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Specificity Of Requirements Of Russian And Foreign Hockey Players With Hearing Impairment To The Process Of Training And Competition.

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ABSTRACT

Preservation of a small number of scientific papers on the impact of hockey and puck on different groups of disabled people is a serious brake on the development of adaptive sports. Despite the great successes at international competitions among disabled people in Sledge Hockey, research in this type of adaptive sport remains meager. There is also an acute shortage of scientific works devoted to the development of sport of the deaf. This dictates the need for active research on the development of hockey among people with hearing impairment. In the conducted research the list of requirements of deaf Russian and foreign hockey players to a course of educational process has been generated. It defined "very important requirements", "rather important" and "not very important". The following groups are identified in the structure of the identified requirements: the requirements for the availability of qualified coaching staff with the use of special programs in training and the mandatory use of an individual approach to athletes in view of their nosology, the availability of the necessary logistics and inventory of the training and competition process.

Keywords: ice hockey, sport of the deaf, requirements, training process, disabled.

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INTRODUCTION

Modern medicine is actively trying to further improve approaches to minimizing manifestations of various pathologies [1-4]. At present, despite the well-developed medical approaches to recovery [5,6,7], it remains very popular to search for variants of exposure to an organism that has a persistent pathology [8,9,10] with the help of non-medical means [11,12,13]. A very successful model for these studies are people with hearing disabilities. They have a minimum of somatic disorders and a persistent defect of one of the sensory organs that make them disabled [14]. Researchers have long recognized the great prospects for development and the great health opportunities of various non-medicamentous effects on the body [15-18]. Among them special attention deserves regular physical activity in the form of physical exercises [19,20] and playing sports [21,22]. It is especially important for people with disabilities who have a high degree of dysfunction in the body [23,24,25]. Considering the pronounced health-improving effect of regular sports, individuals with persistent physical limitations [26,27,28] are increasingly using adaptive sports in modern society [29,30], which has proved to be an effective way of healing [31,32,33].

One of the popular variants of adaptive sport is ice hockey. At the present stage of domestic and foreign sports, it repeatedly became the subject of study and a detailed analysis of researchers. For example, work on the management of hockey development is known [34]; the formation of value orientations among hockey players in the process of sports training and competitive activities [35]; the development of methods for the technical training of hockey players at the sports and recreation stage [36] and the training of hockey players at the stage of in-depth specialization [37].

At the same time, scientific work in the sphere of sports development among disabled people of different nosologies, in particular hockey with a puck, is not widely available in the available literature. Despite the successes in the international arena of slack hockey players with musculoskeletal disorders, studies within this type of adaptive sports remain scanty [38]. The development of deaf sports has also received little attention [39], which dictates the need for active research into various aspects of hockey development among people with hearing impairment [40].

The purpose of the work: to assess the aspects of the requirements of Russian and foreign hockey players for the implementation of the training process.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was approved by the local ethics committee of the Russian State Social University on September 15, 2014 (protocol №9). The study was conducted on the basis of the Russian State Social University in Moscow, Russia.

To achieve the goal, a questionnaire was developed in Russian and translated into English, in which respondents were asked to determine the significance of each of the requirements on a 10-point scale. The answers, depending on the respondents' scores, were divided into groups: 9-10 points - "extremely important", 7-8 points - "very important", 5-6 points - "quite important", 3-4 points - "not very important", 1-2 points - "absolutely not important".

The questioning was conducted during the preparation and conduct of the XVIII Deaflympics Winter Games in Khanty-Mansiysk and Magnitogorsk (from March 24 to April 6, 2015). A total of 83 athletes and coaches from 5 countries participating in the 18th Deaflympics Winter Games (Russia, USA, Canada, Finland and Kazakhstan) took part in the study.

The results were processed by methods of mathematical statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the processing of the results of the polls, the list of the basic requirements of hockey players with hearing impairment to the management of the training and competition process in Russia was determined (Table 1):

Table 1: The list of basic requirements for hockey players with hearing impairment to the training and competition process in Russia

Requirements of hockey players with hearing impairment to the training and competition process
Availability of specially equipped sports complexes for deaf people
Possibility of obtaining a sports qualification (rank, referee category)
Availability of qualified specialists, coaches with experience in working with people with disabilities
Location of training bases close to the place of residence of athletes
A well-designed training program tailored to the specifics of deaf people
Convenient schedule of competitions
Free classes
Quality sport equipment
Presence of club form (equipment)
Constant attention to athletes and an individual approach to them in the training process
Availability of showers
Sufficient number of official match meetings, tournaments and competitions held in your country and city
Having a job with the deaf to prevent bad habits
Requirements for the quality of work in a sports club
Involvement of the development of hockey among deaf patrons and sponsors
Attention and assistance of local authorities
Holding sports events aimed at developing hockey among the deaf
Convenient schedule of work (training) and work of the club
Holding international competitions among similar hockey clubs
Availability of specialized training equipment
Organization of photo exhibitions of sports achievements of deaf hockey players
Advertising of the activities of the hockey club, popularization of its sports achievements through the mass media (newspapers, television, the Internet and the like)
The presence of a swimming pool and the organization of sports and health-improving activities in it
Regular meetings with healthy hockey players
Attraction to work in the club more surdopedagogues, sign language interpreters
The use of visual aids in training (video display of playing moments and technical and tactical techniques, color designations, acoustic installations, etc.)
Spacious, comfortable warm changing rooms
Sufficient cloakroom
Convenient location for spectators
Possibility to have a snack after classes at the buffet or café
Quality coating of hockey grounds
Availability of medical unit
Organization of specially equipped premises for judges
Availability of technical personnel (cleaners, electricians and the like)
Not indifferent (enthusiastic, active) club manager
The presence of the administrator of the club, which will take on the decision of organizational issues (equipment, competitions, tickets)
The opportunity to participate in competitions abroad and exchange experiences with foreign athletes, athletes and coaches from other cities
The existence of a security system (protection against terrorism)
Annual solemn summarizing of the club's activities

