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The post-event facility usage in Kazakhstan

: The road to public accessibility

카자흐스탄 국제대회 경기장 사후 운영 방안

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Abstract

The post-event facility usage in Kazakhstan

: The road to public accessibility

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Nowadays in the sport industry in Kazakhstan working very good. In Kazakhstan hosting a lot of the big sports event like: Asian Winter Games 2011, Three times World Cup in the speed skating, and a lot of the another more important big event to give for Kazakhstan making winter sports more popular. Moreover, for this all event in Kazakhstan build a lot of the new facility. All the facility very good working for elite athletes, but what happening after big event? How about public area? For the works, I try to more focusing in the common people. How making perfect road for accessibility sports facility in Kazakhstan? Why one facility working for public and one it's not working? However, the financing fundament the

same.

Research object in the thesis more public area. What public knows about his facility? Where his tax many go and what governments making for common people. In addition, how facility must be working for all, not only for elite athletes. Because facility first build for all people and must be working for all. Because every country wane try to do all for have healthy people. It's very important for every country, such as the Kazakhstan because Kazakhstan very young and now to start development, and we must be more focusing foe public area.

Keywords : Accessibility, Infrastructure, Post-event, Public area

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. General issues of Kazakhstani sport facilities

Physical culture and sport is one of the components of human activity. Doing this activity is impossible without special facilities. The government and businesses meet this need by the human construction of sports facilities or the lack thereof.

Mass sport has a number of important socially significant functions, such as the cultivation of socially valuable forms of entertainment, the reproduction of labor compensation unsatisfying personality achievements in other areas of life, the deepening of intra and inter-group integration, socialization, education of healthy, physically strong generation and ideological function. It is a massive and not elite sport plays an important role in the implementation of these functions. Elite sport is also important of course, but he cannot in itself be a tool for the solution of demographic and social problems of the country apart from the rapid development of mass sports.¹

The crucial role of physical culture in the developed countries is now highly appreciated by both governments and by society. Developed large-

¹ Below Olympic stadiums of the XX century. Sports and technological, socio-cultural and ecological phenomenon of urbanization / Man in the world of sport, new technologies and opportunities. - 1998.

scale program to stimulate the development of physical culture, sport and a healthy lifestyle. Ongoing program sports and creating sports facilities for these activities. Network sports and sports facilities is the most complex, vast and diverse systems among all other services. It is an integral part of all structural elements of the settlements, from the very initial stages (elementary houses adjoining the site, facilities for recreational activities, embedded in the ground floors of residential buildings) to the largest country wide and structures, Olympic complexes. Sports facilities created for the 160 sports and leisure activities. For example, a stadium with tens of thousands of spectators and a chess pavilion, hockey ground in the yard and a cycle track, a school gymnasium and a springboard for ski jumping, and so on. Sport and sports facilities used by all age and social groups, from toddlers up to the retirement age of healthy athletes to the disabled, from the rural population to the population of the largest cities.

Nowadays sports very important aspect in the world. If we have healthy people in our country, it's was one very good achievements. What we do in our everyday life? We working, spend time for our family and our friends. But when we have little be time we try to go in the sports gym are makes some of the sports activity.

Like the country, Kazakhstan is the very young, only 23 years for

independent. And field of sport is one of the important aspect in Kazakhstan. If you looking before to my country when we was as a part of USSR, one big friendly country sports development not so good, very silently. Because it was very hard to establish and provide competitions between all member countries, who was under the one country (USSR).

1.2. Problem statement

Problem statement in the Kazakhstan it's we have facility, but its facility closed. We have good results in the big sports world, but in the mass sports working not well. This big problem. For research, we try to identify some of the tools what happened for public to use sports facility.

Mass types of sports and recreational facilities provide social services to the population guaranteed and are designed to self-organized, and health and fitness, sports and sports and outdoor activities of different social and age groups. The crucial role of physical culture in the developed countries at present time, highly appreciated by both governments and by society. Developed extensive programs to stimulate development physical education, sport and a healthy lifestyle. Ongoing building programs of sports and sports facilities for these activities. Network sports and sports facilities is the most complex, extensive and diverse among all other service systems population. It is an integral part of all structural elements localities,

from the very initial stages (elementary houses adjoining playground, facilities for recreational activities, embedded in the first floors of residential buildings) to the largest countrywide and facilities, Olympic complexes.

Sports facilities created for the 160 sports and activities leisure. For example, a stadium with tens of thousands of spectators and a chess pavilion, hockey ground in the yard and a cycle track, a school gymnasium and a springboard for ski jumping and so on. d. Sport and sport facilities used by all age and social groups, from toddlers up to retirement age, from perfectly healthy athletes to disabled people from rural population to the population of the largest cities.

Athletic and sporting facilities - it is constantly changing system, inextricably linked with the development of society. Social changes, in society, called to life new kinds and forms sports, recreation, and leisure activities. There has been a clear the integration of cultural and sports activities with increasing proportion of active leisure. The class's involved different populations, develop different forms of family entertainment, value increase information and communication activities, and event. In parallel with this evolving and Sports, this poses new levels of requirements for physical culture and sports facilities.

In Kazakhstan, a network of sports and health and fitness facilities satisfies only 30% of the needs of the population. One of the main reasons deterring the development of mass sports - is the lack of sports facilities. The existing network of sports and health and fitness facilities satisfies only 30% of the needs of the population. Of the available around of 7 thousand gyms, 5958 are in secondary schools and are used for training. The main problematic issue is that local governments are not able to finance most of the planned construction of sport complexes in the regions, cities of republican and regional subordination. At this stage, to meet the challenges we must ensure that every rural settlement simplest sports facilities, as well as to continue work on the construction of each district center and towns typical sports and recreation complexes, to develop sports infrastructure.²

Of course, the Kazakh sport is competitive on the world stage, but many times requires modernization. Today Kazakhstani athletes did not show consistent results. To this there are several reasons why you need to study. Athletes do not have facilities to complete the preparations for the important starts. Domestic athletes prepare abroad a few months before the competition, and this additional and unnecessary costs. Domestic athletes

² Action Plan for the implementation of programs of development of physical culture and sports in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011 - 2015 years // online at http://sport.gov.kz/ru/?page_id=108

prepare abroad a few months before the competition, and this additional and unnecessary costs. In sport, as in many areas of government, everyone is waiting for quick results, which leads to the craze legionnaires. This suggests that the internal resources of the country do not. Finally, the Soviet system "of mass - to mastery," which has long world powers in Kazakhstan practically does not work. In the transition period we have been lost the accumulated Soviet system. Many sports facilities and halls left in private hands. China, a leader in the world of sport, adopted proven Soviet system. You probably remember how in 1988, at the Olympic Games in Seoul Soviet athletes won 55 gold medals. China at the Beijing Olympics won 51 gold medal. Since then, as Kazakhstan began to speak at the Olympics as an independent state, the number of medals at once began to wane. Athletes who have been the Soviet school, leaving the sport is not for health reasons, or a failed career, but because of the age limit of the sport mode. According to experts from France, prior to the large-scale sporting events such as the Universidad, and possibly the Olympics, Kazakhstan should pay attention to the level of service, as well as to learn the needs of foreign tourists and generate suggestions for them. "It is very important to carry out structural measures - Universidad, Olympic and Asian Games. But also do not forget about the little competitions, contests that will give a good sporty dynamics.

1.3. Key assessment of internal and external factors

Evaluation of existing factor conditions indicates the measures taken to improve the physical education of children of preschool and school-age physical education students and students of educational institutions, sports and mass movement of the population, physical training and sports among the disabled, the preparation of the sports reserve and world-class athletes, promote physical culture and sports. On the situation of development of physical culture and sports affects a number of internal factors, mainly socio-economic and globalization. In considering, the internal factors are the following main aspects: the lack of resolution of physical activity, due to the high prices of leisure provision in sports centers and limited sports facilities. Not enough is being promotion of physical culture and sports among children, adolescents and adults. Purpose to the current study is to:

- 1) Identify the necessary of sports facilities for the public.*
- 2) Investigate the reasons why some facilities are not open to the public.*
- 3) Identify the methods of how these facilities can be open for the public.*

1.4. Identify the necessary of sports facilities for the public

Our old capital city in Kazakhstan was Almaty but after 1997 years, new capital in Kazakhstan was Astana. The government try to spend money for development and updated all structure in Astana. Like entertainment for

people and for hobby. In Almaty for people has more place such as the sports. However, in Astana it is not so good. Firstly, the city very young and all facility not open for people. If you looking to this to city and try to compare it is looking like this:



Figure 1. Entertainment in Astana city for public people



Figure 2. "Khan-Shatyr" Shopping Entertainment Mall



Figure 3. "Mega Center" Shopping entertainment mall

For these pictures, I show what is happening in the one big and famous city in Kazakhstan, that's city name Astana its capital city in Kazakhstan. This pictures I try to show where go the people in Astana when he have time. For example in weekend days people just visiting shopping center, but in Astana for Winter Asian Games build a lot of the sports facility and governments point was use this facility after Asian Games not only for elite athletes almost for public. Our president sad: *“All sports facility must be working not only for elite sportsmen, also must be open for public sector”*

However, problems its facility what was built for Asian games working only for elite athletes. From all over facilities the only one - Ice Palace “Alau”, working for sportsmen's and for all. Nevertheless, many people visit this facility. Moreover, hand of facility must be close the door because capacity of the facility go increase and this very dangerous for people. For instance, mass skating in the weekdays. For one day must be come only 500 people, but a lot people come around too times more around 1000 people, this is a big problem.



