



Historical development of domestic army hand-to-hand combat as a sport

UDC 796.85



Dr. Hab., Professor **V.N. Irkhin**¹

Postgraduate student **R.F. Oldenburger**¹

Associate Professor **M.S. Koreneva**¹

N.V. Repina¹

¹Belgorod State National Research University, Belgorod

Corresponding author: v_irkhin@list.ru

Abstract

Objective of the study was to identify development trends in Russia of the military-applied sport "Army hand-to-hand combat".

Methods and structure of the study. The following were used in the work: analysis and generalization of scientific literature, statistical data, practice of organizing army hand-to-hand combat (AHHC); studying the best practices of the training process; observation; conversation; generalization; study of documentation; specific methods of the history of pedagogy: historiographic, determinant-genetic and problem-genetic analyzes of the problem.

Results and conclusions. The analysis of theoretical and empirical sources made it possible to identify the following features of the development of the AHHC as a military-applied sport in Russia from 1979 to the present: improvement of the organizational foundations and regulatory framework of the AHHC; geographical expansion of the AHHC in the regions of Russia; familiarizing pre-conscription and civilian youth with military hand-to-hand combat; improving tactics, increasing the speed and dynamics of the battle, increasing the entertainment of fights; increase in the number of competitions, athletes involved in AHHC (before 2010, positive dynamics, and after 2010 - negative); increased competition of AHHC from other types of martial arts; the outflow of children of school age 7-13 years old engaged in AHHC in the second or third years of training, improving the equipment of athletes.

Keywords: development trends, Russia, military-applied sport, army hand-to-hand combat.

Introduction. Currently, army hand-to-hand combat as a military-applied sport has become widespread and recognized not only in military units, but also among the "civilian population", adolescents and youth in Russia [1,2]. For more than 40 years of its existence, the AHHC gave impetus to the development of more than one type of martial arts in our country, contributed to the emergence of many schools of hand-to-hand combat, and continued to act as a determinant of the formation and development of new sports [1,2]. At the same time, the question of the development trends in Russia of the military-applied sport "army hand-to-hand combat" has not yet been reflected in the scientific literature.

Objective of the study was to identify development trends in Russia of the military-applied sport "Army hand-to-hand combat".

Methods and structure of the study. The following were used in the work: analysis and generalization of scientific literature, statistical data, practice of organizing army hand-to-hand combat (AHHC); studying the best practices of the training process; observation; conversation; generalization; study of documentation; specific methods of the history of pedagogy: historiographic, determinant-genetic and problem-genetic analyzes of the problem.

Results of the study and their discussion. The analysis of theoretical and empirical sources reflecting the peculiarities of the genesis of the army hand-to-hand combat (AHHC) as a military-applied sport made it possible to identify development trends in its organizational structure and regulatory framework (Tables 1, 2).



Table 1. *The development trend of the organizational bases of the AHHC*

The years	Organizational events
1985	AHHC is included in the ESC as an independent sport
1989	AHHC has been introduced into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation as a military-applied sport
1991	The 1st AHHC Championship of the USSR Armed Forces was held in Leningrad
1992	The Federation of Army Hand-to-Hand Combat was created under the auspices of the Army Association of Contact Martial Arts
1994	Beginning of the championships of the Russian Federation among young men. At the Department of Overcoming Obstacles and Hand-to-Hand Combat of the Military Institute of Physical Training, active work began on the scientific and methodological substantiation of the system for training athletes and improving the rules of competitions (S.M. Ashkinazi)
1995	Creation of the all-Russian public organization «Federation of Army Hand-to-Hand Combat of Russia»
2007-2016	Organizational development of the children's and youth AHHC
2016	Creation of the «Sports Federation of Army Hand-to-Hand Combat of Russia»

Table 2. *Trends in the development of the regulatory framework for the AHHC*

The years	Regulations
1993-1996	Inclusion of the AHHC in the military sports classification
1997 -2000	Inclusion of the AHHC in the Unified All-Russian Sports Classification
1998	In accordance with Federal Law No. 53-FZ of March 28, 1998, as an element of voluntary training of young people for military service, AHHC was developed among civilian youth
2007	Law No. 329-FZ of December 4, 2007 "On Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation" complicated the further development of AHHC in Russia by defining the departmental status of AHHC and the specifics of the functioning of sports federations
2009	In accordance with Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 20, 2009 No. 695, AHHC is actively developing among military personnel
2012	Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 604 of May 5, 2012 contributed to the development of a set of measures to develop AHHC among citizens of military age
2013	Adoption of norm 27 of the order of the Minister of Defense No. 555 of 14.08. 2013 «On the clothing provision of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in peacetime» provided each conscript with a sports uniform
2015	Development, justification of category norms and requirements for the assignment of sports categories (titles), clarification of the conditions and rules for holding competitions in military-applied sports (exercises) of the Unified All-Russian Sports Classification 2018-2021.

