



Development of sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow

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Abstract

The research was designed to be supported by two background lines- personal reasons, and public interest in inclusivity. The problem of sport for disabled children and its development in Russia have been a widely discussed topic for a long time. The author also stated that the research was implemented based on the personal interest in the topic, since of the family members has some impairments, and is eligible to attend organizations of sport for disabled children.

The objectives of the research were to explore and describe main problems in the industry of sport for disabled children in Moscow, determine the reasons of low attendance of children with disabilities in such organizations, and conclude some areas for private business to take part into the development of sport for the researched social group in the region. To meet the objectives and answer the research question, the author used qualitative methods of analysis. To collect information the researcher conducted 12 interviews with the legal representatives of children with disabilities who attend organization of sport for disabled children. Another method was to collect secondary data through archival research methods using authorized sources of information.

Results of the research were concluded after the analysis of interview answers and other secondary information. The author concluded that the main problems in the industry of sport for disabled children has come from the lack of financial support from the government and public organizations, low level of public discussion of the topic, and lack of interest from the government to develop the industry. As for the private business the researcher suggested to develop partnering relations with parents and legal representative of disabled children, implementations of modern technologies and AI into the industry, and providing public access to the organizations and infrastructure of sport for disabled children.

In addition, some recommendation for the future research were stated in the study, offering future scholars some directions for more in-depth analysis of the situations in the industry.

Keywords/tags (subjects)

Sport industry, sport for disabled children, disabled children, development of sport for disabled children.

Miscellaneous (Confidential information)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background of the research

The proliferation of disabilities constitutes a worldwide phenomenon, with approximately 650 million individuals officially registered as disabled globally. According to the World Health Organization, people with disabilities comprise roughly 10% of the global population. Notwithstanding advancements in medical sciences, their prevalence demonstrates a gradual yet consistent escalation, particularly among children and adolescents. For contextual comparison, the United States reports 54 million individuals with disabilities, constituting 19% of its population, whereas China records 60 million, representing 5%. Official statistics regarding disability prevalence are not available in the Russian Federation. However, it is known that currently in Russia 1.6 million children (4.5% of the total number) are classified as persons with disabilities. At present, most economically developed countries, and first of all, the USA, Great Britain, Germany, have various programs and systems of social security for the disabled, which necessarily include physical education and sports. In many foreign countries, a system has been developed to involve people with disabilities in physical culture and sports, which includes a clinic, a rehabilitation center, sports sections and clubs for people with disabilities. But the most important thing in this system is the creation of conditions for physical culture and sports.

The primary objective of engaging individuals with disabilities in mainstream physical education and sports is to reestablish severed connections with the external environment, establish conducive conditions for societal reintegration, foster participation in socially beneficial endeavors, and facilitate the rehabilitation of their health. Moreover, involvement in physical education and sports serves to enhance the mental and physical well-being of this demographic, thereby fostering their social inclusion and physical rehabilitation.

Presently, several challenges impede the heightened engagement of individuals with disabilities in the realm of physical culture. A primary concern lies in the accessibility of sports clubs for disabled children. Additionally, a noteworthy issue is the diminished motivation among disabled individuals to partake in physical culture. The promotion of adaptive physical culture is inadequately represented in the media. A particular concern pertains to the insufficient coverage of sports involving children with disabilities. Most sports schools in Russia lack specialized departments catering to disabled children, accentuating the need for enhanced inclusivity in sporting institutions.

According to the CIS Interstate Statistical Committee, in 2018 Russia topped the list of Commonwealth countries in terms of the rapid rate of disability in children. As of January 1, 2019, a little over a million "disabled since childhood" lived in Russia. As well as the indicator of childhood disability, it demonstrates the dynamics of growth: if on January 1, 2014 there were 968,213 disabled children, then on January 1, 2017 - 1,065,055, and according to the latest data (as of January 1, 2019), there are already 1,106,908 of them. Which is not surprising: the more children are diagnosed with disability now, the higher the number of "disabled since childhood" will be later, when they reach adulthood.

Despite the growth of disabled children in Russia, the accessibility of special organizations and institutions for this category of citizens is relatively low. This conclusion can be made based on the information from Federal Service of Governmental Statistics, where the percentage of disabled children that have access to special educational organization of the total number of all attending children is nearly 1%. It is important to note, that In Russia, sports for children are considered to be a part of educational programs and cannot be separated from the process of general education in the country.

	2008г.	2009г.	2010г.	2011г.	2012г.	2013г.	2014г.	2015г.	2016г.	2017г.	2018г.	2019 г.	2020 г.
Численность воспитанников-инвалидов, человек	36167	37699	37879	39604	42029	46456	54691	60551	66801	74768	79151	83806	83449
в процентах от общей численности воспитанников, посещающих организации, осуществляющие образовательную деятельность по образовательным программам дошкольного образования, присмотр и уход за детьми	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1

Table 1 Attendance of disabled children in organisations or programs of sport for disabled children in Moscow (Rosinfostat, 2023.) (Translation of the table. First line: number of students with disabilities. Second line: a percentage of the total number of pupils attending facilities carrying out educational activities)

As seen on Table 1, the growth of attendance of disabled children from the total number of attending children is notable, though it is low. Additionally, the growth of attendance is slow and nearly stable, which gives some concerns about the general situation of accessibility of those organizations for children with special needs.

Thus, the author is wondering, what can be the reasons for such a low attendance of disabled children into the educational organizations, where sports is an inseparable part of the general educational process. Also, the question arises of how the situation can be improved from the government and social perspectives.

1.2 Motivation of the research

Sport has become a part of everyday life, serving humanity as a point of unity, attraction, health and medical improvement, and culture. Some people like to watch football/ hockey games on TV while they are having a rest after work, some of them visit sport tournaments and watch it in a few yards from a pitch, some people like to do sport, and this is their method of having a rest or improving their skills or physical conditions and some of them want to become professional athletes

and cannot imagine their life without sport. People from all over the world do sport daily. The Russian Federation is not an exception. The development of sport in the country started long ago and is continuing nowadays through local and regional tournaments, international competitions and even Olympics. However, there are people who cannot do the original sport as it was created. People, who despite their medical conditions and health are burning for sport and are willing to participate in these cultural and social phenomena like others.

When it comes to people or children with disabilities – it is much harder for them to get into sports because people treat them as unequal and think that they cannot do sports and it will be hard for them. But what if they want to do sports? What if their dream is to become a professional athlete? Of course, sports for people with disabilities is developing each year and these people are starting to get opportunities but until the time when these people will have equal opportunities and this area of sport would be as developed and popular as sport for usual people a few decades are going to pass and this is a bad sign because these people want to do sports now. That is the main motivation of this research- to help to improve the sport industry in Russia for disabled children through indicating its main aspects of undevelopment and problems.

My personal motive in this topic is obvious. I have a big family and I am the oldest brother. Unfortunately, my youngest brother was born with disabilities and it really breaks my heart when I understand that in my country he almost doesn't even have a chance to be a professional athlete or just visit some sports sections. When professional coaches see that he is kind of «special» boy they become stunned and don't know how to act with him and what to do. After a few lessons they say that they are not sure that they can handle it and that is it. This hurts my feelings, I want every child to have the same rights and opportunities. I want to live in a world and country where if baby was born with disabilities, it doesn't mean that he will suffer because of this.

1.3 Research problem and research questions

In the journal “Adaptive physical culture” the author states that out of 248 thousand sports organizations in Russia only 31 thousand have all the necessary equipment and measures taken for children with special needs. It means that the rest 80% of educational organizations in the country

do not have an opportunity to educate disabled children. In the same article the problem of attraction and promotion of sports for disabled children is also pointed out as the main base for the law development of industry in Russia.

As it was stated above the proportion of children with disabilities attending sports and other educational organizations where sports could be taught as a part of education is nearly 1% out of all attending children. Despite the numerical rise of disabled children in Russia, the rise of their attendance is stable. This give this author a clue that the development of a special organization which can organize and hold sports education for children with special needs is law.

Those facts state only the results of governmental policy, social and cultural problems, not speaking about potential financial problems. However, they can lead the researcher towards the real causes of such law development of sports for disabled children and social myopia when it comes to those children and their needs.

Thus, numerous questions and concerns arise when speaking of disabled children in Russia. How can the one improves the industry of sports education for children with special needs? How can the one attracts social attention to those problems? And what are the real reasons of such un-development and law recognition?

