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Identification Of The Most Significant Shortcomings Of Sports Competitions In Sambo Among People With Hearing Impairment In A Separate Region Of Russia.

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ABSTRACT

Now in Russia among the deaf and hard of hearing people develop various kinds of sports, the total number of which is more than thirty. However, conditions for active motor activities and sports for disabled people are not heard by hearing in all regions of Russia. Despite the active development of adaptive sports, there is still a shortage of specialized sports facilities and trainers for people with hearing impairment. At the same time, a significant number of sports facilities are not yet fully adapted to attend this category of disabled people. The conducted research showed that when organizing sambo competitions for deaf and hard of hearing sportsmen in the regions of Russia, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of deaf and hard of hearing sportsmen. So it is necessary to actively use the scoreboard, to involve judges who know dactyl language, to announce the results of competitions and winners in the dactyl language. Organizers of these competitions should provide a sufficient number of competitors in weight categories to provide athletes with hearing loss a rich experience of competitive struggle. An important component for deaf and hard of hearing sportsmen is the solemnity of opening competitions and active coverage of this event by the mass media. Taking these moments into account in future sambo competitions among athletes with hearing impairments can positively influence the development of this kind of sport in Russia among citizens with this pathology.

Keywords: adaptive sports, sportsmen, sambo, hearing impairment, shortcomings of competitions.

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INTRODUCTION

Active progressive development of modern science allows a person to penetrate deeper into the essence of the living [1, 2]. Special attention of researchers is traditionally attracted by various pathological disorders in the body [3,4], which can weaken the functional capabilities of various organs and the organism as a whole [5,6]. This was studied under the experimental conditions [7], physiological observations on a person [8,9] and during clinical trials [10,11,and 12]. Particular attention was drawn to the search for various approaches to recovery [13,14] and rehabilitation [15,16]. The accumulated baggage of scientific information has made it possible to seriously approach the understanding of many mechanisms of the pathogenesis of weakening the functional capacity of the organism in pathological conditions [17,18] and start developing new options for physical rehabilitation of the most common dysfunctions [19,20,21]. At the same time, recent studies have again confirmed the high rehabilitation potential of physical exercises and sports in individuals, even with persistent pathology [22].

In many respects, as a result of this, the active development of adaptive sports is taking place, the calculation of the number of people with disabilities, engaged in physical culture and sports. New forms of adaptive sports find their supporters in various regions of the country [23]. There is a development of competitions between people with disabilities from the municipal and regional level to the All-Russian and World (Paralympic, Deaflympics, Special Olympiad), which began to be held around the world [24].

Physical training and sports for people with disabilities become serious conditions for their physical and social rehabilitation, contributing to their adaptation and integration into society. Participation in various competitions gives confidence, restores mental balance and allows you to return to active life [25] and overcome temporary dysfunctions [26].

Now in Russia among the deaf and hard of hearing people develop various kinds of sports, the total number of which is more than thirty [27].

At the same time, it should be noted that the level of work to create conditions for active motor activity and sports for people with hearing impairments in the majority of Russian regions remains low [25]. Despite the active development of adaptive sports, there is still a shortage of specialized sports facilities and coaches able to conduct classes, with citizens with different types of hearing impairment. At the same time, a significant number of sports facilities (halls, swimming pools, sports grounds) are not yet fully adapted to this category of disabled people [28].

Purpose: to find out the opinion of Russian athletes with hearing impairments on the example of sambo wrestlers about the main disadvantages of holding sports competitions among them in a separate region of Russia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted on 67 athletes with hearing impairment aged 12-14 years who took part in the championship of the city of Ivanovo (Russia) in the fight against sambo in December 2015. The applied method of research is the questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions about the main disadvantages of holding sambo competitions among people with hearing impairment. Respondents were asked to indicate the degree (score) of their importance on a 10-point scale (1 point - minimum, 10 points - maximum). Depending on the degree of urgency of the defect, expressed in points, the answers were divided into groups: 9-10 points - "absolutely relevant", 7-8 points - "actual", 5-6 points - "difficult to say", 3-4 points - "Not relevant," 1-2 points - "absolutely not relevant."

The data obtained during the survey were summarized in a single table and processed by the average method. The standard Microsoft Excel for Windows software package was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of processing data on the degree of urgency of the deficiencies in the conduct and organization of sambo competitions among persons with hearing impairment are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Results of a survey of deaf and hard of hearing sportsmen on the degree of urgency of the shortcomings of holding sambo competitions among them

