Level of Competitive Sports

The original intention of the National Games is to train new force and select talents for the national Olympic strategy. In order to achieve the final goal of selecting talents for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games, Tianjin National Games made significant and targeted reforms according to event changes of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. 21 small events such as men's 800-meter freestyle and archery mixed group were added, and the competition rules and methods were adjusted in time. Among them, new competition rules were basically implemented for new events. Through the National Games, our athletes were trained and adapted in advance, which was conducive to our targeted preparations for Tokyo Olympics.

This National Games also implemented cross-unit team competition policy, and encouraged all provinces and cities to cooperate in technical and tactical cooperation projects and participate in teams. In this National Games, a total of 279 inter-provincial teams participated in 10 major events and 49 small events, involving 870 athletes. Up to now, they have won gold medals in a total of 37 small events, accounting for 75.51%; won medals in 46 small events, accounting for 93.88%. Among them, the inter-provincial teams have won all the gold medals in 4 events: diving, track and field, field bicycle and sailing, won gold medal of 10 small events among 12 small events, including rowing, and won gold medals in 6 small events among 6 events, including swimming, showing a very high level. Through the inter-provincial joint teaming, the national teams of some events did not have to break up, which guarantees the systemic training of the athletes in national teams; in some events, the selection experience was provided

for the national team training through free combination, improving the level and intensity of the competition.

C. Run Competition with Open Mind to Expand International and Domestic Influence

For the first time, Tianjin National Games invited overseas Chinese athletes to participate in the competition in China, and opened competition between high-level amateur athletes and professional athletes. Among the 9 overseas Chinese athletes participating in the finals, equestrian athlete Zhu Meimei performed well and eventually won the bronze medal in the individual obstacle course. Among the 22 amateur athletes participating in the finals, mountain bikers Guo Xinwei and He Chong performed well and eventually won the 11th place in the men's team and the 14th place in the women's team. Overseas Chinese and amateur athletes were the most special participating groups in this National Games, and their participation has set an example for more overseas Chinese athletes and amateur athletes, and enriched the connotation of the National Games.

D. Serious Disciplines of the National Games and Anti-doping Work.

The State Sports General Administration has always attached great importance to the game discipline and anti-doping work. In case of taking risk to challenge the law personally, the State Sports General Administration, Tianjin National Games Organizing Committee and related units will handle seriously based on the relevant files of the National Sports General Administration such as the Anti-Doping Control Measures, General Rules for Doping Control in Sports

and the Regulations on Disposal of Doping in the Thirteenth National Games, and will not tolerate it.

In order to effectively guarantee the smooth progress of the anti-doping work of Tianjin National Games, an Anti-Doping Work Department of Tianjin National Games was specially set up (with a Comprehensive Department, Inspection Department, Propaganda and Education Office, Results Management Office, Supervision Office, Laboratory, etc.). By strengthening anti-doping education and prevention, inspection and investigation, and punishing efforts, the anti-doping related work was well carried out. In Tianjin National Games, on the one hand, a series of education and supervision inspection measures were adopted, including establishing the Disciplinary Committee and Inspection Team to conduct special supervision and inspection; sending 5 inspection teams to go to frontline of competitions and participate in the supervision all the way; signing the competition discipline and anti-doping responsibility statement with each participating delegation and event competition committee. At the same time, the strength of anti-doping education and doping control is further increased. During the opening and closing ceremonies, doping inspections were carried out on 2,930 samples in all 417 small event of 33 major events, with an increase of 12.6% compared with the previous National Games, which was the highest in previous years. A total of 4,050 athletes and support personnel participated in the experience in the Anti-Doping Experience Hall established in the National Games Village. The form and effect were unanimously affirmed and praised by the athletes and coaches.

E. With the Help of Media Publicity, Telling the Wonderful Stories of the National Games, Singing the Main Melody, and Transmitting Positive Energy

In order to spread the direction of the National Games in a more real-time and effective manner, and to show the style of the National Games, media workers created a slogan of "publicizing the new National Games and showing beautiful Tianjin", and were committed to reporting a detailed and authentic National Games to the people of the whole country, showing a National Games with Tianjin characteristics. According to statistics, 402 news media and 2770 reporters officially registered to participate in the competition report in this current National Games, including 20 central media and 1064 people (including 442 people from CCTV), 344 local media and 1596 people (including 372 people from Tianjin media), 37 overseas media and 94 people. During the National Games, the news media seized the theme of "National Games Benefiting People, Healthy China" and actively publicized the reform measures and innovation highlights of the National Games, focusing on excavating profound connotations from the story of the characters and showing the spirit of sports. The form and content of news reports were more abundant, especially some commentary articles were positive, calm and pertinent, which saw the achievements and also gave constructive opinions, adhered to fair and objective reporting principles, and resisted false news and malicious speculation. This National Games created a good atmosphere of public opinion. Everyone fought in the front line of news reports, and

contributed their strength to the success of the Games with sweat, wisdom and dreams like athletes and coaches.