Research questions

Research questions can be traced based on the introductory discussion presented above. The questions are following:

1. What are the reasons for low development of the sport industry for disabled children from governmental and social perspectives in Moscow?
2. What are the reasons for the low participation level of disabled children in activities and sports organizations in Moscow?
3. What are the areas of development for the private business in the industry of sport for disabled children in Moscow?

To answer those research questions the author needs to investigate the political, social and financial aspect of the industry - its legal side, social attention and political recognition.

It is important to say that the main sources of information for this research would be governmental reports, programs, and legislation acts which are publicly available. To obtain various opinions on the researched matter, the author would also use sources published by independent authorized sources, such as nongovernmental media, WHO reports, and open discussions.

However, to answer the research questions fully and gain opinions from the group of interests, the researcher would perform a series of interviews with parents of disabled children, teachers, and coaches, who teach sports for disabled children. This would give valuable information on the matter and would allow this research to access the situation with sports in Russia from various perspectives yet stay objectively.

1.4 Structure of the thesis

The thesis contains of 5 chapters, which represents the logical flow of the research itself. Those chapters include the information about the research background, questions, and motives; research methodology; used literature and theoretical concepts of the research; and research results with conclusion and future use.

The subsequent chapter functions as the introductory segment of the thesis, serving to acquaint the reader with the motivations and contextual underpinnings of the research. It delineates the key research questions and issues, providing insight into the research's inherent limitations. Following this, the second chapter encompasses a comprehensive literature review wherein fundamental theoretical concepts are expounded. This chapter stands as the primary source of theoretical underpinnings for the research. The third chapter, dedicated to methodology, expounds upon and elucidates the methods of analysis applied to the gathered information, the techniques employed for data collection, and the procedural intricacies of data analysis. In the ensuing fourth chapter, denoted as "results," the research questions find resolution through the utilization of authorized data, interviews, reports, and statistics. The subsequent discussion chapter synthesizes the outcomes of the research, delineating key findings, their implications, and potential directions for future research endeavors.

2 Literature review

2.1 Disabled people

Disability is part of being a human being, and almost everyone in the world will experience such a condition at some point of life. Based on the WHO, nearly 1,3 billion people, which is around 16% of the global population currently experience significant disability. (WHO, 2022.)

The Equality Act of 2010 and Disability Discrimination Act of 1995 issued in the UK determines disabled person as the one with physical or mental impairment, and that this impairment affect person's ability to carry common day-to-day activities for a long time (Equality Act, 2010; Disability discrimination act, 1995).



Figure 1 Defenitions of disability. (WHO, 2022.)

In the definition of disability (Figure 1) under the Act there is a term- "normal day-to-day activities". The definition of this term is a crucial one when the statement of someone's disability is about to be made. Disability significantly impacts everyday life when essential functions such as mobility, manual dexterity, physical coordination, continence, ability to lift, carry, or move everyday objects, speech, hearing, eyesight, memory, ability to concentrate, learn, understand, and awareness of the risk of physical danger are adversely affected. (Definitions of disability, 2009).

The broader definition of disability is given in World Report on Disability by World Health Organization and the World Bank - "*Disability is the umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions, referring to the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)*". (World Report on Disability, 2011.)

However, based on the research topic the theme of disability will be opened in the context of Russian Federation and Russian laws. Hence, in Russia, the disability of a person is based on the decree of the Government of Russian Federation "On the procedure and conditions for recognizing a person as disabled" issued in 2006 and edited in 2020. In the law those conditions are stated as following:

- a) A health disorder characterized by enduring disruptions of bodily functions resulting from diseases, consequences of injuries, or congenital defects.
- b) The limitation of life activity, denoting the complete or partial loss of an individual's capacity to independently perform self-service tasks, move, navigate, communicate, control behavior, pursue education, or engage in labor activity.
- c) The need for social protection measures, including rehabilitation and habilitation. (On the procedure and conditions for recognizing a person as disabled, 2020).

In the article published by Merit Research Journal, the WHO cited in terms of classification of disabilities: impairment- lack or abnormality of physical structure or health; handicap- limitations in performing any activity in a normal way; and disability, which is related with age, gender, social and cultural factors due to the two other categories stated above (Kizar, Mamak, 2015).

In Russia, in accordance with this legislation, disability is categorized into three types. The classification is contingent upon the extent of enduring impairments in bodily functions arising from illnesses, repercussions of injuries, or congenital defects. A citizen officially acknowledged as disabled is allocated into either the I, II, or III disability groups, with individuals under the age of 18 being designated as belonging to the "disabled child" category. (On the procedure and conditions for recognizing a person as disabled, 2020).

The paragraph 10 of the current decree is the most important one in this research, since it explains the reasons for recognizing a child as a disabled one. The designation "disabled child" is conferred for a duration of five years or until the individual reaches the age of 14 or 18. This categorization applies to citizens afflicted with illnesses, congenital defects, irreversible morphological alterations, or dysfunctions within the organs and systems of the body. (On the procedure and conditions for recognizing a person as disabled, 2020).

The law of the Russian Federation does not specify the difference of disability status recognition between children and adults. Also, there are no special or additional diseases that might give this status to children, but not to adults. However, based on the stated above law, there are differences in the amount of time the status of disabled person might be given to a child and to an adult, the amount of compensation, and medical services those two different groups of citizens might receive

Based on the information presented above, the researcher can conclude that the definitions of disability are nearly the same in foreign countries and on the international level with some changes based on local laws and constitutions. In Russia, based on the constitution of the Russian Federation, international laws, issued by the organization Russia is a member of, are applicable in Russia and stand higher than the local laws. Hence, laws on disabilities and its recognition meet the requirements of international law and World Health Organization.

2.2 Sports for disabled children

According to the WHO the disability results from the communication and other social interactions between people with different health conditions. Disability also results in negative attitudes towards such people, inaccessibility of public and private transport, difficulties in transportation even in public buildings, and limitations of social support. Social environment has a huge impact on people's lives and plays a great role in the extent of disability. An environment which is unfriendly to disabled people creates obstacles for such people to be equal members of society. (WHO, 2022.)

In the development of any child, sport plays one of the most important roles. Sport for disabled children takes on the role not only of a physical activity, but also a social booster, teaching them vital social skills such as team building, communication, and confidence. Also, sports and other physical activities for disabled children help to support their fragile health, maintain their weight level, support and develop bone structure and so on. (Medical Centre of University of Rochester, nd).

In terms of disabled children, sport contributes to their social adaptation and decreasing loneliness. Among other contributions of the sport for children with special needs are developing posi-

tive sense of self confidence, motor skills, eliminating anxiety. During the process, children also develop their social behavior by analyzing other participants and by following the rules. (Karen and Gavron, 1995.)

Since, there are a lot of categories of children with special needs and different abilities, not all kinds of sports are suitable for everyone. However, the University of Rochester lists the most common sports for disabled children: swimming, bicycling, soccer, football, handball, gymnastics, boc-
cia, and weightlifting (Medical Center of University of Rochester, 2022).

The sport for children with special needs is regulated under the common Federal Law “On physical education and sport in Russian Federation” from 01.06.2022, which states that children and people with special needs are entitled for sport and other physical activities equally on the rights with other citizens of Russia. The physical rehabilitation and social adaptation of individuals with disabilities are facilitated through the application of adaptive physical culture and adaptive sports methods, primarily conducted in rehabilitation centers, disabled sports clubs, and sports organizations. Adaptive physical culture, as an integral component of physical culture, employs a comprehensive set of effective measures for the physical rehabilitation of individuals with disabilities. Simultaneously, adaptive sports, designed specifically for individuals with disabilities (termed adaptive sports), target both social adaptation and physical rehabilitation for this demographic. (On physical education and support, 2022.)

The law also provides the name of authorities and organizations which are entitled to organize any sport activities for people (including children) with special needs. Those organizations could not only be governmental organizations and unions, but private sector, schools, universities and other educational organizations, with the condition of receiving a special license. (On physical education and support, 2022.)

Thus, the sport for disabled children is not only popular and promoted all over the world, but also is stated in the local laws as a right. In Russia, the law on sport and physical education specifies that the sport for disabled children should be accessible for children with special needs through various governmental and private institutions. However, the law and the situation with the development of the sport for disabled children in Russia might differ. Thus, the real situation in the industry will be analyzed later in the research.