Figure 4. Ski resort in Almaty



Figure 5. Special road for bicycle in Almaty city



Figure 6. Hiking in Almaty city



Figure 7. Golf area in Almaty city



Figure 8. Ice skating the name “Medeo” in Almaty city

Second pictures we can see what happened to the old capital city in Almaty. Of course, to the Almaty have very good infrastructure, mountains give for peoples more chance for visiting and sped times very good. In addition, for entertainment Almaty have a lot place, a lot facility, and this facility working for all for public.

1.5. Investigate the reasons why some facilities are limited to the public

This four facilities build in Astana for Asian Games. I will try to make an interview research in this facility:

- a) **Ice Palace “Alau”**
- b) **Ice palace “Kazakhstan”**

c) Football stadium “Astana Arena”

d) Bicycle Sports complex “Saryarka”

These four facilities nowadays are very popular in the Astana city. This four facility must be expanding for public need. Of course, for public every facility is very important. Every year demographic to the children’s increase and popular for winter, sports go up. In addition, all this facility must be working for children prepares professional sportsmen’s and where we take sportsmen’s? All famous sportsmen’s comes for big sports from mass sports. That is we need sports facility.

Today, a healthy lifestyle becomes a national idea in Kazakhstan. Passion for sports - is not just a general physical training. Sport is one of the most popular forms of organization of healthy leisure activities and provides great opportunities for both individuals and for moral perfection. The development of mass sports in Kazakhstan - not only the task of the Ministry of Tourism and Sport, it is a problem of the whole society. For the solutions, my proposal I need to making analyzes how to develop mass sports, national sports and, of course, higher skill sport in Kazakhstan. Today the sport in our country is poorly developed in relation to other countries. According to statistics, the chief of the educational department of

the country, in Kazakhstan in sports involved no more than 20 percent of the population. At the same time, as international experience shows, mass sports is able to perform its social function in the coverage of sports services 30 percent of the population. According to sociological research conducted by the Sports Union of Kazakhstan, not more than 15% of Kazakhstan regularly engaged in physical culture, the other link to the lack of time and lack of access to sports facilities. In his address to the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev has clearly set the task to the state, the government and society as a whole - to engage in mass sports 30% of the population. In recent years much has been done to improve the quality of sports activities and strengthen the sports facilities, the training of athletes of higher sports skills and to attract people to physical culture and sports. Throughout the country, there are 11 regional boarding schools for children gifted in sports, 15 sports high school and 17 centers for the training for the Olympic reserve. They enrolled 7211 children, they provide 938 training trainers. In addition, the universities' graduate of about 16 thousand. Students are taught physical education teacher profession. In 2012, the number engaged in physical culture and sports has increased and amounted to 21.6% of the total population of the country. The number of groups of physical culture in the period of 2012 increased by 553 units and amounted

to 24604 or collective 102.2. Employment in communities covered by more than 3.5 million people, which is served by around of 254 thousand. Those shows that comparatively people more than in 2011. The number of groups of physical culture in the period of 2012 increased by 553 units and amounted to 24604 or collective 102.2. Employment in communities covered by 3648713 people, which is 254.0 thousand. People more than in 2011 Growth in the number engaged in physical culture and sports in the workforce recorded in all regions of the Republic with the exception of Zhambyl region, where there was a reduction of the adult population in 2463 to a man.³

Table 1. The significant growth of the adult population engaged in recreational activities

№	Region	Growth of population, %
1.	Akmola	12.8%
2.	Almaty (city)	6.9%
3.	Atyrau	24.7%
4.	East Kazakhstan	34, 7%
5.	West Kazakhstan	21.1%
6.	Kyzylorda	28.4%
7.	Kostanai	14.7%
8.	Mangistau	18.9%
9.	South Kazakhstan	31%
10.	Almaty region	31.6%

³ Message from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan. February 28, 2007

The next stimulus for the activation of pupils is the forthcoming in 2017 in Almaty, the 28th Universidad - World University Games sports, which are the most significant and large-scale international competitions. For the preparation of the Universidad in the main educational department of the country is working on a number of fronts.

The leading role in the development of mass sports in Kazakhstan plays our government. Huge amounts of money allocated for the construction of new sports facilities, to improve the equipment. In schools, universities, establish a training and education of students of physical education, to improve and maintain their health. In 2012, sports organizations take specific measures to comply with the President's instructions given in the annual address to the nation, on the development of mass sports and increasing the coverage of people in the country engage in physical culture and sports. The measures taken to ensure the dynamic development of physical culture and sports in all regions.

1.6. Relevance of the research questions

Research questions defined as at least *three* main reasons:

Firstly, now in the country's leadership in the growing awareness of the human factor in the socio-economic development. Improvement and promotion of healthy lifestyles directly affect the processes of socio-

economic development of society. By themselves, the economic indicators such as GDP or macroeconomic stabilization have no meaning if the country's deteriorating health, reduced life expectancy and rising youth crime and drug abuse. Great social importance and potential in this regard has the physical culture and sport.

Secondly, mass sport has a number of important socially significant functions, such as the cultivation of socially valuable forms of entertainment, the reproduction of labor compensation unsatisfying personality achievements in other areas of life, the deepening of intra and inter-group integration, socialization, education of healthy, physically strong Generation and ideological function. It is a massive and not elite sport plays an important role in the implementation of these functions. Elite sport is also important of course, but he cannot be a tool for the solution of demographic and social problems of the country apart from the rapid development of mass sports.

Thirdly, the mass sport contributes to the reproduction and maintenance of high-performance person that has direct social and economic sense.

1.6.1. What happened in capital city of the Kazakhstan in Astana, to sports facility's accessibility for public?

World practice shows that physical activity and sport have universal ability to solve problems in a complex of improving public health, increase life expectancy and working age, and are an effective means of preventing anti-social manifestations. Mass sport is a special social institution that focuses on the creation of public and democratic activities of sports activity to promote healthy, active and full of leisure, quality of life. It includes all the physical activities of various groups and segments of the population that are not aimed at achieving higher sports results and material gain, and personal development in accordance with their own needs and interests, as well as to address social problems. Sports nowadays very popular in Kazakhstan. To compare between the summer and winter sports, more popular whiner sports. For promote winter sports that are more popular, it was a lot of the big sports event. These events give more popularity for winter sports. Public people try more visiting winter sports facility. Accessibility in the sports facility in Astana one of the big problems. Serious problems exist in the organization of sports and recreation activities in the institutions, organizations and community population. Under the pretext of uneconomical organizations refuse the content of sports and recreational

facilities, reduce experts of physical culture and sports. Most of the existing sports facilities does not match the advanced standards and requirements for technical operation, international regulations and the rules of the competition and the training process. In Astana for entertainment for public, do not have good place like sports facility, sports for all.

1.6.2. Why sports facility less available for public?

These questions on very problematic in the public scope in area. One of the problems it's closed for children's but it is closed for public too. People in the Kazakhstan very liked sports and wane-visiting sports place. In Kazakhstan, have many of the fitness center and fitness clubs. Nevertheless not to more big sports facility. Some of the sports facility in Kazakhstan open only for elite athlete not for public. All research questions comes from issue in the General issues of Kazakhstan sports facilities. For the answer questions, I try to show more example in the development country in the entire world:

Thus, the experience of the development of the sector and abroad is carried out in the following areas: mass sport, elite sport, disability sport, the development of sports infrastructure, training. For example, in a US school, children's and popular sports entirely the prerogative of the local

government. The main share of the costs of children and youth and student sports are local governments in Canada, France, Italy, Finland and other countries. In Finland and Norway, 80% of allocations for sport directed to the construction of sports facilities for public use and for the development of children and youth sports. We have the same distribution of the opposite: 80% goes to the team of crafts men and only 20% - for children's sports. Meanwhile, the country's sports system should be created is to focus on children's sports. ⁴

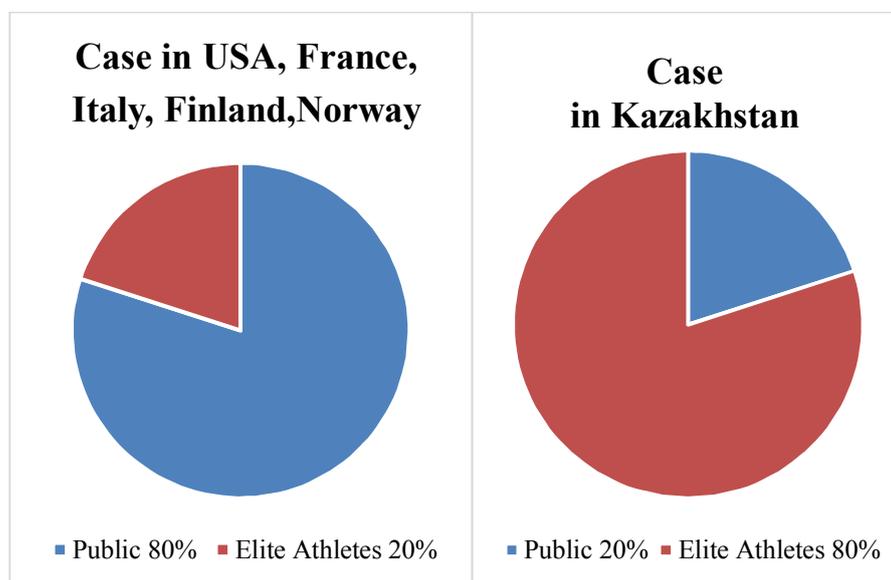


Figure 9. Ratio of availability of facilities⁵

⁴ Journal "Management in Russia and abroad" №3 year – 2003 Vapnyarskaya.

⁵ Source: International Olympic Committee // online at <http://www.olympic.org/ioc>

1.6.3. How can sport facilities, be opened for the public usage?

For answer questions, I need to do interview questions with public area. I need to know what happened and what kind of the problems in the public area in Kazakhstan have. All the famous facility must be working for public people not only for elite athletes. Like for one week its 7days, and sports facility like for weekend day 2 day must be open the door for public area. Now if we are looking for Astana city only one big sports facility working for public people. It's very big problems, and how this facility can be open for public? All investments its governments, but sports facility must be making money from public people and people must be pay for interment.