F. Holding the National Games Thriftily and Implementing the Policy of Benefiting the Whole Nation

Diligence and thrift are in line with the tone set by Xi Jinping since he became the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee in late 2012. He banned the use of flowers during official events and demanded fewer banquets to reduce government waste. At the same time, General Secretary Xi Jinping launched a new campaign against "hedonism and extravagance" and other bad styles, and stressed that these requirements should be further strengthened.

Although Tianjin National Games did not raise the slogan of "holding the National Games thriftily" like Liaoning National Games, in the actual practice, it did hold the National Games thriftily and built stadiums around university campus and communities, etc., which was the major characteristic of this National Games in terms of sticking to the concept of holding the National Games thriftily and constructing venues. The number of new and renovated venues and the number of venues totally required were the lowest among the recent National Games. Among the 47 competition venues, 21 were new venues, 15 were upgraded, and 11 existing venues were used, basically sticking to principle of "not building if it can be renovated, not changing if it can be repaired". A venue had multiple functions and could be reused, which saved money. Among the 21 new venues, from the actual use value after the National Games, 10 venues were built in universities, so that they could serve students after the National Games. The "connection" between the National Games and universities could better create a sports atmosphere among young people. In addition, some existing venues continued to extend to the direction of benefiting people. Not only the venues themselves were open to the public, but also the surrounding supporting facilities were fully and rationally utilized. As the home court of Tianjin women's volleyball team, Tianjin People's Gymnasium, which was put into use in 1956, assumed the task of the women's volleyball competition of this National Games. In addition to the main venues, a number of sports facilities were also built in the People's Gymnasium for fitness of the general public.

TABLE II. LIST OF THE NUMBER OF EXISTING VENUES AND NEW VENUES IN THE RECENT FIVE NATIONAL GAMES (UNIT: BUILDING)

Number	Host City	Number of Venues Required	Number of Existing Venues and Venues That Need to Be Renovated	Number of New Venues
Tenth	Nanjing	132	110	22
Eleventh	Ji'nan	130	88	42
Twelfth	Shenyang	117	92	25
Thirteenth	Tianjin	48	27	21

^a. Note: The data comes from the official website of previous National Games.

G. *Selecting the Referee Team with "Uncorrupted and Upright Style, Excellent Quality, Exquisite Ability and Ability to Fight Hard Battles"*

A large number of referees are selected strictly. Tianjin National Games set up 52 major events and 543 small items, and more than 20,000 athletes participated in the competitions. The number of events and participants was the highest among previous National Games. In order to better organize the competitions, the National Games Organizing Committee called a large number of referees from the whole country. Taking Beijing referees as an example, a total of 182 Beijing referees were called, of which more than 90% were international referees, and a few auxiliary referees were first-class athletes. The referees were all seconded by the State Sports General Administration from the whole country, strictly assessed and finally selected and assigned by single sports management centers or associations of each provincial and municipal sports bureau.

The referees' judgment was strictly required. Taking the volleyball event as an example, in order to fully guarantee the impartiality of the referees' judgment, the Volleyball Sports Management Center of the National Sports General Administration fully considered the referees' judgment experience and regional issues when selecting referees, and the whistle holding referees were all selected from international referees, referees at the level of National Association of Volleyball and key national A-level referees, and the "neutral referees" that did not enter the finals were widely used. The "international standard" was adopted in the process of judgment - four touch judges were arranged, and "China Hawkeye Challenge System" used in China Volleyball Super League was introduced to ensure fair, just and smooth competition.

H. *Implementing Coach Incentive Policy*

At the award ceremony of the national games, while the athletes (teams) were awarded medals, the coaches were also awarded medals to encourage the coaches to make more contributions to the training of competitive sports talents.

In the Notice of the General Office of the General Administration on the Implementation of Coach Incentive Policy in the 13th National Games issued by the General Administration of Sport, it is clearly stated that in order to fully affirm the guiding role of coaches in the work of competitive sports training and competition, coaches are encouraged to make more contributions to the training of competitive sports talents. During the period of Tianjin National Games, when the top three athletes were awarded medals, one of their executive coaches was also awarded medals. For a long time, athletes have always been the protagonists of sports court. During competition, their wonderful performances and fierce confrontation impress people; after competition, the winners always become the darlings of the media and the public. In contrast, the brilliance of coaches is much bleaker. The growth of an athlete is inseparable from the hard work of the coach. The sports court is unpredictable, and few athletes can peak with their personal efforts only. Even in professional sports events such as tennis and boxing, top professionals still need the guidance and

assistance of famous coaches to cope with the challenges of various competitions. Compared with individual vents, in volleyball, football, basketball, gymnastics, rowing and other group, collective projects, coaches play a greater role. In addition to the preparation of game plan before the game, the mastering of training intensity, the research on characteristics of the opponent's skills and tactics, there are also team organization, etc., all of which embodies the wisdom and hard work of the coaches.