2.3 Risks and problem of general sport development industry in Russia

Based on the Federal law of and the program of sport industry and culture development, there is a possibility to determine the key problems of sport industry in Russia.

The key challenges for physical culture and sports are:

1. The imperative to prolong the duration of socially and economically active life is accentuated by the burgeoning aging population and the constrained involvement in physical education and sports within middle and older age groups.
2. An increase in the number of citizens in need of health improvement through physical culture and sports, including due to illnesses caused by the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19).
3. Increased demands on the level of physical fitness of pre-conscription youth as a factor in ensuring the combat readiness of the armed forces.
4. The presence of regional disparities in the provision of the population with physical culture and sports infrastructure.
5. The growth of global competition in elite sports and the use of a new technological structure, in-depth knowledge, advanced digital technologies, and best practices as priority areas of sports leadership.
6. Politicization of sport on the international stage and its use to change geopolitical value priorities.
7. Insufficient resource provision in the sphere of physical culture and sports, including the vocational education system.
8. Reduction in real disposable income, savings of citizens on physical education and sports; (Federal Program of sport development, 2023.)

Yet to be seen that in the governmental program and law there is little space for private initiative in the sport industry in general. Talking about the sport industry for disabled children, the law suggests being aware of the several obstacles that may appear of the path of business in this area:

1. It is important to invest in modifications to the infrastructure and adaptive equipment to ensure accessibility to disabled children. Many existing sports facilities may not be adequately equipped or designed to meet their specific needs. (Ivanova & Kuznetsova, 2018)
2. In Russia, attitudes toward disability can be a barrier to business growth. Consistent stereotypes and stigmas may discourage parents from enrolling their disabled children in private sports programs. (Golubeva & Pismennaya, 2017)
3. Coaches and instructors trained in adaptive sports for disabled children are in short supply. Recruiting and retaining qualified staff who understand the diverse needs of this population is a challenge. (Vinogradova & Fedorova, 2019)
4. Adaptive equipment, facility modifications, and specialized staff training can be costly for private businesses seeking to provide inclusive sports programs.
5. Government support for private initiatives in the sports industry is often lacking. Funding, subsidies, and incentives are often limited, which places a heavier financial burden on businesses. (Yudina & Popova, 2016).
6. To meet accessibility, safety, and inclusivity standards, businesses must invest time and resources in navigating regulatory requirements. (Nesterova & Petrova, 2020).
7. Low awareness among parents, caregivers, and healthcare providers about the benefits of sports for disabled children may result in low enrollment. Effective outreach strategies are crucial to overcoming this obstacle. (Goncharova & Yershova, 2018)
8. Getting disabled children to sports programs can be a challenging task. Additional planning and resources are required to address transportation barriers. (Borisova & Kulakova, 2017).
9. There may be inequalities in access to private sports programs, with only certain socioeconomic groups being able to enrol their children.
10. Developing metrics to measure success and communicate the benefits effectively is vital for the credibility and sustainability of sports programs for disabled children. (Zakharova & Korneeva, 2018)
11. To comply with changing standards and expectations, the regulatory environment for disability services and programs may need to be continuously adjusted. (Tolstova & Morozova, 2021)

Thus, the development of private sector in sport industry for disabled children Russian is challenged through various factors, which are regarded by the policy makers. However, the process of problem solving is yet to be discussed in the "Results" chapter of the research.

3 Methodology

3.1 Research approach

To start the actual research a researcher must decide what research approach to use: qualitative or quantitative. Both of those methods have its advantages and disadvantages, as they also can be used together or separately, depending on a research question and the needs of a study.

However, to begin the selection of research approach the one needs to determine the research itself. Based on the Silverman the research is systematic and rigorous inquiry or investigation conducted by scholars, researchers, and academics to generate new knowledge, contribute to existing knowledge, or address specific questions or problems in a particular field of study. In more academic language it can be defined as a systematic study of a problem implemented under a chosen strategy. (2008.) The strategy here means the research approach a researcher selects to study the problem comprehensively. The selecting of a right approach is crucial for a researcher since it leads the one through the whole research process. (Grover 2015.) Qualitative and quantitative research approaches sometimes mistakenly considered to be controversial. However, those methods may coexist with one another, helping a researcher to investigate a matter from different perspective.

Qualitative research holds particular significance in the examination of social relations due to the ever-expanding diversity of human experiences. This diversification is exemplified by terms like the "new obscurity" (Habermas, 1996), the increasing "individualization of lifestyles and biographical trajectories" (Mythen, 2004), and the transformation of traditional social inequalities into a new array of social milieus, subcultures, lifestyles, and ways of life.

This phenomenon necessitates a fresh approach to empirically studying these complexities. Advocates of postmodernism contend that the era of grand narratives and overarching theories has waned, making room for localized, temporally specific, and situationally-bound narratives. Within

the context of the growing diversity in contemporary lifestyles and interpretative frameworks, George Herbert Mead's assertion becomes increasingly pertinent and takes on new implications: "The starting point for both social scientists and psychologists is almost always a lack of familiarity with the dynamics unfolding in the realm of life they have chosen to investigate" (1969, p. 33).

Summarising those ideas, this author may state the qualitative is mainly used to describe and investigate social patterns and behaviour- lifestyles, ways of living, and any other social events or other happenings.

Conversely, qualitative research diverges from quantitative research, which is a methodological approach centered on the collection and analysis of numerical data to comprehend, depict, and elucidate diverse phenomena and relationships. Quantitative research is distinguished by its systematic and structured methodology, prioritizing the quantification of variables, measurement of outcomes, and testing of hypotheses. (Chen n.d.) This research uses numerical data, structure research, theory testing, numerical data analysis and simplification, and close-ended research questions (Thompson, 2023). Quantitative research deals with numbers and statistical information, while qualitative research uses empirical methods of research and analysis, working with different kind of information.

When comparing these two methodologies, one might question the efficient utilization of numerical data within qualitative research (Ockleford & Windridge, 2006). Nevertheless, as previously mentioned, these approaches have the potential to complement and reinforce each other. Maxwell (2011) has endorsed the incorporation of numerical data into qualitative research, if it is done thoughtfully and serves to enhance the research process. However, it would be misleading to equate the two research paradigms. Maxwell asserts that the fundamental distinction lies in the quantitative approach's focus on correlations, while the qualitative approach centres on events and processes (ibid. 2011). In essence, qualitative, and quantitative methodologies represent distinct points along a continuum.

Nevertheless, for the purposes of this research, regarding the research questions, and the methods those two research approaches use to investigate the matters in question, the author of this

research decided to select the qualitative research approach. There were several reasons, which made this decision unconditional:

1. The qualitative research allows the usage of interviews of focus groups.
2. The need of the research to investigate legislative codes of the researched country.
3. The research question being asked about the social pattern and a part of life of investigates social group of people.
4. The research question about the possible future of process of matter in question, which can be answered only based on the social factor and cosily players.

Additional to the approach, the purpose of the research must be defined. As it follows from the Saunders' at al. (2012) statement that the exploratory research is aiming to explore the research question and does not indent to offer final and conclusive solution, this work implies this purpose. Also, this nature of the research allows it to change the direction of sub conclusions, since the new data brings new facts to the research (ibid. 2012). What is more important, the exploratory type of research tends to solve problems," on which little or no research has been done" (Brown 2006). Thus, as it was said above in this chapter and in the Introduction chapter the investigated processes are highly influenced by social players and political decision makers, what makes them partially unpredictable and transformative. That is why this research has no intention to bring any final solution to a problem in question, and to any problems connected with investigated matter, but introduce a concept and development paths.

3.2 Data collection

Based on the discussion above, the data collection methods were selected regarding the research approach, which is qualitative data. Based on the type of information this researcher decide to implement several data collection methods. One of the main type of data collection was interview.

There exist three primary categories of research interviews: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured. In structured interviews, questions are administered verbally, resembling predetermined questionnaires. These inquiries follow a set list with minimal variation and no room for additional probing based on responses that may need further clarification. As a result, structured

interviews are efficient and straightforward, making them suitable when precise questions or potential issues with literacy or numeracy are a concern. (Gill, Steward, Treasure, Chadwick, 2008.) However, due to their inherent constraints, these interviews offer limited scope for participant responses and are less effective when seeking in-depth insights.