Chapter 2. Literature Review

2.1. Afterlife of facilities

Now Kazakhstan is very quickly begins to develop the sport. Kazakhstan is ready to be as a host country for international sport events. So, such the country for sports industry, Kazakhstan hold a lot of the big sports, for instance events like:

- Asian Winter Games 2010-2011;
- World Cup Speed Skating; (three times 2010, 2011,2012)
- Judo World Championships 2015;
- World Universidad games in winter sports in 2017:

If you looking availability to sports facility in my country, nowadays we build a lot of facility for example one of the big and important for Kazakhstan sports event: seventh Winter Asian Games in Astana and Almaty in 2011. This event greatly helped for Kazakhstan to development sports in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan build a lot facility for this big event. All this facility must be working after Asian Games for public for all. Moreover, all facility must be working the program sports for all.

2.1.1. How investment done by the government changed infrastructure of facilities?

Government in infrastructure changed the practice of winter sport in Kazakhstan.

Firstly, I want to answer why I choose this question. My country very young and for us very important try to development our sport industry. If you looking to my country nowadays we have very good results in sports industry. For example, we hosting Winter Asian Games in 2010-2011, and many of the competitions: 3times World Cup in the Speed Skating, World Championship in Judo, but more important was, Winter Asian games in 2010-2011. It will give for people more motivations to practice Winter sports. More it was more popular to children. After the games, a lot of the people and parents try to give his children's to the winter sports. Because our country take the first place.

2.1.2. What Happened after Asian Winter games?

Seventh Asian Winter Games held in the cities of Astana and Almaty Kazakhstan in January-February 2011. Alma-Ata chosen in Kuwait January 5, 2006, October 29, 2007 part of the competition moved from Almaty to

Astana. It was the first large scale event in Kazakhstan. October 29, 2007 at the regular session of the Olympic Council of Asia has granted the request of Kazakhstan. The participants supported the expansion of the geography of the Asian Games in 2011. In accordance with this decision, the opening games were held in Astana, and closing in Alma Ata, the Palace Sports "Baluan Sholak". Grand opening of the Games held on January 30 at the indoor football stadium in Astana city. In the capital, competitions holding on ice skating, men's hockey, speed skating and short track. In Alma-Ata are "snow" disciplines – cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, ski jumping, biathlon, ski orienteering. In addition, Bandy and women's hockey. The total cost of the cost of holding the Olympic Games was 1.65 billion dollars. Of these, \$ 1.4 billion was spend on sports and other infrastructure involved in the games. At the very organization of games spent \$ 250 million⁶. On the eve of sporting events for the first time in the history of Asian Winter Games held a full-fledged Olympic Torch Relay. Modernization of the airport "Almaty" completed by December 2008. Million Tenge currently intended for reconstruction and construction of major transport routes, overpasses, Big Almaty Ring Road. The plan also includes the purchase of buses and taxis. In Alma - Ata also need to be modernized network of substations and

⁶ Ministry of Finance in Kazakhstan online at: www.minfin.gov.kz

transmission lines. Expansion and reconstruction of heating systems are also possible. Some of the money was to go to the ecological stabilization. January 17, 2011, the National Bank of Kazakhstan issued a commemorative silver coin denomination of 500 m and a commemorative banknote 2000 tenge circulation of 20 million units, dedicated VII Asian Winter Games in Kazakhstan. On the reverse side of the banknote depicts Skier Mountains in the background, the Kazakh national patterns and symbols of VII Asian Winter Games. Asian Winter Games are one of the most prestigious sporting events in the Asian continent. Kazakhstan the fourth country among the 45 countries in Asia, which awarded the high honor of hosting the Asian Winter Games. Asian Winter Games under Summer Asian Games, they held in 1986. The Asian Winter Games held in Japan, in the city of Sapporo, which brought together teams from seven countries. The program is the first Asian Winter Games included seven sports, while the home team won the competition, won 29 gold medals. II-Asian Winter Games held again in Sapporo in 1990. Medals played as early as ten winter disciplines and team victory in the unofficial standings won Japanese athletes won 18 gold medals. III Asian Winter Games held in 1996 in China, in the city of Harbin. Go to previous participants of the Games added the teams of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Team won by Chinese

athletes. Kazakhstan team won the second place. IV Asian Winter Games held in 1999 in South Korea, Gangwon Province, where he again excelled athletes from China. Kazakhstan team lost one gold medal hosts the Asian Games, finishing third. V Asian Winter Games were held in Japan, in the city of Aomori, in 2003. Kazakhstan team finished fourth. VI Asian Winter Games held again in China, in Changchun, in 2007. Kazakhstan team took fourth place in the team. Organizer of the VII Asian Winter Games was Kazakhstan. Competitions held in the cities of Astana and Almaty from 30 January to 6 February 2011. The emblem of the Asian Games -2011 chose red and blue snowflakes. Games mascot was “Irby”. The solemn opening ceremony of the VII Asian Winter Games will be held on January 30, 2011 in Astana, the football stadium "Astana-Arena". The closing ceremony held on February 6, 2011 in Almaty, at the Sports Palace named “Boluan Sholak”. Formulation of opening and closing ceremonies of the Asian Games VII White entrusted to do the holding, People's Artist of Russia led by composer and producer I. cool. Chief Director of the ceremonies will be the Cross-section; in the director-producer group are Kazakhs, Russians, Britons and Australians. To participate in the VII Asian Winter Games said 27 countries: Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Bahrain, China, North Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan,

Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Kuwait. The most numerous of the competitors in the Kazakhstan team - 167 people and in the national team of China 134 participants. Total expected to arrive around 4 thousand participants. Among these athletes, the OCA (Olympic Council of Asia), guests and officials, coaches, team staff, judges, international and national categories, representatives of foreign media, rights holders.⁷

Total played 69 sets of medals in 11 sports. Medals made the Mint of the National Bank of Kazakhstan. Medals are in the form of a crystal of the Asian Games logo in the center and a national ornament. Gold and silver medals weigh 340 grams; a bronze medal weighs 520 grams. VII Asian Winter Games in Kazakhstan dedicated to memorabilia banknote 2000tenge, issued by the National Bank of Kazakhstan January 17, 2011. Banknote circulation of 20 million pieces. On the reverse side of the banknote depicts the symbolism of the VII Winter Asian Games and the skier on a background of mountains.

The program is mandatory Asian Games sports disciplines, such as cross-country skiing, biathlon competitions in ski jumping from the

⁷ Organization comity to provide Asian Winter Games 2010-2011 in Astana and Almaty.

springboard, speed skating, figure skating, freestyle skiing, ice hockey, short track speed skating, skiing. Kazakhstan proposed to include in the program of two new sports - winter orienteering and hockey.

In preparation for the Asian Games White built an indoor skating stadium in Astana, competition in speed skating; International Ski Jump Complex in Almaty, for competitions in ski jumping from the springboard K-95 and K-125; set of ski and biathlon stadium in Almaty region, for biathlon, cross country skiing and winter ski orienteering. Total for the competition in the two cities will be involved 10 sports facilities.

Kazakhstan Asian Winter Games were innovative. Olympic Council of Asia for the first time approved in parallel with the sports program of the Asian Games to hold two large-scale projects, the Asian Games torch relay and the project "Cultural Asian Games." Asian Games torch relay in the previous six Asian Winter Games practically carried out. The Olympic flame will arise January 11, 2011 in Kuwait City, State of Kuwait, where the headquarters of the OCA.

For 20 days, the torch will travel to all regions of Kazakhstan and 30 January finish in Astana, at the climax of the opening ceremony of the Seventh Asian Winter Games. Cultural Asian - a complex of cultural events, which carries the idea of the Asian Winter Games, bringing major sporting

events. This is an opportunity to present to the international community the modern culture of Kazakhstan, Kazakh heritage and culture of Asia. Kazakhstan team at the VII Asian Winter Games 2011 won first place in the team and in the medal standings. In the medal standings at the end of the competition a total of 70 medals: 32 Gold, 21 Silver, 17 Bronze medals.

2.2. Analysis of current situation

In 2011, on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011 - 2015 it carried out a series of organizational measures aimed at the further development of sports infrastructure and the improvement of material and technical base of sports of the republic in order to approach the requirements of international standards and the development of mass sports in the country. During this period, there is a steady upward trend in the number engaged in physical culture and sports. If the beginning of implementation of the State program in 2007, the number of practicing sports was 2.3 million. (15%) of the population in 2008 increased to 2.35 million. People in 2009 - 2.4 million. Man in 2010 - 2.8 million people (17.7%), in 2011 - 3.3 million. people or 20.0%.⁸

⁸ Strategic Plan to development Kazakhstan 2011 – 2015 // online at: www.astana.gov.kz

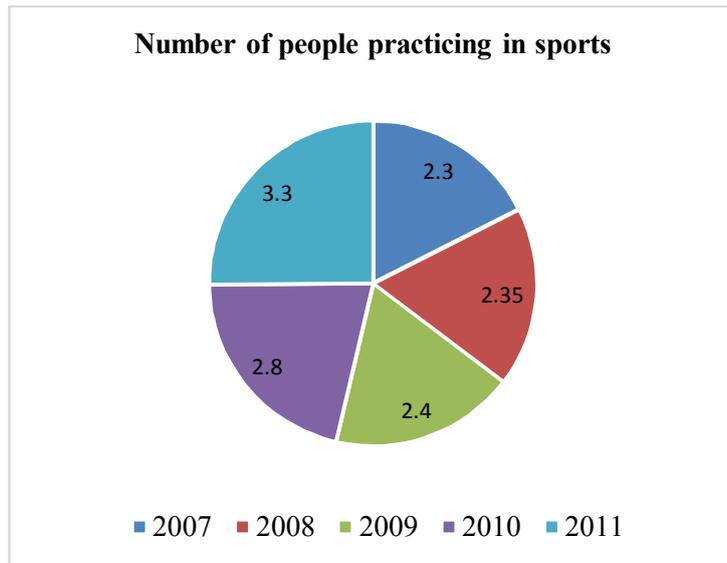


Figure 10. Participants to the sport 2007-2011 (in mln)⁹

This statistics source is Ministry of Sports and Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This statistics data show for us how number to participants go increase and every year go up. However, problems do not have place where people can visiting for mass sports. Abroad mass sports in the first place is a mechanism for recovery of the population, to achieve self-realization, self-expression and development, as well as means of combating anti-social phenomena. Therefore, the state attaches to the development of mass sports special importance, placing the main purpose of

⁹ Source: Strategic Plan to development Kazakhstan 2011 – 2015 years // online at: www.astana.gov.kz

the involvement of the population in employment by mass sports.