The results of statistical processing of these basic requirements of hockey players with hearing impairment in Russia and abroad for the management of the training and competition process are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Results of statistical processing of the basic requirements of Russian and foreign hockey players with hearing impairment to the training and competition process (scores)

No	Requirements	\bar{x}	m
1	Quality sports equipment	8.50	0.16
2	Sufficient number of official match meetings, tournaments and competitions held in your country and city	8.43	0.19
3	Holding international competitions among similar hockey clubs	8.17	0.19
4	The opportunity to participate in competitions abroad and exchange experiences with foreign athletes, athletes and coaches from other cities	8.07	0.21
5	Regular meetings with healthy hockey players	8.02	0.20
6	The presence of the administrator of the club, which will take on the decision of organizational issues (equipment, competitions, tickets)	8.01	0.22
7	Involvement of the development of hockey among deaf patrons and sponsors	7.88	1.94
8	Convenient schedule of competitions	7.84	0.20
9	Presence of club form (equipment)	7.83	0.21
10	Attention and assistance of local authorities	7.63	0.23
11	Free classes	7.63	0.23
12	Availability of showers	7.60	0.302
13	Quality coating of hockey grounds	7.49	0.26
14	Constant attention to athletes and an individual approach to them in the training process	7.40	0.20
15	Availability of qualified specialists, coaches with experience in working with people with disabilities	7.35	0.26
16	Annual solemn summarizing of the club's activities	7.35	0.27
17	Convenient schedule of work (training) and work of the club	7.34	0.27
18	Sufficient cloakroom	7.33	0.24
19	Location of training bases close to the place of residence of athletes	7.28	0.23
20	Availability of medical unit	7.26	0.285
21	Availability of specialized training equipment	7.21	0.20
22	Spacious, comfortable warm changing rooms	7.21	0.29
23	Not indifferent (enthusiastic, active) club manager	7.21	0.27
24	Advertising of the activities of the hockey club, popularization of its sports achievements through the mass media (newspapers, television, the Internet and the like)	7.12	0.27
25	The use of visual aids in training (video display of playing moments and technical and tactical techniques, color designations, acoustic installations, etc.)	7.00	0.29
26	Attraction to work in the club more surdopedagogues, sign language interpreters	6.99	0.22
27	Holding sports events aimed at developing hockey among the deaf	6.94	0.32
28	Possibility to have a snack after classes at the buffet or café	6.92	0.36
29	Availability of technical personnel (cleaners, electricians and the like)	6.92	0.29
30	The existence of a security system (protection against terrorism)	6.87	0.30
31	Having a job with the deaf to prevent bad habits	6.62	0.20
32	Correctly composed, specialist training taking into account specificity of deaf people	6.52	0.25
33	Convenient location for spectators	6.48	0.32
34	Organization of specially equipped premises for judges	6.33	0.26
35	Possibility of obtaining a sports qualification (rank, referee category)	6.24	0.19
36	The presence of a swimming pool and the organization of sports and health-improving activities in it	6.19	0.23
37	Presence of special equipped sports complexes for deaf people	6.13	0.29
38	Organization of photo exhibitions of sports achievements of deaf hockey players	4.76	0.23

None of the requirements were classified as "absolutely unimportant" (1-2 points) and "extremely important" 9-10 points.

In the category of "very important requirements" are № № 1 to 25. The average score (\bar{X}) of answers was from 7.00 ± 0.29 (use of visual aids in training (video display of playing moments and technical and tactical techniques, color designations, acoustic settings etc.) up to 8.5 ± 0.16 (quality sports equipment), but not all athletes of the countries that took part in the survey are unanimous in their assessments for a number of key indicators, for example, hockey players from Canada, Kazakhstan and Russia believe that for qualitative training of athletes to competitions, quantitative There should be more official matches, tournaments and competitions held in the country and the city, in turn, most athletes of Finland and the USA are satisfied with this requirement.

To the category of "rather important" respondents included indicators №26-37. The calculated values of the arithmetic mean (\bar{X}) were from 6.13 ± 0.10 (availability of special equipped sports complexes for deaf people) to 6.99 ± 0.22 (attracting more surdopedagogists, sign language interpreters).

In the category of "not very important requirements" came the indicator "organization of photo exhibitions of sports achievements of deaf hockey players", which caused some surprise. Studies of past years on the contingent of deaf athletes in different sports activities showed that this requirement was part of a group of "important requirements". Perhaps, the participants of the Deaflympics believe that at present there is no great need for organizing photo exhibitions of athletes' achievements, since a lot of information about sports competitions of people with hearing impairment is placed on the Internet.

CONCLUSION

So far, very few scientific works in the field of hockey development among the various groups of disabled people. Despite the successes in the international arena of disabled sledge hockey players, research in this type of adaptive sport remains meager. Especially few works devoted to the consideration of the development aspects of the deaf sport. This dictates the need for active research on the development of hockey among people with hearing impairment. In the conducted research the list of requirements of deaf Russian and foreign hockey players to a course of educational process has been generated. It defined "very important requirements", "rather important" and "not very important". The following groups are identified in the structure of the identified requirements: the requirements for the availability of qualified coaching staff with the use of special programs in training and the mandatory use of an individual approach to athletes in view of their nosology, the availability of the necessary logistics and inventory of the training and competition process.

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