These three types of interviews have their pros and cons. Unstructured interviews are considered to be time consuming and complex to manage throughout the process of an interview itself. This type depends solely on the responses of the interview process and are led by that person, while the researcher is in position of a guider. Unstructured interviews may give up most subjective point of view on the researched question.

Semi-structured interviews consist of several key questions, which help the interviewer and the interviewee to manage the process more easily. Those key questions also help to determine the researched topic tightly, allowing to navigate the process in a direction that suits the research topic.

Structured interviews on the contrary to two previously discussed types, allows an interviewee no freedom in elaboration of their answers. This type of interview regards only a researcher's perspective allowing no freedom in discussion of the topic in question.

The research interview serves the purpose of delving into individuals' perspectives, experiences, beliefs, and/or motivations concerning specific subjects, for instance, the factors influencing their visits to the dentist. Qualitative approaches, like interviews, are considered to yield a more profound comprehension of social phenomena compared to exclusively quantitative methods like questionnaires. Consequently, interviews are most suitable in scenarios where limited knowledge exists about the phenomenon under study or when in-depth insights are necessary from individual participants. They are also especially apt for investigating sensitive subjects, where participants may be disinclined to discuss such matters in a group setting. (Gill, Steward, Treasure, Chadwick, 2008.)

Casual, conversational interviews offer an optimal setting for posing open-ended inquiries. This approach enables the collection of comprehensive and detailed contextual information, providing

profound insights into participants' behaviours, opinions, and experiences. Additionally, the interview structure facilitates the asking of follow-up questions, allowing for the supplementation of information gaps and the acquisition of further insights. (Houston, 2023)

When preparing an interview there are several important steps a researcher should take into consideration:

1. Pre-Interview Preparation:

- Inform respondents about study details and ensure understanding.
- Provide assurances about ethical principles like anonymity and confidentiality.
- Enhance the likelihood of honesty and establish informed consent.

2. Logistics of Interviews:

- Conduct interviews in distraction-free environments.
- Choose times and locations convenient for participants.
- Consider conducting interviews at participants' homes in the evenings for familiarity.

3. Establishing Rapport:

- Prioritize rapport building before the interview.
- Positive interactions contribute to a more productive interview.

4. Interview Conduct:

- Familiarize the interviewer with the interview schedule.
- Ensure the process appears natural and less rehearsed.
- Possess a repertoire of skills for collecting comprehensive and representative data.

5. Interview Development Techniques:

- Reflect on participants' remarks to delve deeper.
- Use probing remarks for clarification and elaboration.
- Seek clarification when responses are unclear.

6. Avoiding Biased Questions:

- Steer clear of leading or loaded questions to prevent undue influence.
- Frame questions neutrally to ensure unbiased responses.

7. Debriefing:

- Debrief participants about the study after concluding the interview.

8. Recording and Documentation:

- Tape record (record) all interviews for accuracy.
- Transcribe interviews verbatim for a permanent, unbiased record.
- Make field notes during and after each interview for additional insights. (Gill, Steward, Treasure, Chadwick, 2008.)

Another important data collection method that was used during this research was archival research. This method was used due to the need of collecting information from various sources, governmental (federal), and local authorities on researched problem. Archival research is a methodology encompassing a range of tasks aimed at exploring documents authored in previous periods. It is occasionally viewed as an examination of historical records generated at specific points in time (Ventresca & Mohr, 2001). Therefore, based on the definition of archival research, its application leans towards the qualitative aspect of research. This is particularly evident in the analysis of policies related to disabled children in the sports industry, as it relies significantly on governmental programs and policies.

3.3 Research validity and reliability

Reliability and validity of any research comes from the data collection and data analysis methods and the accuracy the data have been studied and transformed. Validity pertains to the accuracy of research and encompasses various aspects. Addressing concerns related to validity is crucial throughout the entire process of planning and executing research inquiries (Miller, Strang & Miller, 2010, pp.14-16). Figure 4 represents different kinds of validity concepts by Miller, Strang & Miller.

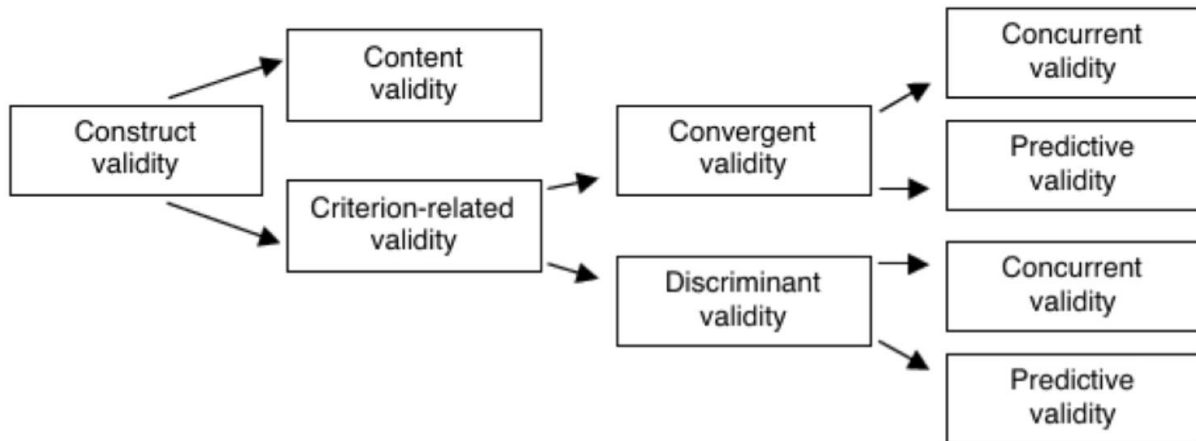


Figure 2 Different kinds of validity concepts by Miller, Strang & Miller (2010)

Data reliability concerns the consistency of data across numerous records, programs, or platforms and the trustworthiness of a data source. Reliability is associated with the enduring truthfulness of data, ensuring that a reliable piece of information remains consistently accurate. Conversely, an unreliable data point may lack validity on a consistent basis. (Voxco, 2023.)

This approach can be characterized as "an effort to acquire multiple viewpoints on the subject under investigation. This may involve two or more perspectives, despite the triad of triangulation" (Zeegers & Barron, 2015). The current study employed data triangulation, a prominent method for data validation. This process involved collecting information from diverse public sources, utilizing keywords associated with the research problem outlined earlier. The researcher accessed authorized sources such as governmental and official data repositories, articles, and legal documents. Additionally, information was sourced from scientifically validated public organizations and media outlets. This comprehensive approach ensured the reliability and credibility of the data gathered.

The question of reliability of information presented by the interviewees was ensured by their affiliation with the researched social group, their participation in the sport industry for disabled children, and their legal status as representatives of children with disabilities. The subjectivity of the research was eliminated also through the interview process and specification of the research itself and its based on this interview results and objective information collected through the archival research.

3.4 Data analysis

The data was collected during the research process was analysed regarding its validity and reliability for the research topic, research questions, and the problem of the current study.

In the data analysis phase of the bachelor's thesis, a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods was employed to gain comprehensive insights into the challenges faced by children with disabilities in accessing sports activities in Moscow. Quantitative data, obtained through interviews with parents and legal representatives of these children, allowed for statistical analysis to determine the prevalence of sports participation and identify key obstacles.

This approach aligns with Nafi's study, where similar quantitative methods were applied to assess the engagement of children with disabilities in sports activities in Moscow (Nafi, 2021). Additionally, qualitative data, gathered through literature reviews and interviews, provided a deeper understanding of the underlying reasons for the underdevelopment of the sports industry for this demographic. The triangulation of these methods enhances the robustness of the analysis, ensuring a more nuanced interpretation of the challenges faced by children with disabilities in accessing sports programs in Moscow

4 Results

4.1 Interview analysis

During the process of the Thesis planning, it was decided that interview is going to be one of the main types of data collection. It is always an advantage if the researcher has a contact with people who are facing these difficulties and can ask them about it. Another important aspect of the process of taking an interview is that you have not just to ask people their general thoughts about the problem, but to understand the topic yourself and ask as many diverse people as it is possible to get a full picture with all possible colours on it. By the end of the process twelve different people were asked about their experience and thoughts on the current situation in this field. It wasn't hard to establish the contact with parents because they are open to speak about this topic, they expect some improvement in this field and have some things to say. Each twelve people were

asked ten questions regarding their choices of an institution, its requirements and overall experience of attending such type of organizations. All of the interviews were taken in a Russian language and then translated to an English language.