This statistics results show how the children's sports go not so good to up, very slow. In addition, the number to coaches the same.

Every years number to participant go little be up, and a lot of the city do not have sports facility. Old capital in Kazakhstan Almaty city nowadays have very good infrastructure. In addition, sports development very good to this city. But, the new capital in Kazakhstan Astana city have very big problems to development sports for all. In the city have a lot of the sports facility, but closed for public people. It is open only for business and rich persons. Famous Oil Company and rich company rent all time to the facility for example football stadium «Astana Arena» it's one on the big stadium in Kazakhstan. In addition, this facility government build for development football in Kazakhstan, but now this facility working only for people who have big positions in the life. This stadium can for one time take a lot of the people (public) around 100 people for one day I mean public people can come to this facility and play football. Like for me my big dreams its play football in the stadiums like Astana Arena. Moreover, its dreams for all children is in Kazakhstan. All people in Kazakhstan understand government's politics, but its facility build from money what comes from

public people from people's tax.¹⁰

Same problems in the Bicycle Sports Complex "Saryarka". To this facility, have very good arenas for Bicycle. Moreover, open only for elite athletes. Not for public. Facility management can try to making some of the specials programs for public. Like example in Russia have a lot of the sports facility and his open for public all years. In winter it's skating but in the summer its roles. In Astana we have very beatify and big sports facility special for Bicycle why not open roles and bicycle for all. We do not have chants to use bicycle inside the city. We do not have specials roads for bicycle. This facility helps for people more usage bicycle in his lifestyle. Like in the Amsterdam, all peoples try to use bicycle, its more helps for health. More healthy. Its big problems in Kazakhstan.¹¹ Next big sorts facility it's Ice Palace "Kazakhstan". In 2011, this facility working for public it was skating for all. Like the Ice palace "Alau". Every weekends days doors for public was open every family coms in this facility and joys very good time. However, after 2011 its facility not working for public. Now we very needs for facility where use for winter sports because winter sports very popular in Kazakhstan nowadays. After very good participants

¹⁰ Main web-site of Astana Arena Online at <http://astanaarena.kz/>

¹¹ Online at <http://velotrek.kz/rus/index.php>

for winter Olympiad games and after Asians winter games.¹²

But only one facility working for public its Ice palace “Alau”. For public and for elite and for children’s too. For one days “Alau” can visiting 1000 peoples. All years this facility working for all. And, to this facility holding a lot of the big sports event like World Speed Skating Championships (3 times) And he have good programs sports for all. All of the people can to come all days to the Ice Palace and skating. Poor put the work in the community population, underdeveloped network of youth clubs; virtually no simple sports fields and facilities on the place of residence and places of public entertainment. Available sports facilities remain inaccessible to the majority of the population. It also remains a problem, and the actual lack of participation of the citizens themselves to systematic physical culture and sports.¹³

¹² Online at <http://dskazakhstan.kz/>

¹³ Online at www.Alau.info

Table 2. Strategic plan Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan of Sports and Physical Culture in the 2012 - 2016 years¹⁴

Name city are regions	Number of coaches				Number of participants				Elite athletes			
	2011	2012	2013	±	2011	2012	2013	±	2011	2012	2013	±
Akmola	28	28	28	0	12113	12333	12147	186	470	464	461	-3
Aktobe	27	27	27	0	15601	15748	16112	364	620	591	597	6
Aturay	10	10	12	2	8467	8501	10130	1629	253	249	298	49
Almaty regions	24	24	25	1	19450	21471	25864	4393	682	729	826	97
East Kazakhstan	34	34	34	0	20475	21299	23491	2192	778	830	867	37
Zhambyl	32	32	32	0	15487	15597	15704	107	654	646	679	33
West Kazakhstan	23	23	23	0	10971	10730	10822	92	459	417	438	21
Karaganda	40	40	40	0	25525	26510	26944	434	835	851	973	21
Kustanai	28	28	28	0	16382	16664	16949	285	472	481	492	11
Kyzilorda	21	21	21	0	12953	13566	13639	73	388	398	385	-13
Mangystay	15	15	15	0	7771	8989	10024	1035	243	273	324	51
Pavlodar	26	26	26	0	20056	19537	21369	1832	652	663	670	7
North Kazakhstan	26	26	26	0	11485	11499	11521	22	513	516	540	24
South Kazakhstan	56	57	63	6	40773	42730	46922	4192	1728	1800	1969	169
Almaty	18	16	16	0	13085	13244	13306	62	623	619	669	50
Astana	9	10	10	0	5652	6483	6787	34	237	271	282	11
All:	417	417	426	9	256246	264901	281731	16830	9607	9798	10470	672

¹⁴ Online at http://sport.gov.kz/ru/?page_id=108

Chapter 3. Methods

In the hypothesis of the research, it is making more sports facility in Kazakhstan to accessibility for public area. For more understand road for accessibility we need to use and more looking for case another more development country. For example: The Ministry of Youth and Sports of France are two of the sport management, including 6 Office - financial, international, high performance sport, sport development policies, management of institutions of centralized training of athletes, science, sports goods and equipment. His powers of the Ministry of Sports implements through its 25 branches and 100 municipal sports departments. Management activities in the field carried out in 22 regions, 90 departments and 36 thousand communes. In most of them, have homes or municipal sports fitness centers. The activities of these associations are coordinating the municipal sports department.

Construction and modernization of sports facilities to meet the needs of the population; organization of different types of physical activity and sport for all population groups; financing. Thus, the mass sports movement of both Germany and France, built in compliance with the principles of horizontal and vertical subordination, the priority of local government is the development of mass sports. Government agencies manage the state budget

and decide fundamental issues of development of elite sports and mass sports. However, the mass sports is a priority of the state sports policy¹⁵.

3.1. Qualitative research

I am going to use qualitative method of research, in some cases I am going to analyze before & after Asian games, in other cases for public & professional (elite). Of course, Asian games and many of other big sports events what will be holding in Kazakhstan give for country big strides and big promotions for the sports. Like winter sports after big event. We have same problems after event. We do not have problems to how to host and from organizations. We have problems after event. Many people want to participant for this spots example Figure Skating. After take seconds place in Winter Olympiad games in Sochi our famous sportsmen's Denis Ten. Many people try to know more about Figure Skating.

During the research the following scientific methods will be used: a qualitative and systematic analysis, interviews (public pretest and experts), analysis of documents. Identify the methods of how these facilities can be, opened to the public.

- Sports shows and sports services sector;

¹⁵Journal "Management in Russia and abroad" №3 year – 2003 Vapnyarskaya.

- Increasing the volume of sports broadcasting;
- Diminishing entering price. It will prolong the breakeven point, but it will guarantee that;
- The development of sports and recreational infrastructure to meet the needs of the population;
- The variety of forms of service, methods and means of mass sports service offerings;
- Healthy people;
- Entertainment for public people:

To date, the number of ongoing nationwide mass sports and health and fitness events increases only in 2011 conducted more than 18 thousand sports events, which attended by more than 4.1 million. People. Over the past four years became traditional Olympics, sports tournaments, competitions among sports families "We start together," massive races, as well as a month to deliver the presidential tests, each of which involved more than 2 million. People. The country has more than 24 thousand collectives of physical training, which involved more than 803 thousand children in sports sections, or 33% of the total number of secondary school students (2.5 million Students). The country has 1,978 sports clubs,

including 106 youth club fitness, 662 teen clubs, 1,010 health and fitness clubs, and 164 professional club of sports, where 376 000 people involved.¹⁶

Sport - is a complex socio-cultural phenomenon. On the one hand, historically it developed as part of the physical culture of the society, and on the other - has become in a certain sense, a special phenomenon has generated its own subculture. Mass sport carries a kind of dialogue of sports and physical culture subculture of contemporary Russian society. Based on the criterion of the leading target sports activities, we believe that mass sports should be called all kinds of competitive human activity aimed not at achieving higher sports results and tangible benefits, and personal development and social objectives (socialization, rehabilitation, integration, meaningful leisure time etc.). The most functional and socially important at the present time and in the cities of Almaty and Astana such sports as soccer, volleyball, as well as competitive activity in the field of skiing and ice skating. They allow us to overcome differences and to speak stratification integrating factor, uniting the interests of the various socio-professional, age and ethnic groups. In Kazakhstan, the most attractive for the majority of the population has the opportunity to play sports in the community. The most

¹⁶ Action Plan for the implementation of programs of development of physical culture and sports in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011 - 2015 years. Online at http://sport.gov.kz/ru/?page_id=108

efficient organizational form of the development of mass sports and increase its social significance is a sports club in the community, which is able to host sports activities of the population. The operation and development of mass sports is impossible without unity of targeted control actions of the state and the processes of self-organization of the participant's sports movement. Therefore, in order to enhance the social role of mass sports require coordination between all stakeholders in the form of a mechanism of social control. The social mechanism of regulation of development of mass sports consists of the legal framework and administrative and institutional elements, which include public authorities, local governments, and public organizations.