In the game, in the face of the ever-changing court, the coaches also need to use their experience and wisdom to prompt the players to respond in time, to ensure that they maintain their advantage or reverse the disadvantages, and finally achieve victory. From this point of view, awarding medals to the coaches of the winning athletes in the 13th National Games, which was a bright new move in the National Games, built a better incentive platform for the coaches, and would improve the enthusiasm of the coaches to a certain extent, and was also a full affirmation of the fruits of their work.

III. THE ENLIGHTENMENT BROUGHT BY THE SUCCESS OF TIANJIN NATIONAL GAMES TO US

Realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese nation since modern times, and is also the Chinese dream. This dream gathers the long-cherished wishes of several generations of Chinese people, reflects the overall interests of the Chinese nation and Chinese people, and is the common aspiration of all Chinese people, and also the historical mission of the Communist Party of China in the new era. Strong sports make a strong China, and strong nation makes strong sports. The dream of a strong country is closely related to the Chinese dream. Only by integrating sports cause into the realization of the struggle goal of "two hundred years", deepening the reform of sports, updating the concept of sports, promoting the coordinated development of mass sports, competitive sports and sports industry, and vigorously promoting the spirit of Chinese sports, can we accelerate the pace of building a strong country in sports, further inspire the people to be confident and hard-working, and provide powerful positive energy for realizing the great dream of national rejuvenation.

A. *Continuing to Increase the Number of Sports Events among the Masses and Promoting the Participation of All People*

Meeting the people's fitness needs and promoting people's all-round development are not only the starting point and foothold of sports work, but also the fundamental task of building a sports power. To implement the national strategy of national fitness and continuously improve people's health level, it is necessary to include mass sports into the National Games. Only by organizing the broad participation of the people, solidly advancing the national strategy of national fitness, and forming a development pattern from competitive sports "outshining others" to competitive sports, national fitness and sports industry "booming together", can we continuously promote national health and enhance the people's sense of gain.

B. *With the Help of the China Sports Centennial Exhibition, Carefully Planning the National Games Strategy*

Carefully organize the China Sports Centennial Exhibition (1921–2021) and work hard to create a number of high-quality cultural and artistic products in the fields of artistic performance, cultural tourism, folk art, culture and entertainment, animation and other industries. Adhere to sports platform and cultural display, carefully plan various forms of sports cultural exchange activities, especially make use of “the Belt and Road” platform, actively plan to hold international sports development conference, further enhance cohesiveness and attractiveness, and expand foreign exchanges, cooperation and development.

C. *Carefully Preparing, Engraving the 14th National Games with "Shaanxi Brand"*

There are still nearly three years to prepare for the National Games. In the process of preparation, the unique historical and cultural symbols and elements are integrated into the whole process and whole field of preparation, especially in image design, stadium construction, market development, opening and closing ceremonies and large-scale event planning, etc. Engrave the 14th National Games with “Shaanxi Brand” and display Shaanxi characteristics.

IV. CONCLUSION

The 14th National Games in 2021 is the first time for such a high-level comprehensive national sports event to be held in Shaanxi Province and even the entire western region. Our province will strive to smoothly complete the preparations for the successful completion of the events. However, we should also clearly understand that as a western province, Shaanxi Province ranks in the middle among the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in the country, comes bottom among the seven provinces (municipalities) that have held the National Games (Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shandong, Liaoning, and Tianjin) in GDP, and basically has no experience in holding comprehensive national high-level sports events. The economic development is relatively lagging behind, and sports performance is not outstanding. How to display Shaanxi characteristics in the National Games held in our province is the top priority of the preparatory work. We must fully learn from the successful experience of Tianjin National Games in various aspects such as thrifty, logistics support, participation by all, and joint team formation, and promote the preparatory work of our province. Improve the sense of mission and responsibility of the National Games, systematically plan "Shaanxi Strategy", promote the coordinated development of the mass sports, competitive sports and sports industry in our province, strive to open a new mode of competition, fully embody green, sharing, openness, thrifty and integrity, improve the level of urban construction, and promote better and faster development of the social economy.

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