Now, based on people answers it is possible to draw a conclusion that mostly people are not really facing any obstacles on their way to these facilities, there is no selection, and the list of required documents is quite acceptable. The type of documents and their number may vary, it depends on the organization and type of sport, but they are reasonable and quite common.

The biggest plus of a state organization is that it is free of charge and it is not hard to get in. On another hand, we can see that people are clearly not happy about the quality of work in state organizations. Second big problem is that people are not happy with the number of State organizations and their location. Some of the responders must spend a couple of hours just for a trip to institution and back which is clearly a problem. And the finally disadvantage is the lack of the number of offered programs and schedule. It is hard for them to find a suitable schedule of a desired type of sport and people often face overcrowded groups of children and say that there are not enough workers to give them all as much attention as needed. There also sometimes may occur some events organized with a help of a charitable organizations and church, but these are rare. When it comes to people's thoughts on how they think this situation can be changed, mostly it is offered to open more institutions in different parts of the city, hire more specialists and offer new programs. Nevertheless, a lot of people are still attending state organizations because even not the most efficient help is a help, and it saves their budget. Mostly, the experience of parents whose children attending state organizations leaves much to be desired, but not exclusively negative.

When it comes to private ones, the situation is different here. Mostly people are happy about the range of offered programs and schedule, groups are not overcrowded because the number of the organizations is higher than state ones. Parents feel that workers can give their children as much time and attention as it is needed, they are more patient and watchful. The only thing that stops some of the parents from attending private organizations or at least makes them not so happy is price. Some parents find it reasonable and affordable while others claim that it is not possible for them to spend such amounts of money on a regular basis. Also, some respondents say that despite the bigger number of organizations in the city (in comparison to a state ones) it is still not

enough of them. In the end of the day it is obvious that private organizations have more pluses than a state one, but some parents just cannot afford it or trying to mix private lessons with a state one in order to save the budget, but the overall experiences of attending such organizations is positive.

Summing up, Following interviews with 12 parents and legal representatives of children with disabilities, the gathered statistics reveal the following insights: among the respondents, 4 individuals have their children attending government institutions and events organized with the support of a charitable foundation, 2 respondents have their children enrolled in private organizations and private sessions, 5 successfully combine attendance at both government and private institutions, and 1 respondent stated that their child participates in free sessions organized by a church while being homeschooled. Additionally, of the respondents, 8 individuals asserted the existence of problems in this domain, 2 individuals claimed the absence of such issues, and 2 individuals found it hard to respond on this question.

However, when individuals asked to express their overall impression of the institutions their children attend, 8 respondents indicated a more positive experience than negative, 4 respondents reported a more negative experience than positive, and 1 respondent mentioned a neutral experience.

4.2 Reasons of low development of sport industry for disabled children in Moscow

Sport is a vital and integral part of the physical and social development of any individual, including children with disabilities. However, despite the significance of sports activities and their positive impact on the physical and psychological development of children, this demographic often encounters specific challenges on their path to engaging in sports in Moscow, due to numerous issues plaguing this sector. This study aims to analyze the reasons behind the low development and accessibility of the sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow, considering both state and social perspectives.

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed to analyze the problem. Interviews were conducted with parents and legal representatives of children with disabilities, literature reviews were carried out, and statistical data on the access to sports programs for this group of children in Moscow were analyzed. The research results identified that the main reasons for the underdevelopment of the sports industry for children with disabilities include insufficient funding, lack of adapted infrastructure, a shortage of trained specialists, and insufficient societal attention to the issue.

According to a study conducted by Nafi, in Moscow among 870 parents and legal representatives of children with disabilities, 55% of children are already engaged in sports activities, while 45% are not. Among the 45% of children not participating in sports, 39% express a desire to start. The primary obstacle to sports activities for non-participating children is the lack of an adequate number of specialists for teaching children with limited abilities (33%). Additionally, one in five respondents mentions the difficulty or inaccessibility of reaching these institutions. It is essential to note that 13% of surveyed parents reported a lack of financial means for activities outside of state organizations. (NAFI, 2021.)

One of the key reasons for the weak development of the sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow is insufficient state support. Despite existing laws and standards aimed at inclusivity in various areas of education and leisure, current programs and resources are not always adapted to the needs of children with disabilities and do not consistently meet the level of demand.

Limited funding and underdeveloped infrastructure for adaptive sports activities are significant obstacles to the development of this sports sector. There is a shortage of specialized facilities for sports activities, insufficient funds for the creation and improvement of infrastructure, training of qualified instructors and coaches specializing in working with children with disabilities – all of which exacerbate the problem and make it more apparent.

According to a study conducted by Elena Perkova, funding for adaptive sports in Russia has significantly lower indicators compared to funding for mainstream sports. It is important to note that funding for the adaptive sports sector is high during Paralympic years and fluctuates during non-

Paralympic years. The instability of financial inflows is a primary reason for the slow development of this sector and its inability to address acute issues that arise in this field. (Perkova, 2019.)

Sociocultural factors also influence the low development of the sports industry for this group of children. The absence of a formed public perspective on this matter, coupled with a lack of societal awareness regarding the needs and capabilities of children with disabilities, fosters stereotypes and prejudices. This can lead to the exclusion of these children from public sports events, improper and unjust treatment, and even discrimination. The unrealized need for the inclusion and adaptation of sports programs and activities for children with disabilities is also a factor hindering the development of the sports industry for them in Moscow.

Insufficient involvement of parents and society in creating an inclusive environment also plays a role in the lack of sports opportunities. Building and maintaining a positive sociocultural context can contribute to raising awareness of this issue and creating a more understanding and supportive environment for children with disabilities.

In the "Government of the Russian Federation Decree of November 24, 2020, No. 3081-r on the Approval of the Strategy for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2030," it is mentioned that there is a significant gap between average indicators in the field of physical culture and sports overall and indicators in adaptive sports. While the proportion of ordinary people engaged in sports is relatively high (43%), the proportion of individuals systematically involved in adaptive sports is only 19.4%, which is half as much. (The order of the Russian government, 2020)

To address the challenges of the underdeveloped sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow, a comprehensive strategy is required. It is crucial to enhance government funding and establish infrastructure tailored to the needs of this specific group of children. Public awareness and the creation of a positive sociocultural context should be focal points of action. Providing education and support for coaches and instructors working with children with disabilities is also a crucial aspect of developing an inclusive sports industry.

The low development of the sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow presents a significant problem that demands a comprehensive and systematic approach. State support, building an adaptive facility, providing lessons to specialists, active societal participation in forming an inclusive environment are key steps towards resolving this issue.

Therefore, an effective solution necessitates collaborative efforts from the government, society, and professional organizations to establish conditions wherein every child can fully participate in sports activities. Building upon the aforementioned, it can be concluded that a series of measures are required to enhance positive dynamics in this area:

Increase government funding: Elevate the budgetary allocation for programs supporting sports and recreational activities for children with disabilities. Additionally, stabilize the funding process in this sector, setting a trend for annual increments. This measure serves as a starting point toward improving the situation in adaptive sports in Russia, as substantial government support is essential to effect meaningful change.

Develop adapted infrastructure: Expand specialized sports facilities, considering the needs of children with disabilities, by opening new facilities and maintaining/repairing existing ones.

Training specialists and increasing their numbers: Provide educational programs and training for coaches and instructors working with children with disabilities. Training coaches specializing in working with these children requires time, effort, and financial resources. However, with sufficient support from the government and organizations, there is potential to elevate the level of coaching expertise and create a conducive environment for sports participation for this demographic.

Raise public awareness: Conduct educational initiatives to foster a positive societal attitude towards children with disabilities, encouraging their participation in sports events and other aspects of life.