Because the specifics of the organization, content of work instructor staff sporting facilities not stipulated in any of legal documents, the focus should be on a clear definition of their field of activity. Instructors sports facilities should be dealt with, firstly, planning the entire physical culture and sports work in sports facilities, and secondly, to carry out the selection and improve a set of organizational forms of activities of most physical culture, sporting facilities and, thirdly, to conduct propaganda and advocacy. Responsibilities of trainers of sports facilities should be, assigned to official duties in this category of workers of sports facilities, compiled on every

sports facilities. It uses we have developed "Guidelines for the organization and content of the work of specialists in most physical culture in sports facilities. From the point of view of the development of mass sports and increase its social significance, as studies have shown the most promising partner states are sports clubs, especially in the community. They allow you to make the best use when making decisions and implementing them "bottom-up" and the power of self-organization of society. As a legal entity, sports clubs are able to act as a subject of contractual relations, and to use the sports different departments. The most promising form of interaction of state bodies, municipalities, agencies and public organizations, as the results of the expert survey and analysis of best practices is a coordinating council at the head of the executive branch. Given the characteristics of the current political system in the Russian Federation and the subjects of the federation to coordinate multidepartment best interests and the subordination of subject's multidepartment development of mass sports can only prestige and authority of the head of state, the Federal District, federal subject, city or area.¹⁷

Analysis of mass sports and recreation activities, carried out at the sports facilities, the study of the relationship of different sex and age groups

¹⁷ "For the first time in the history of sports in Kazakhstan: Olympic Torch Relay. The most "fruitful" Olympics Ali 2015

to conduct various forms of training have shown that organizational forms of most physical culture classes at the sports facilities are imperfect and require adjustments. The focus is on the development of organized. Group forms (health groups, OR, sports clubs), while for independent physical training conditions in sports facilities are not created.

Despite the fact that there is a steady growth of sports infrastructure, mainly remains insufficient number of sports facilities in the republic, especially in rural areas. In 7000 the villages and towns of 21,177 plants, of which 13 943, i.e., 65.8% are planar structures (sports grounds, fields, etc.), and only 8.0% (1712 units), stadiums, swimming pools, arenas, sports complexes, etc. in densely populated rural areas of Aktobe region absent sports complexes. Its sow to don't have a lot of the sports facility in Kazakhstan, but in Astana city have a lot of the sports facility but people don't know it's working are not people thinking its closed for public and come every time only for one facility its name Ice palace "Alau". Sometimes hands of the facility must just closed door for public. However, people come for try to take very good time in the facility like entertainment.



Figure 11. Availability of Ice Palace “Alau” for public

This picture show us how Ice palace “Alau” very popular in the Kazakhstan and people from another city come in the capital city in Kazakhstan to looking this greatest place. In addition, try to more practice ski. However, ice in the Ice palace not like rubber, ice must be rested to the ice must be prepared after every two are 3 hours. People a lot how you understand for all facts like this one. But what the problems we have a lot of another facility like “Alau”. The entire time door for this place closed. And people don’t know about this facility. And one more good facts ice palace “Alau” it’s open all seasons its means open all years for all.¹⁸

¹⁸ Online at www.alau.info

Available across the country over 7000 gyms - 89% are public schools, thus, they are not equipped with sports equipment and does not correspond to the existing technical performance requirements. According to the authorities of physical culture and sports, and 40% of gyms and playgrounds require current or repair. For example, in the Russian Federation for the five-year period shall be approved by the federal target program for development of the industry, providing a set of joint actions of governmental and public organizations for the construction of sports facilities, the development of a mass movement, the preparation of top class athletes, etc. For example, infrastructure development includes the construction of over 3,000 sports and multipurpose sports halls, sports centers in 1000. The primary task of the state, both in Russia and the CIS countries are increasing the share of citizens engaged in physical culture and sports, provision of sports infrastructure, the growth of sports skill athletes. It should be, noted the positive experience of the development of mass sports in Azerbaijan, through the active construction of sports facilities. The index of availability of sports and wellness facilities in developed countries is 80 - 100%. It should note, that in Europe, mass sports and sports is a priority of state policy. In particular, in Germany to attract the population to sport attaches great importance to the construction of various types of sports

facilities in the land, 80% of which run by local sports organizations.¹⁹

To the use sports facility give not only for public people more good place it's give chants for governments to making the money from public.

Table 3. Sport facilities Pros and cons

Here are some positive and negative sides of each facility, regarding to the publics opinion in social network and feedback sites.

Table 3. Ice palace «Alau»

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
Open every days for public	-----
Reasonable prices	-----
Hosting events	-----
Elite athletes	-----
Working all years	-----
All place working	-----
Hotel	-----
Fitness center	-----
Children's department	-----

Table 4. Ice Palace «Kazakhstan»

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
Open only for elite sportsmen's	Have ice place
Children's department	Close for public
	Close for summer time

¹⁹ Mikhalkin 2000.

Table 5. Sport Complex «Astana Arena»

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
Only company stuff play football	Big football field not working
	Close for public
	Open only for the athletes

Table 6. Bicycle Complex “Saryarka”

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
Only elite athletes bicycle teams	First in Kazakhstan close facility for bicycle
	Not working for public

For the research, first I will make an interview with public people why live in the capital city in Kazakhstan in Astana. It is firstly helping to understand what happened in the public area now. Moreover, where people go when hi have time. Pros and Cons table show as what happened in most popular sports facility in Astana. For all four facility’s only one facility working very good for all people and for elite athletes.

For more understand what happened to sports for all and accessibility sports facility in Kazakhstan I try to focus in Astana because if in the capital city problems like very big what happened in another city in Kazakhstan it is very important for all Kazakhstan.

Chapter 4. Findings

First steps in the research its interview questions with public area. I need more know about public opinion, it is very important in the research. For the questions papers it is around ten questions. I try to choice the people from different age, because for understand opinion for all gender in public area in Astana city. The population of the city of Astana as of January 1, 2015 amounted to 852,985 people. Compared with the beginning of 2014, the total population of Astana has increased by 38,550 people, according to the statistics department of Astana city. In January-December 2014 natural population growth was - 20630, migration population growth - 17920. During January-December 2014 total in the city of Astana were registered 24,216 births, which is 10.8% more than in 2013. Thus, natural increase of the population, compared with January-December last year, has increased by 12.6% or 20,630 people. The target for interview its 50 people from public. Of course I cannot to do interview questions with all the 800 000 people, that is why I doing interview with people different age. For understand opinion all the people in Astana. It's very important part in my thesis research. Area for making interview very different same people I find from very famous and very rich locations in Astana, some people from very not to rich. From the questions will be about sports facility in Astana city. What

kind of situations nowadays in Astana city for accessibility of the sports facility? How public know about sports facility?

What happened in Astana, capital city of Kazakhstan, for accessibility of sports' facility for public?

To answer to these questions, I need to make an interview with public people. For interview all people will be comes from public people why life and stay in the Astana city. Meanwhile, despite this, the city is still present a number of problems such as the lack of sports facilities, trainers and teachers highly qualified, able to bring our athletes on the international level, there is no system of professional coaching and teaching staff. For example, in Finland, operates sports organization uniting 54 sports union, 18 territorial agencies, 4,335 sports clubs and 1.1 million. Members. In Sweden, the work under the program "Sport for All" is mainly Swedish gymnastic union, which has about 360 thousand. Of registered members belonging to more than two, thousand clubs. In sections, general gymnastics involved more than 225 thousand. In Finland, the organizations involved in sports science, have legally recognized right to direct public funding. Thus at least 20% of teaching time training of specialists in the sphere of physical culture and sport given to scientific research. In addition, the state supports the

organization of any property where conducted research in the field of sport and sport facilities and their availability in general.²⁰

4.1 Interview questions for public. (Applications)

Table 7. Example of the Applications with public area (Interview questions for public - Applications)

Name of applicant:		
Mail:		
Tel number:		
№	Questions	Answer
1	What do you think in Astana enough sports facility? (for public)	
2	What kind of entertainment you liked?	
3	Where your go when you have time? (about sports facility)	
4	What do you think more open for public in Astana, what kind sports for all, summer are winter?	
5	You think governments making all for more take sports facility to accessibility?	
6	What do you think about this facility? Where are you was? 1. Ice palace “ Alau ”? 2. Football stadium “ Astana arena ”? 3. Bicycle sports complex “ Saryarka ”? 4. Ice palace “ Kazakhstan ”?	
7	Where are you doing in this facility? (preview questions)	
8	When you visiting facility, price will be available?	
9	What sports facility do you think more close for public?	
10	If you have chance chanced to sports system, what you will be chance?	

In addition, after making interview I can to find answer to this questions:

²⁰ Journal "Management in Russia and abroad" №3 year – 2003 Vapnyarskaya.

- 1) Public needs this facility are not?
- 2) Do they really want to use facilities?
- 3) Is there in sufficient facilities?
- 4) Why they do not open this facility to public?
- 5) And how can we open the facility to public?

For example, in the case, development country like is also characterized by the development of entrepreneurship as a source of funds for all sports. In this direction, given the high capital intensity of sports services, the organization of the commercial organization in the industry require a high initial capital. To this end, in order to avoid meeting the needs in sports only highly profitable segments of the population, the state directly or indirectly participates in the sports business organizations.