Disadvantages	\bar{X}	σ
1. Malfunction of the scoreboard or its absence, scores	10.00	0.000
2. Lack of methodological materials for the organization and holding of competitions in sambo, for the deaf and hard of hearing, points	10.00	0.000
3. Lack of announcement of the results of the competition and winners in the dactile language, points	9.88	0.333
4. Insufficient number of competitors in weight categories, points	9.77	0.440
5. Absence of showers, points	9.77	0.666
6. Absence of a judicial brigade, who knows the dactylic language, points	9.66	0.707
7. Lack of buffet at competitions, points	9.22	2.333
8. Absence of solemn opening of competitions, points	9.00	3.000
9. Lack of information in the media about the results of the competitions, scores	9.00	3.000
10. Few volunteers, points	8.55	2.962
11. Inadequate room temperature, points	7.00	3.570
12. Improper location of spectator seats or lack thereof, points	6.00	1.936
13. Lack or lack of cloakrooms, points	5.55	1.013
14. Inconvenient location of the venue, points	4.33	2.061
15. Lack of medical care, scores	3.00	3.162
16. Inconvenient schedule of competitions, points	1.66	1.322
17. Illiterate placement of judges, scores	1.44	1.013
18. Absence of places for warm-up, points	1.44	1.013
19. Poor quality inventory, points	1.11	0.333
20. Low-quality coverage of sports grounds, points	1.00	0.00

As can be seen from Table 1, the nine "absolutely topical" 9-10 group was ranked as nine disadvantages from the "failure of the scoreboard or its absence". The average score (\bar{X}) of the answers was 10.00±0.000 points until "the information in the media about the results of the conducted competitions" 9.00±3.000 points. An assessment of the lack of a "faulty scoreboard or its absence" indicates that the presence of this device greatly helps athletes with hearing impairment to navigate during the competition. The high importance of "The lack of methodological materials for the organization and holding of competitions in sambo, for the deaf and hard of hearing" (10.00±0.000 points) shows that for athletes with hearing impairment it is very important to have a special literature that allows studying the rules of the competition in detail and better prepared for him. Also for athletes with hearing impairment, it is very important to have "announcements of the results of competitions and winners in the dactyl language" (9.88±0.333 points), since the absence of sign language significantly complicates the understanding of the course of the competition. Two drawbacks had the same high score: "insufficient number of competitors in weight categories" (9.77±0.440 points) and "no showers" (9.77±0.666 points). This indicates that the number of participants in the competition for wrestling sambo among athletes with hearing impairment is not yet as great as, for example, among ordinary athletes and requires more extensive involvement of those who wish to participate in this sport. In this case, the presence of showers can improve the level of comfort athletes in the competition. The lack of "absence of a judicial brigade that knows the dactyl language" (9.66±0.707 points) shows how important it is for the arbitrators on the wrestling mat to explain and comment on the actions of a fighter in a fight. Important for athletes with hearing impairment was the presence of a buffet, where you can reinforce your strength, as this drawback was scored (9.22±2.333 points). The equally high scores (9.00±3.000 points) also scored two shortcomings: "absence of the grand opening of the competition" and "lack of information in the media about the results of the competitions". Apparently, this is due to the fact that for athletes with hearing impairment the very fact of these competitions is important. At the same time, their

solemn opening and attention to this event of the public increases the interest of the athletes themselves to the competitions.

Two shortcomings were attributed to the category "actual" (7-8 points): "few volunteers" (8.55± 2.962 points) and "inadequate room temperature" (7.00±3.570 points). This suggests that for volunteers who are deaf and hard of hearing during the competitions, the help of volunteers is very important. They also need comfortable temperature conditions in the premises where sports are held.

Two disadvantages were attributed to the group "difficult to say" (5-6 points): "incorrect location of the seats or their absence" (6,00±1,936 points) and "lack or absence of dressing rooms" (5,55±1,013 points). Apparently, these shortcomings did not cause the expressed discomfort of the athletes and were not so important in the conduct of the competition.

In the category of "not relevant" 3-4 points included "inconvenient location of the venue" (4.33± 2.061 points) and "lack of medical care" (3.00±3.162 points). This shows that for athletes with hearing impairment, the location does not create difficulties, and the available medical care at the competitions was provided at the proper level.

In the group "absolutely irrelevant", there were five shortcomings: "inconvenient schedule of competitions" (1.66±1.322 points), "illiterate placement of judges" (1.44±1.013 points), "lack of places for warm-up" (1,44±1.013 points), "poor-quality inventory" (1.11±0.333 points), "poor-quality coverage of sports grounds" (1.00±0.00 points). Such low scores for these criteria are explained by their low significance for athletes with hearing impairment and that during the competitions they did not create problems for deaf and hard of hearing fighters.

CONCLUSION

When conducting and organizing Sambo competitions for deaf and hard of hearing sportsmen in the regions of Russia, it is necessary to take into account a number of conditions for conducting competitions. So it is necessary to actively use the scoreboard, to involve judges who know dactyl language, to announce the results of competitions and winners in the dactyl language. Organizers of these competitions should provide for a sufficient number of competitors in weight categories to provide athletes with hearing impairment a rich experience of competitive struggle. Also, an important criterion for deaf and hard of hearing sportsmen is the solemnity of opening competitions and active coverage of this event by the mass media. Accounting for all of the above requirements during future sambo competitions among athletes with hearing impairments is able to positively influence the development of this kind of sport in Russia among citizens with this pathology.

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