In conclusion, despite the challenges in developing the sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow, these children have the right to equal opportunities in sports, positively impacting their physical and psychological development. The low development of the sports industry for this

group in Moscow stems from both governmental and societal perspectives. Legislative enhancements and government programs focusing on sports for children with disabilities, coupled with increased societal awareness about the importance of inclusive sports activities for all children, regardless of their physical abilities, are crucial. Only through the implementation of these measures can substantial progress be achieved in developing the sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow. Implementing the proposed measures is vitally important in order to offer the environment where children have an opportunity to develop physically and socially. A combined approach involving government, society, and professionals is a key factor in overcoming this problem and creating equal opportunities for all children

4.3 Reasons of low participation level of disabled children in organizations of sports for disabled children

Sports play an indisputable role in the physical health, social integration, and personal development of individuals. The opportunity to participate in sports events and training is a fundamental component of the physical, psychological, and social development of children, including those with disabilities. However, despite the significance of inclusive sports, there is a low level of participation among children with disabilities in sports organizations and events in Moscow, accompanied by a noticeable disparity in the number of participants compared to their peers without limitations.

The aim of this study is to identify and analyze the reasons for the low level of participation and the types of obstacles faced by children with disabilities in sports organizations and events in Moscow. It is expected that the research results will help identify specific issues and provide practical recommendations for the development and implementation of effective strategies to increase their participation in sports activities.

To achieve this goal, a comprehensive approach was employed, including a review of scientific literature, interviews with parents and legal representatives of children with disabilities, and statistical analysis. Based on the collected data, the main reasons limiting the participation of children with disabilities in sports organizations and events in Moscow were identified:

1)Limited access to adapted sports facilities and equipment: Most sports facilities in Moscow lack the necessary infrastructure for children with disabilities, making their full participation in training and competitions impossible. Insufficient adaptation of sports facilities restricts the physical access of children with disabilities. Additionally, the shortage of such facilities (both public and private) exacerbates the problem.

2)Lack of awareness and training of coaches: The shortage of coaches and instructors with experience in working with children with disabilities reduces the quality of education and creates barriers to their inclusion in sports groups. Many coaches lack the necessary knowledge and skills for working with children with disabilities, creating obstacles for their inclusion in sports programs. Overcrowded groups and a shortage of coaches to divide them into smaller groups are common issues.

3)Limited financial resources: Participation in sports events may involve additional expenses, such as purchasing specialized equipment or paying for extra training sessions. For many parents, this becomes a significant obstacle. A lack of financial resources can hinder children with disabilities and their families from attending these events, not to mention affording lessons in private organizations.

4)Negative social stereotypes and lack of awareness: Negative prejudices and stereotypes about children with disabilities still exist in society, including the perception that they are incapable of engaging in sports. This can lead to the exclusion of such children from sports groups and organizations or act as a barrier to their integration into sports organizations and events and everyday life.

5)Limited programs and events: The lack of inclusive sports programs and events in Moscow limits the opportunities for the participation of children with disabilities. It is necessary to develop and implement a broader range of sports programs adapted to the needs and abilities of children with disabilities. Many surveyed parents reported encountering a lack of choices in public institutions: groups are overcrowded, inconvenient class times, and a lack of desired sports options.

6) Lack of support from parents and families: Insufficient information among parents and society about existing sports opportunities for children with disabilities in Moscow contributes to their low level of participation. Some parents and families of children with disabilities may experience fear and concern about their children's participation in sports events due to the fear of possible injuries and the insufficient availability of inclusive sports programs. Additionally, some parents may not understand the necessity of such activities for their children. It is essential to provide informational support and counseling for parents and families so that they can make informed decisions about involving their child in sports activities.

In light of the aforementioned, it can be concluded that improvements are needed in these aspects:

1. Infrastructure adaptation: Development and implementation of programs to adapt sports facilities to ensure the accessibility of children with disabilities.
2. Professional training for coaches: Organization of courses and training for coaches to enhance their qualifications in the field of inclusive sports.
3. Financial support: Development of government and public programs for financial support to families of children with disabilities in the field of sports.
4. Information campaigns: Conducting information campaigns among parents and society to increase awareness of sports opportunities for children with disabilities.

The research identified several reasons limiting the participation of children with disabilities in sports organizations and events in Moscow. To address this issue, measures should be taken to create accessible infrastructure, develop specialized programs and train coaches, provide financial support, overcome social stereotypes, and increase awareness and consciousness of society regarding inclusive sports. Only through the combined efforts of the government, sports organizations, parents, and the community can equal opportunities be ensured for children with disabilities, allowing them to fully participate in the city's sports life. The practical application of these recommendations can contribute to reducing these barriers and creating a more inclusive environment where children with disabilities can fully engage in sports activities, reaping all the benefits that sports offer for their holistic development. Additionally, for a comprehensive understanding in a future research, it would be reasonable to consider indicators such as:

1. Psychological aspects of participation: Analyzing the impact of psychological factors on the decision-making of children with disabilities and their parents regarding participation in sports events.
2. Effectiveness of inclusive programs: Investigating the effectiveness of existing inclusive programs in the sports sector and identifying best practices.
3. Influence of socio-cultural environment: Analyzing the role of socio-cultural factors in shaping society's attitude toward the participation of children with disabilities in sports.
4. Partnership between public and private entities: Studying the effectiveness of collaboration between government bodies and private organizations in the development and implementation of inclusive sports programs.

In conclusion, given the significance of sports for the comprehensive development of each child, including children with disabilities, research efforts should continue to identify and overcome barriers hindering their active participation in sports organizations and events in Moscow. Addressing this issue will not only ensure an inclusive sports environment but also support the social inclusion of children with disabilities, contributing to their physical and psychological well-being.

4.4 Suggestions for private business

Private business in the sports industry has significant potential for development and offers a wide range of opportunities for children with limited abilities. However, private business in the sports industry for this group of children in Moscow remains underdeveloped. Despite the growing awareness of inclusivity and social integration, access to sports activities for this group of children remains limited. This research aims to examine the challenges associated with organizing sports activities for children with limited abilities and to provide recommendations for private entrepreneurs seeking to develop their business in this area. Understanding of the potential possibilities for private business to improve the level of development of the sports industry for children with limited abilities is fundamentally important and requires analysis, both from private business perspectives and governmental organizations.

The goal of this study is to analyze the directions and opportunities for the development of private business in the sports industry for children with limited abilities in Moscow. To achieve this goal, various methods were employed during the research, including the analysis of statistical data, a

review of academic literature, and interviews with parents or legal representative of children. The research identified key problems and challenges faced by these children in accessing sports activities and proposed practical recommendations for private entrepreneurs looking to develop businesses in this field.

The study revealed several primary problems encountered by children with limited abilities when attempting to access sports activities. Firstly, there is a lack of specialized sports clubs and schools offering programs and services for children with limited abilities. Secondly, financial constraints may hinder families with limited resources from affording participation in sports activities for their children. Thirdly, social and cultural barriers related to a shortage an understanding of the need for inclusion and integration of children with limited abilities in sports events exist. Identifying these problems, it is essential to delve further into these issues:

1)Limited access to sports facilities and infrastructure: Many sports facilities are not adapted for children with limited abilities, making it difficult for them to participate in sports activities. Special adaptive equipment and conditions should be provided to ensure accessibility of sports facilities for all children. Additionally, many parents report the impossibility of visiting these facilities due to their remoteness or overcrowding.

2)Lack of trained personnel: There is not always a sufficient number of coaches and instructors with the skills and knowledge to work with children with limited abilities. Providing specialized training and workshops for professionals working in the sports industry can help address this issue.

3)Limited choice of programs and sports: Not all sports programs and types of sports offer options for children with limited abilities. Developing and implementing new programs specifically adapted to the needs and capabilities of these children can significantly expand the range of sports activities available to them. Additionally, many parents report a lack of choice in government institutions, forcing their children to attend sessions that fit their schedules.

4)Low Parental Awareness: Many parents of children with limited abilities are often uninformed about existing sports opportunities for their children and may not know how to find suitable programs and services. Additionally, some parents may not understand the necessity of such activities for their children's health. Disseminating information and organizing consultations on this topic for parents can help address or mitigate this problem.

Based on the research results, the following recommendations are proposed for private entrepreneurs seeking to develop businesses in the sports industry for children with limited abilities in Moscow:

1)Establishment of Specialized Sports Programs and Services, Development of Specialized Sports Clubs and Schools: Designing programs tailored to the needs and capabilities of children with limited abilities will aid in attracting this audience. Programs can be based on inclusive principles, creating opportunities for children with different needs to engage in sports together. It is crucial to ensure an inclusive environment where children with limited abilities can develop alongside their peers without barriers.