This is some of the data to show how is participants go up in Kazakhstan:

- 1) Coverage of children and adolescents engaged in physical culture and sports in the total number of children and youth plan of **2013 - 11.5%, the fact that - 12.5%;**
- 2) Transparency of decisions taken by government agencies plan for **2013 - 32, the fact - 29th place;**
- 3) Favoritism in political decision-making plan for **2013 - 77th**

place, the fact - 77th place;

4) Public confidence in politicians plan of **2013 - 35th place**, the fact - **35;**

5) The volume of services provided for the organization of gambling and betting from the 2010 level (the fact of 2010 - 9 274.0 million tenge) plan of 2013 - 9%; a fact - 76%. It show us how in the documents its go increase but what happened in real? Of course, people go increase, but how about the facility? For answer tis questions for me helping the interview questions with public. ²¹

The entire pretest interviews done in public area, **10 questions for each with 50 different people divided into different groups.** For understand all data from public area I will be making diagrams for understand all situations in the public area.

I divide all 50 people:

- ✓ 10 people students,
- ✓ 10 people with family,
- ✓ 10 people workers,
- ✓ 10 people the age from 45-50 who not working,

²¹ Action Plan for the implementation of programs of development of physical culture and sports in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011 - 2015 years Online at http://sport.gov.kz/ru/?page_id=108

✓ 10 people professional sportsmen's.

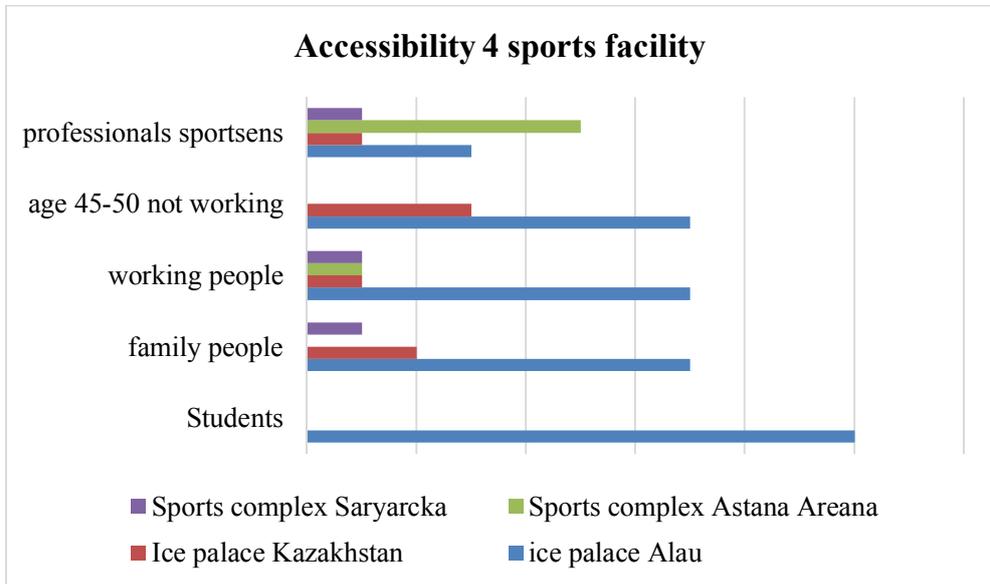


Figure 12. Results interview with public area “Accessibility 4 sports facility in Astan city”

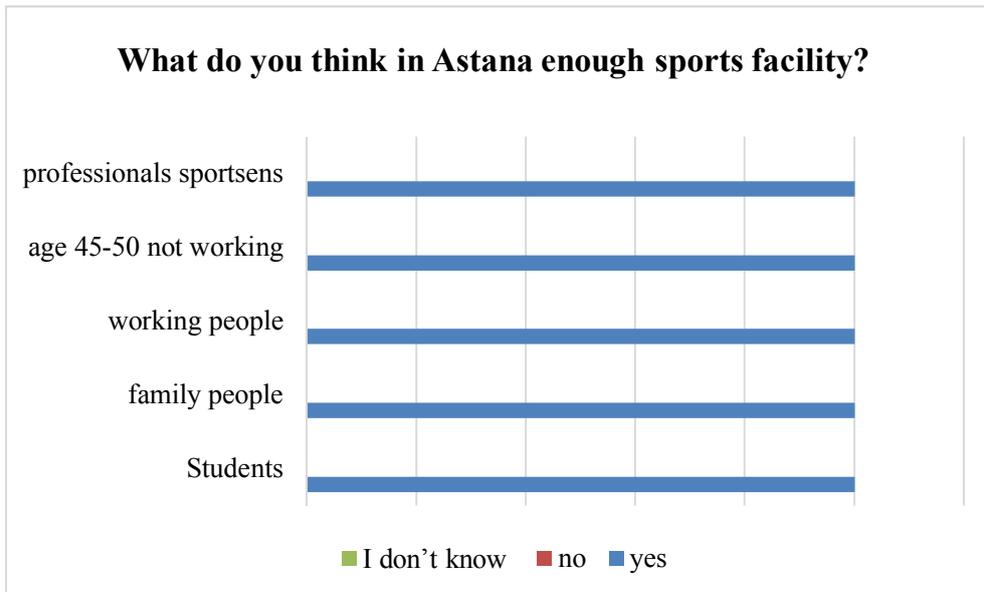


Figure 13. What do you think in Asatan enough sports facility

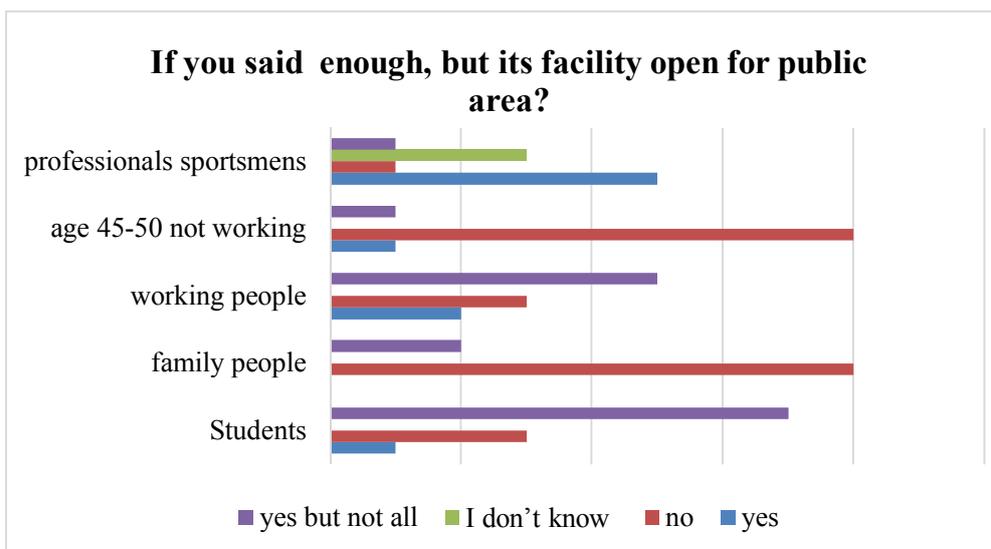


Figure 14. If you said enough, but its facility open for public area?

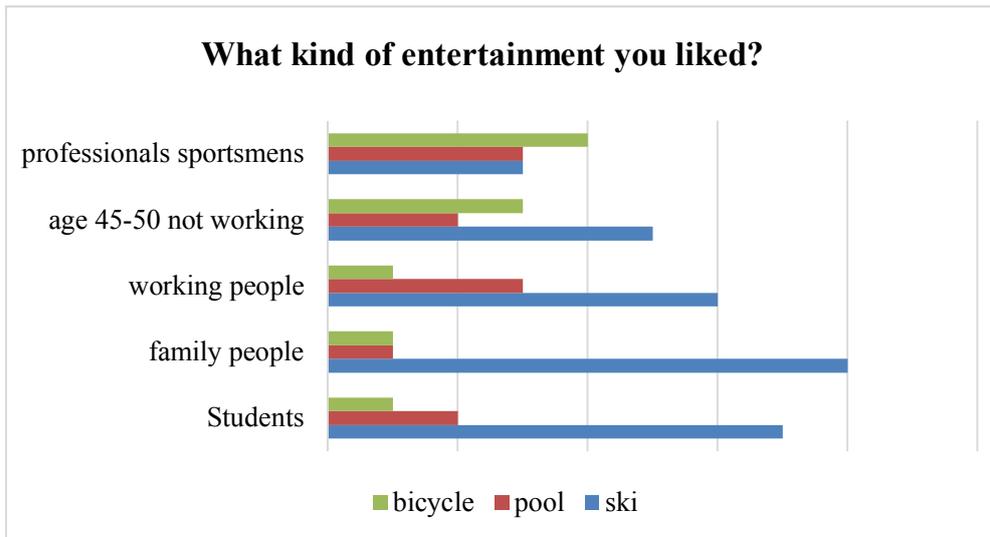


Figure 15. What kind of entertainment you liked?