An analysis of the trends in the geographical expansion of the AHHC in the regions of Russia shows: if in 2001, when the All-Russian Public Organization Federation of Hand-to-Hand Combat was registered, representatives of about 52 regions of Russia confirmed their participation in its work, today 63 regional federations have already been created in all federal districts of Russia.

At the same time, army hand-to-hand combat is gaining popularity among young men, pre-conscription and civilian youth. Until 1994, AHHC had the status of a military-applied sport, being part of the training program for military personnel in hand-to-hand combat classes. In this regard, it was cultivated only in army units. The wide popularity and increased in-

terest not only of athletes involved in various martial arts, but also of the younger generation led to the fact that since 1994 Russian championships in AHHC began to be held, in which young athletes took part, starting from 10 years old.

An analysis of such competitions makes it possible to talk about a trend towards improving tactics, increasing the speed and dynamics of the battle, increasing the spectacle of fights (due to the participation of athletes from various types of martial arts in competitions, their introduction of new techniques, increasing the functionality of athletes, increasing the number of shock and throwing techniques used in fights, knockouts and submissions).

Analysis of statistical data on the dynamics of



competitions, the number of athletes involved in this sport, allows us to speak about a contradictory trend towards the quantitative development of competitions and athletes representing AHHC in Russia. So, if until 2010 there was a steady increase in the number of athletes involved in AHHC in the country, reaching a peak of 500,000 people, then the opposite trend began to be traced towards a decrease in the number of athletes, who currently remain no more than 100,000 [1].

We are in solidarity with the point of view of S.M. Ashkinazi, A.I. Turkova, A.P. Chumlyakov, who believe that the negative dynamics emerged as a result of the 2007 Law No. 329-FZ "On Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation", which determined the departmental status of the AHHC and the features of the functioning of sports federations.

All this led to a significant reduction in the number of athletes and organizations that developed AHHC, first of all, its "civilian" direction; to the concentration of the number of athletes and competitions mainly in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation [1].

In our opinion, one of the significant reasons for the spread of the negative dynamics of the quantitative development of competitions and athletes representing AHHC in Russia is the influence of the trend towards increased competition for this sport from other types of martial arts, "pulling" potential athletes to themselves. Another reason, in our opinion, is the influence of the trend towards the outflow of schoolchildren of 7-13 years of age involved in AHHC in the second or third years of training, which is due to the inability to officially assign junior sports categories to athletes aged 7 to 14 years [3] (according to Unified All-Russian sports classification, the first sports categories in AHHC can be obtained from the age of 15). Since AHHC is one of the toughest martial arts, there is a lot of emphasis on equipment to protect fighters from injury. In this regard, from the beginning of the 80s of the last century until the 2020s, there has been a tendency to improve the equipment of athletes.

Connections. The conducted research allows us to state the inconsistency of the tendencies in the development of army hand-to-hand combat in Russia. On the one hand, there is a wide distribution and

recognition of AHHC in accordance with the development trends of the organizational, regulatory and legal framework of this sport; geographical expansion in the regions of Russia; development of AHHC among youths, pre-conscription and civilian youth; improving the equipment of athletes, tactics, increasing the speed and dynamics of the battle, increasing the entertainment of fights; quantitative development of competitions, athletes involved in AHHC; on the other hand, there are tendencies to increase the competition of AHHC from other types of martial arts and the outflow of children involved in AHHC.

References

1. S.M. Ashkinazi, Turkov A.I., Chumlyakov A.P. *Sovremennye problemy i perspektivy razvitiya armejskogo rukopashnogo boya* [Modern problems and prospects for the development of army hand-to-hand combat]. *Aktualnye problemy fizicheskoy i specialnoj podgotovki silovyh struktur*. pp. 5-8.
2. Obvintsev A.A., Ashkinazi S.M., Pashuta V.L. *Stanovlenie rukopashnogo boya v Rossii kak razdela podgotovki voennosluzhashchih* [Formation of hand-to-hand combat in Russia as a section of training of military personnel]. *Aktualnye problemy fizicheskoy i specialnoj podgotovki silovyh struktur*. 2013. No. 2. pp. 60-67.
3. Irkhin V.N., Oldenburger R.F. *Sovremennoe sostoyanie i perspektivy razvitiya voenno-prikladnogo vida sporta «armejskij rukopashnyj boj»* [Modern state and prospects for the development of the military-applied sport "army hand-to-hand combat"]. *Olimpijskij sport: pedagogicheskoe nasledie D.P. Korkina i sovremennoe olimpijskoe dvizhenie* [Olympic sports: pedagogical heritage of D.P. Korkina and the modern Olympic movement]. *Proceedings Int. scientific- practical conf. part of the international freestyle wrestling tournament dedicated to the memory of the Honored Coach of the USSR D.P. Korkina*. [Electronic resource]. Yakutsk: SVFU publ., 2021. pp. 251-254.