2)Ensuring Accessibility of Sports Infrastructure, Providing Financial Support to Families with Limited Resources: Investing in the adaptation of sports facilities and infrastructure for children with limited abilities is a crucial step toward ensuring equal opportunities. Studying technical standards and directives related to the accessibility of sports facilities can help implement necessary changes. Private entrepreneurs can also create assistance programs to alleviate the financial burden on families when paying for participation in sports activities.

3)Development of Specialized Personnel: Providing training and workshops for coaches and instructors will enable them to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to work with children with limited abilities. Developing specialized training programs can help raise the level of expertise in this field.

4)Partnership with Parents and Organization of Consultations: Collaborating with parents of children with limited abilities and organizing consultations can improve awareness and provide sup-

port to families. Parental opinions and feedback are essential for identifying market needs and expectations. Information campaigns and events aimed at raising awareness of the importance of inclusion and the participation of children with limited abilities in sports activities are also possible.

5) **Innovative Sports Technologies:** Implementing technological innovations, such as virtual reality and sensory devices, to create more accessible and engaging training programs. In the author's opinion, this would significantly contribute to the development of this sector, as it would be interesting for children, making them more willing to attend these organizations.

6) **Establishing Partnerships with Educational Institutions:** Collaborating with schools and educational centers to integrate sports programs into the educational process for children with limited abilities.

This study has allowed for the analysis of directions and opportunities for the development of private business in the sports industry for children with limited abilities in Moscow. The research indicates that, currently, private business in the field of sports for children with limited abilities in Moscow is represented by a limited number of enterprises, primarily focusing on individual sessions and specialized groups. The findings affirm the necessity of developing inclusive sports programs and services for this group of children.

According to the research conducted by Lednev and Solntsev, a crucial aspect of entrepreneurship in any field is the initial investment volume, and in the sports sector, it is relatively modest. However, entering this sphere requires a thorough market analysis and understanding of consumer needs. The recommendations presented in the study can serve as a foundation for developing business plans and attracting financial resources for implementing projects in this field. Additionally, the implementation of these recommendations can help expand access to sports for children with limited abilities and contribute to their inclusion in society. (Lednev & Solntsev, 2021)

The development of private business in this area not only creates additional opportunities for children with limited abilities but also has a positive impact on the city's economy by generating new employment opportunities and stimulating innovations in the inclusive sports sector. Identifying

effective strategies and practices, supporting innovation, and strengthening partnerships with educational institutions can contribute to the development of inclusive sports programs and provide comprehensive opportunities for the physical and social development of children with limited abilities in Moscow.

5 Discussion and conclusion

5.1 Answers to the research questions

The results of the research that were partially described in the section “Results” as conclusions to the parts of the chapter suggests that there are numerous problems in the researched area of sport for disabled children. Those problems are: limited access to adaptive sports facilities and equipment, lack of social awareness of the problem, limited financial resources, and negative social attitude toward the problems of disabled people in general. Limitations of the research

In conclusion, this study sheds light on the underdeveloped state of private business in the sports industry catering to children with limited abilities in Moscow. The identified challenges, ranging from limited access to sports facilities to low parental awareness, underscore the critical need for intervention and innovation in this sector. The recommendations presented offer practical insights for private entrepreneurs seeking to make a positive impact in this space.

Addressing issues such as specialized sports programs, accessibility of sports infrastructure, personnel training, parental collaboration, and innovative sports technologies can not only create business opportunities but also contribute significantly to the overall well-being and social inclusion of children with limited abilities. Furthermore, these efforts can play a pivotal role in fostering economic growth, generating employment, and promoting innovation in the inclusive sports sector.

As private businesses venture into this arena, careful consideration of market needs and alignment with the recommendations provided can serve as a foundation for successful endeavors. The potential positive outcomes extend beyond individual enterprises, encompassing broader societal benefits by enhancing opportunities for a marginalized group and fostering a more inclusive and vibrant community in Moscow.

Talking about the interview that was conducted during the research process the data collected highlights a mixed scenario, where both state and private organizations have their distinct advantages and challenges.

For state institutions, the major advantages include accessibility and affordability, making them accessible to a broader range of individuals. However, respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of services, limited program options, inconvenient locations, and overcrowded groups, revealing areas for improvement.

On the other hand, private organizations offer a more positive experience, with praise for diverse program offerings, better schedules, smaller class sizes, and dedicated attention from staff. Affordability remains a concern for some, hindering their ability to fully embrace private institutions.

The data indicates a nuanced picture, emphasizing the need for improvements in state institutions' quality and accessibility, such as expanding locations and program offerings. While private institutions excel in certain aspects, addressing affordability concerns is crucial for fostering inclusivity.

Overall, the interview also served a mission in eliminating the subjectivity of the research. Since the interviews were conducted using people from the target audience of sport organizations for disabled children, their answers were not affected by the researcher's views and beliefs on the topic.

The research question on the reason for the low development level of sports for disabled children was also answered during the research. The question was answered based on the archival information (secondary data). This study highlights the urgent need for a comprehensive strategy to address these issues and foster an inclusive environment for these children.

Governmental support emerges as a critical factor, necessitating increased funding, targeted programs, and legislative enhancements to bridge the existing gap in adaptive

sports. The establishment of adapted infrastructure and the training of specialists are pivotal steps to ensure the accessibility and quality of sports activities for children with disabilities.

Societal awareness plays a crucial role, requiring educational initiatives to dispel stereotypes and promote a positive attitude toward inclusivity in sports. The involvement of parents and the wider community is vital in creating a supportive environment that encourages the active participation of children with disabilities in sports.

In essence, the low development of the sports industry for children with disabilities in Moscow demands collaborative efforts from the government, society, and professional organizations. By implementing the proposed measures, a positive trajectory can be set, offering equal opportunities for physical and social development to all children, regardless of their abilities. This comprehensive approach is paramount to overcoming existing challenges and building a more inclusive sports landscape for children with disabilities in Moscow.

5.2 Limitations of the research

The limitations of this research were originated from the research questions, the specific of the research, and data collection method. This author decided to combine the limitations into several groups.

The first group of limitations are associated with the research questions and their specific geographical area, which is Moscow. It is a known fact that Moscow is the capital of Russian, hence all the governmental projects are taken more seriously there, than they would be in a small village or town. Also, Moscow has a greater budget, than any other city in the country, allowing its local government to perform their own projects and programs not only around sport for disabled children, but in many other industries and social clusters. Since the research cannot make the analysis of the situation in whole Russia due to its complexity, the results of this research are focused on Moscow.

Another limitation connected with the research question is also associated with the region of research. Since the analysis of the situation in sport for disabled children focuses on Moscow and its region, the suggestions for private business to establish institutions in this industry are designed to ally with the situation in Moscow. There might be different, region specific, laws, policies, social and political obstacles on the way of private investors to the industry in other regions of the country. This research does not cover them and does not answer the question of the situation of sports for disabled children in other regions of Russia.

The specific of the research, meaning the analysis of sport for disabled children, brought up another limitation- governmental intervention into the researched industry. As it was discussed above in the Literature review chapter, this industry is regulated by the government. In the chapter numerous legislation acts were presented to describe the base of regulations of the industry. Yet, they may also serve a prove of high governmental interference into the sports for disabled children. This gives research a limitation of the research, since there are very little private institutions in the industry, and little ability to influence governmental decisions on the matter.

Data collection methods also brought some limitations of the research. First, the interview process was conducted online, due to inability of the researcher to travel to the researched area because of the political and social reasons. Since the interviews were collected online, there was a very little freedom in interview process, inability to get to know interviewees better and closer, to know their deep feeling on the matter. Also, as it was stated above, some the interviewees hesitated to give their honest opinions of the matter, due to the fear of being exposed and receive social or even legal sanctions. This limitation was minimized by stating that the interview would be used only for the research purposes, would not be published, and would not use any names or other personal information of interviewees.

As was stated in the "Introduction" chapter the researcher has personal interests in investigating the situations and int development of the sports for disabled children in Moscow. Those personal reasons did not affect the limitations of the research, as the research objectivity was ensured by usage of authorized and publicly available sources of information, interviews, and laws. The results of the research and the research process were based on collected information and not personal or

family experience connected with the researched industry. The objectivity of this research was also ensured by the amount of conducted interviews and the responses that were given.

5.3 Recommendations for future research

The recommendations for the future research are logically drawn from the limitations of the current research. By eliminating those limitations future researchers may collect more information and compose research that may investigate the matter more comprehensively.