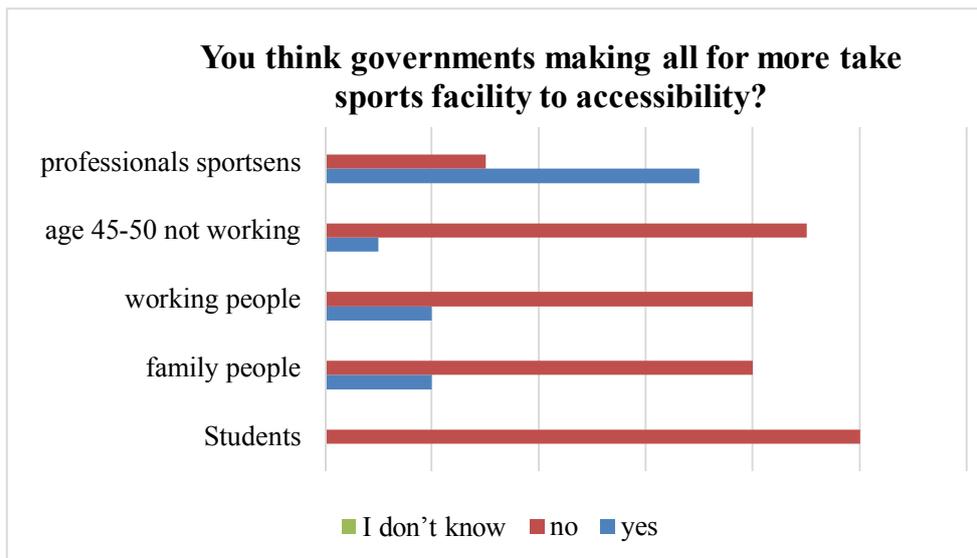


Figure 16. You think governments making all for more take sports facility to accessibility?

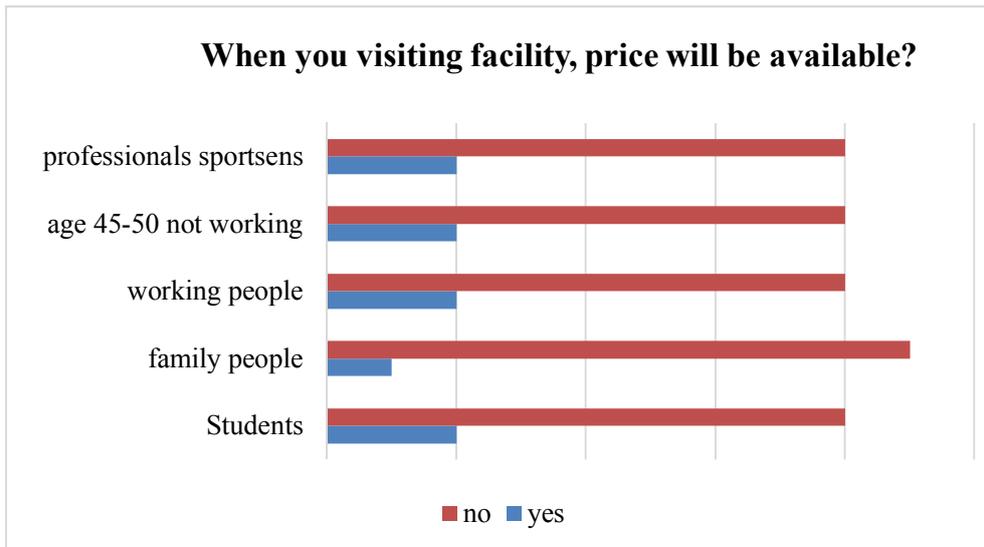


Figure 17. When you visiting facility, price will be available?

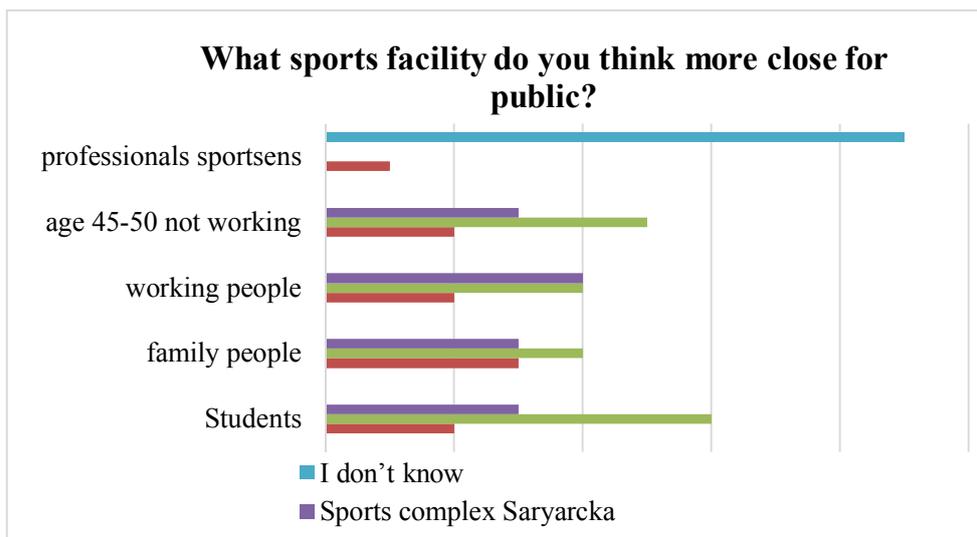


Figure 18. What sports facility do you think more close for public?

4.2. Interview questions for Administration of the facilities

And after results the answer for applications with public I making analyses the situations and making interview with directors 4 big and famous sports facility in Astana. Questions are as follows:

1. Who financing yours facility? (Governments are provide company)
2. How many years the facility working?
3. What kind of program like sports for all you have?
4. How many public people come in the facility?
5. Which day's facility open for public?
6. What kind of peoples come for the facility? (What kind of public area come for facility).
7. Do you think yours facility open for public area?

And the last question is about what is your opinion for near future plans? (You have some of the program for development sports for all?)

4.2.1. Interview with administration of Ice palace «Alau»

Interview A.

There is a way, how I start my entire interview is as following:

The most important task for "Alau" is to achieve a status of the best multi-functional sports complex in the Commonwealth of Independent States. On one hand, it's an ice rink capable of accommodating sport competitions of the highest level: World, Asian and Republic Championships. On the other hand it's a sports complex that is available for the wider public. One of the mottos that we arm ourselves with is – Champion's ice for all!



Figure 19. Results interview with Ice palace “Alau” (example how facility working)

The Ice Palace is constantly evolving a program of public accessibility for anyone willing to enjoy our varied range of services: figure

skating, ice hockey, GYM, sauna, SPA, as well as our athletics hall and games room. Under the section "Alau for all!" we place all our available services for corporate clients, individuals and professional athletes. We also provide our going rates for rent of our facilities. More information's you can understand from this pictures: its show how ice palace working without free days all the years working for public and for elite athletes.

1. All the financing in our Ice palace its Department of Tourism and Sport of Astana city. Of course governments our country. But inside the sports facility we have provide company like for fitness center because its more help to development fitness in the our city. In addition, hotel will under another company the name its «Andres Sports». This to company pay for Ice palace rent for the rooms and of course the tax for governments. If you ask me, why we do like this? I have very clean answer. Because for first point in our president it's making sports for all and prepare elite athletes like professional sportsmen. In case Ice palace, it is working 5 days for children's prepares professional athletes but 2 days working for all skating for all. Now we wane chance because many people writing for us to open more days for public. In addition, we planning open every day for all like skating for all. Only in evening from 7pm until 12pm but Sunday and Saturday all days from eight am until 12pm.

2. We open from when we hosting Asian winter games 2011. First our competitions was this games. Moreover, if you calculate it is 4 years already. It is not so long time but nowadays I can say Ice palace number one sports facility in Kazakhstan. In addition, from all in the world ice palace we take 12 place its very good results.

3. If I sad when I starts my interview we have a lot of the program. First is «Skating for all» its only winter season, but we try to open and for summer but its only one field all we have 3types ice field, but in summer working only one because it's very expensive and public people in the summer try to do another activity. In the summer, we have table tennis for all. Around 100 table tennis working in the ice palace and five badminton courts and one ice field. Now we open shooting center of course only for professionals but in the winter we hope we try to open for all.

4. First around 500 children have come for training weekdays every day. Moreover, every day from 7pm and 12pm around 200 public people come for skating. In addition, weekend around 800 public people come for one days for the skating and sometimes we have keep doors closed. Because of overpopulating ice can be broken. Moreover, for fitness come around 60 people every day.

5. Now every day.

6. Lot of the people come. More its young people and sometimes its family. If you looking in the morning many of the children has come but after 6pm more family and students come. Because we have discount in the morning for children's and for students in the evening.

7. Of course, open. We making a lot of the special program for public areas. Like in winter skating for all in the summer table tennis and badminton and one tears we open near the facility one big pool for all. Because in Astana do not have a lot of the place where people can very good spend the time. We open one season but after we closed because we cannot to find investment for this entertainment, it is very expensive.

8. Yes in whiter we have many of the plans. Like more new program sports for all. But the problems we don't have good sports stuff sports managers. We do not have people who can more help to create our facility. We need more young peoples. Who have good experience from another country? Maybe it has was your (his looking for smile and me) And one big project its open new entertainment and new sports in the Ice palace its curling. However, this sports very expensive and equipment's find very hard. First problems we do not have coach are somebody who can help for us to development this sports.

4.2.2. Interview with administration of Ice palace «Kazakhstan»

Interview B.

1. Of course this questions very most popular question. All financing come from governments.

2. Our facility build for Asian Winter Games 2011. All we working 4 years, but one year in 2013 we have big problems in the facility and we must be close. We close around 6 month.

3. All our time we spend only for working with children is we prepare hockey team children's teams. Now in Kazakhstan all place in children's hockey take our teams. Of course, we have special program sports for all but its program not from Ice palace Kazakhstan; we have big pool inside our building. But financing this pool it's provide company. Before we have ski for all like in the ice palace "Alau", but it's very expensive to expend ice. All system to the ice very expensive.

4. For public I can say only about children's around 400 children has come every day in our ice palace. First year it was around 100 but after Asian games a lot of parents try to come in the Ice palace, it was very popular from people, and our visitors increase very fast. And a lot of the people come to our pool but I can not to say how much now I hope it's

around 50 are 60 people each day.

5. Our pool open every day. Only for Monday, its cleaning day and we close this day. Cleaning only pool. Hockey its open every day.

6. Of course its children has and for pool, a lot of the whiter mothers come, and family people.

7. I cannot to say we open for all 100%, but we try to do our best. In addition, we wane open for all but we do not have workers the salary very low and not someone wane come to this facility and working for money like this.

8. For our plans we try to the next season open public ski for all, how I said before, like ice palace “Alau” we know Alau now number one facility in Kazakhstan an stuff in the Ice palace “Alau” have problems with public area because a lot of the people come to this facility and Ice palace “Alau” need to help to the working. But now we cannot, help for us now it’s another point to making professional sportsmen’s from ice hockey. This is our first point.

4.2.3. Interview with administration of Sports complex «Astana Arena»

Interview C.

1. Our sports complex very new and very young. We build for Asian

Winter Games in 2011. All financing will be come from Ministry of the sports in Kazakhstan. But, we have provide company under the our sports facility. His open one gym. In addition, many of the people come to the gym every day.

2. Our facility working 3years. First gig event was open ceremony for the Asian Winter Games in 2011. Kazakhstan hosting a lot of the event like Day in the city, and a lot of the concert in the city.

3. We do not have program sports for all. In the field play Kazakhstan soccer cups. And we don't have time for the program like sports for all are another. Nevertheless, we have gym for all.

4. For the gym around 60 people from different age come to our gym.

5. Gym is open every day.

6. For the soccer only professional sportsmen has come. Nevertheless, for gym we open for everyone. Our doors are open.

7. Of course we not so open like Ice palace "Alau" and another sports facility. We more open for eolith athletes and for professionals sportsmen's.

8. In the plans, we have good idea to open every Saturday and Sunday for children's. If you know we have soccer liege for the children's and soccer stadium like Astana arenas must be working for children's and

now we working with this project. But we need more the time to do this project.

4.2.4. Interview with administration of bicycle complex «Saryarka»

Interview D.

1. All the financing come from Ministry of sports and culture of Kazakhstan.

2 .We working 4 years, start working from 2011 in the Winter Asian Games 2011.

3. We have in 2013 skating for all like in the Ice palace “Alau”, but now we close the ice because it’s very expensive. We have gym; pool for all but it is from providing company.

4. Around 50 people come to the pool, and around 60 people come to the gym every day. All its around 100 people public use our facility, and door for all its open.

5. Gym and pool open every day.

6. All people come from differed segment of the population.

7. First we open for elite athlete’s national team bicycle training in our facility. And public area can to come in the our facility.

8. We have plan to open skating for all but we can need to find

investments for this. Moreover, one big project its bicycle for all, but it's just planning. Time to show.

4.3. Results of interview with public (pretest)

All interview pretest will be with 50 people from another segment of the population. I divide all 50 people from 5 groups' people. First its **students - group A**, because students nowadays very important for sociology and his our future. And we need to be more focused on students. Second group its people **who working – group B**, third group its people age from 45-50 its people who **not working group- C**. Forth group its people who have **family group – D**, last group professional sportsmen's **group – I**.

For all of this groups will be prepared 10 questions. All this questions will be about 4 sorts facility Ice palace “Alau”, Ice palace “Kazakhstan”, Sports complex “Astana Areana”, and last one bicycle sports complex “Saryarka”. Interview will be making from different areas in Astana city. For all 5 groups to researcher to analyses his answer, all answer show us how is the most big and best 4 sports facility in Astana not only Astana in Kazakhstan popular are not poular. And where public people go when have spare time. From all 4 facilities most popular is the Ice palace “Alau”. All the 50 people know about Ice palace “Alau”, and all 50 people

was there not only one time, more one time. Moreover, research shows how sort's facility working after Asian Winter games 2011, because all this sports facility will build for Asian Winter Games in 2011 in Astana and Almaty. Form 4 facility where was interview with facility directors sow all 4 facility working more for elite athletes, but before this all 4 facility working for public and for elite athletes. Only one facility the name Ice Palace "Alau" working for public and for elite athletes the same time. All 50 people who answer in the questions was in the Ice palace and not only one time more than one time. In addition, all researcher sad in Astana have sports facility but it is not open for public area. Firstly results the interview pretest with public area in Astana city all 50 people from public said in Astana have a lot of the spots facility, but nowadays have one problem its accessibility in this facility. People wane visiting sports facility, but governments in the Ministry sorts in Kazakhstan more use facility for elite athletes. Only one facility open for all, not only for elite athletes. All five groups researcher when he is answering for the questions all-sad all this facility close for public. However, professional's sad tis facility open for the athletes. Therefore, results in the interview sow us all from 4 facility financing from same organizations Ministry sports and cultures Kazakhstan. And only one facility open for the public and he have special program "Skating for all" and every years stuff in

the Ice palace try to open more hours for public area because people sad its very small time and every time in the Ice palace Ice palace “Alau” full people when he is come in the Ice palace “Alau”. And a lot of the people in the answering sad tis 3 facility escape the Ice palace “Alau” not open and people wane come to this facility but only gym and pool open in the this facility. People wane try to participant to another sports like big soccer, bicycle, and another but door for this facility close. Why we cannot open for one week only 2 days for public like Ice palace “Alau”. For these questions, I try to answering in the next interview with facility directors. In addition, try to answering for the questions how making road for accessibility sports facility in Kazakhstan.

4.4 Results of interviews with administrations of facilities.

For the interview, will prepared eight gestations for the facility directors. For the questions, I try to understand how facility stuff working for the making accessibility his facility. From his answering all financing, come from Ministry sports and cultures in Kazakhstan. However, why working for public only one facility Ice palace “Alau”? For the more time in the interview, I spend for the hands Ice palace “Alau” Nurov Nail Faridivich. In addition, from interview hi sad the program skating for all will open not from governments its program financing from provide company. For the

find this company his spend a lot of the time. Because for the provide company its very risky. But, after one year this company pays for Ice palace “Alau” a lot of money for the renting and now open every day in the ice palace “Alau” I mean every day in the evening and Saturday and Sunday all days. He have job place for the young people, pay tax for governments, and making very good job for our country. But results interview from another 3 facility it was very difficult to understand his positions to development sports for all, and his system all. His working 5 days in the week for the elite sportsmen’s. Of course it’s very important to develop sports in the Kazakhstan, but how sad our president all facility must be working not only elite sportsmen’s its must be working for the public. But it’s not working in the Astana in the capital city in Kazakhstan. Now we can understand what happening in the small city. And all this facility directors sad from his interview he wane open for public, but pay for the all utility payment it’s very expensive. And governments financing only 60% of the facility and facility must be working and try to do money. But in this 3 facility they have hostel and gym, and funds are provided by company either government. But why this facility can not to find provide company and open only one day for the public in the soccer facility soccer for all, facility of bicycle for all. Because in the Astana city for the people don’t have too much place where

people can go when he have free time. And a lot of the famous sportsmen have come in the sports from sports for all. And one more big problems to this sports facility they don't have workers from sports area. Because salary not so good and people who need to working in the sports facility must be have sports educations. This is one big problem for all this facilities. Not having human resource is the problem in Kazakhstan nowadays. For the developing sports this is very important issue. If you don't have workers how you can work and come in to your point.

Chapter 5. Discussion and Conclusion

Sport is very important aspect in our entire live. If we have healthy people it shows very big success for the country. But one of the tools for being healthy is facilities. Facility it's like legs for the people. One of the important issues for the people in Kazakhstan was hosting Asian Winter Games in 2010-2011 in Astana and Almaty. These competitions show for all over the world how Kazakhstan is ready for big competitions and show our powerful conditions of our country's readiness to the world events. After Asian Winter Games from public area very famous sports type became winter sports. And all people try to go to the winter sports facility, to take their children to the winter sport sections. But Astana have a lot of the sports facility. But problems are very close for public area. And to understand these situations I tried to make an interview with public area. All results show public wane go to the facility but its facility not working for the people, they are working only for the professional athletes. But one facility which is the Ice palace Alau working for both elite athletes and public. But how?? The road for the accessibility sports facility its provide company. This answer for the all questions. If governments can not to do to development sports for all its must be do provide company. Facility's administration to provide must find investment from company like oil company or another. Then facility

can open maybe 2 days for the public like ice palace “Alau”. Firstly its 2 days, but then can open every day. This is roads for the accessibility sports facility in Kazakhstan.

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국문 초록

카자흐스탄 국제대회 경기장 사후 운영 방안

: 공공접근성을 중심으로

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오늘 날 카자흐스탄의 스포츠는 빠르게 성장하고 있다. 특히 2011 아시안게임, 스피드스케이팅 월드컵 3회를 포함한 다양한 대규모 스포츠 대회를 유치하였다. 이러한 대회 유치를 위해 여러 경기장들이 지어졌고, 대회기간 동안에는 선수들에 의해 사용되었다. 하지만 대회 이후에는 어떻게 운영이 되고 있는가? 왜 대회가 치러졌던 시설들이 일반인들의 사용을 제한하는가? 이러한 질문들에 대한 답을 얻는 것이 본 연구의 목적이라 할 수 있다.

본 연구는 여러 스포츠 시설들이 대중에게 개방되어 사용할 수

있는 방안을 제시하고자 하였다. 특히 다수의 스포츠 시설들은 세금으로 만들어졌기 때문에 단순히 엘리트 선수들만이 아닌 대중들도 당연히 사용할 수 있는 권리가 있는 것이다. 또한, 스포츠 활동을 통한 건강 증진 등과 같은 긍정적 효과의 극대화를 위해서도 필요하다고 할 수 있다. 특히 카자흐스탄은 개발 단계에 있는 국가로 엘리트가 아닌 국민들에게 초점을 맞춰 스포츠 시설 개방 방안을 마련할 필요가 있다.

주요어: 접근성, 인프라, 대회 후, 공공장소

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