Firstly, this researcher would suggest investigating the development the sport industry for disabled children in other regions of Russia. The focus may lie not only in the big cities of the country, but smaller regions, towns, and villages. This would give a full image of the current and future situation of the industry. Also, this researcher might suggest investigating and social perspective of the development of the industry, and social attitude towards sports for disabled children. As this research, due to its limitations of resources and time, may allow to interview private participants of the industry, future researchers may consider conducting interviews from the governmental and social authorities.

Another suggestion is to broad the research question and investigate the situation of sports for disabled children in the whole country. Since this research was designed to describe problems and suggest areas of improvement for private business in Moscow, future research might describe the problem in Russia as a whole, and draw its conclusions based on the country perspective, rather than one major city.

This author would also suggest researching some different aspects of the problem, such as social myopia to the problems of disabled children and disabled people in general. Media and social coverage of the topic would be a valuable topic to discuss, since it would give answers to various questions concerning the development of the Russian society and its readiness to accept various individuals with different impairments.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Interview

Vasily Mitrofanov, 44 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Yes. Documents of both parents and child are required, the type of documents and their number may vary depending on the type of sport and organization. If classes are paid with a help of a grant, then since the organization will have to report to the sponsor, the package of documents is clearly defined. Nevertheless, many parents want to use such service and are eager to find an opportunity to take advantage of this funding.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

Usually, first of all everyone is invited to a welcome training. During the trial preparation process, the child's parents determine is this format suitable for them and their child or not.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

State and events organized from a charitable foundation.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

There are a few private organizations in the city and it is usually geographically inconvenient to get to them. The price is reasonable, but not for everyone. There are even fewer state ones and they are also not easy to get to, but parents attend them nonetheless, it saves their budget.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

There are not a few of them, but not a million either. Unfortunately, I don't remember everything at the moment, but we take our child to a swimming with a parent in a large pool as family vacation, adaptive gymnastics and adaptive rhythmic gymnastics.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No, organizations do not create obstacles, especially paid ones.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

I would like to have more of these organizations and similar places, since it is not easy for us to get there, we spend about 3 hours on traveling to the place and back.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Increase social benefits for activities of children with disabilities. It would be a good start and it would be a big help.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

Overall the experience is positive. Of course, there are things that can be improved, but what is encouraging is that people working with children are mostly happy about this work and they like it even despite the low pay. They feel themselves useful and children feel themselves comfortable.

Varvara Privolskaya, 44 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Yes, definitely. When applying, you must provide documents of the parents and the child. For the pool you need a special certificate after tests. Sometimes you may need X-ray results of the joints. Also, an individual development map may also be required, special conditions for this child may be described there.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

In general, everything is the same as everywhere else, a group of people willing to study is recruited and then you start to visit trainings. But it depends on the organization itself and the type of classes.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

State.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

The advantage of government ones is that they are free. Otherwise, I would say that private organizations are better than government ones, but, unfortunately, they cost a lot of money at least for our family.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

There are many programs, you can find something more suitable for you, there is a choice. I can't tell about the entire spectrum, but we attend adaptive swimming with two coaches in a shallow pool for beginners and gymnastics.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

I don't remember anything like this.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

There are problems. I believe that these centers are not easily accessible in general. Sometimes it's difficult to get in the group, sometimes groups are too big. In general, I think it is needed to start organizing day sports camps during the holidays with a school-based organization.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

To create such an organization at public schools that our children could attend special sports sections in its facilities after the lessons.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

More positive than negative. Organizations are ready to discuss and often implement parents' ideas. Awareness through organizations helps families additionally too, so I feel like we are being supported and helped in some way.

Alexander Alikin, 58 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Of course, like everywhere else. It is necessary to collect the child's basic documents, a certificate of disability, and then rest depending on the type of sport and the requirements of the organization. Oh, and the basic documents of the parents.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

A group of children is recruited and then the coach divides them into smaller groups.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

At first, we visited state ones, but 2 years ago we started to attend only private.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

You don't have to pay for government ones, but of course there is a lot of confusion there.

There are few groups, there are a lot of children in the groups, there are not enough coaches, they are paid small salaries and sometimes it's clear that the coach doesn't really need all this, he has about 30 children running around him, he just graduated from the university and thinking how is he going to live during this month on his salary. In private organizations, of course, this is not the case. People there are clearly motivated to work, they have higher salaries and feel happy, they love to work with children. But the price tags sting, of course.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

The spectrum is quite wide. So, from my memory I can name several sports that we attended: adaptive football, adaptive basketball, adaptive volleyball.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No. Apart from the fact that they are widely scattered throughout the city and difficult to get to, I have not encountered any problems. But it's understandable, our city is big.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

As I already said, Moscow is a very big city and has a good transport network, nevertheless, we need more sections in each territorial district and attract more grants, making classes free with a wider range of schedule since it is often difficult for parents to combine work and raising a child with a disability.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Conduct educational work with normotypical children on interaction with disabled children, and then it will be possible to unite them partially for communication and acceptance of each other at sporting events and other parts of the life.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

Overall positive, especially since we started to attend private sections. In governmental ones, of course, I don't even want to remember all kinds of bad incidents we had.

Marina Vasilenko, 52 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Yes, as everywhere else, you need to bring your basic documents and child's documents. Oh, and a certificate of disability.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

When an application is submitted, a group is recruited and a coach is found you can attend first training. During the training coach divides children into a different group. Sometimes a coach can recommend a more suitable sport or direction if he sees that the child is finding it difficult or doesn't like it.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

Both.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

There are more private organizations than public ones, but there are not enough of both. There are a lot of applicants in the state ones and it is difficult to find a suitable group. In private there are more opportunities and variations, but there you need to pay significant amounts of money.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

Quite big. Of course, I don't have a list in front of me, but there are quite a few of them. We are now attending an adaptive rhythmic gymnastics and movement therapy.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No, I didn't, apart from the fact that it usually takes a long time to get there.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

Public parking spaces in the city for the disabled people is a problem. There are really not enough of them, sometimes you have to spend about 20 minutes on searching for a parking lot just to take your child somewhere.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Involve sports clubs in charity work for the development of the sport industry for disabled children. I believe that this would help such organizations quite a lot, and it wouldn't be a big problem to the clubs.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

Despite all the problems, I would still call this experience positive. It's good that such places exist at all and in some way help both the child and the parents (I'm talking about public ones), but private ones are generally a fairy tale, though not a cheap one.

Valery Grigoriev, 37 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Yes, it is necessary to provide a standard set of documents for both the child and the parent.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

Standard, you apply with documents, you are assigned to a group and you start attending classes.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

Private and public, as well as events organized by a charitable foundation.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

From my point of view, in private organizations the approach to children is more attentive and patient. Coaches are immersed in the children and the groups are not so large. In state organizations, it often happens that the group is overcrowded and the coach simply does not have the opportunity to devote as much time to each child as necessary.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

I would say wide. Adaptive swimming with two coaches in a shallow pool for beginners, swimming with a parent in a large pool as a family vacation, adaptive gymnastics, adaptive rhythmic gymnastics, movement therapy and others.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

Besides the fact that in governmental institutions it was not possible for us to pick a suitable time of the classes - no.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

Yes. I believe that there are very few government organizations and there are not enough specialists working in them.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Hire more employees and raise their salaries, and open more institutions.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

More negative with governmental ones and more positive with private ones.

Inna Zemskaya, 33 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Yes, you need to register and submit the usual set of documents. An individual development map may also be required because there may be described a special condition for this child.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

It depends on the type of organization. If it's governmental one, then you just need to bring documents, sometimes the registration is needed. The coach looks at the number of children and may attract volunteers if necessary. If the classes are paid, then registration does not matter, and in general there are charity classes at an Orthodox church, they do not require anything at all. The teacher sometimes does photo sessions for the report and that's it.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

Private and state.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

State ones are free, but there are few of them and everything is in a rush, usually there are a large number of children. There are more private companies than governmental and they have a more sensitive approach, but there are not so many of them either and the classes cost a lot of money.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

There are a lot of directions, you can find something suitable. Games with the ball, swimming, gymnastics and much more.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No, I didn't.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

Yes. As I already said, there are quite a few organizations and their location leaves much to be desired. In governmental organizations there are a lot of trainers and they are not paid good, the groups are large and everything happens in a hurry.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Raise coaches' salaries, open more positions and hire more employees. And also develop new programs and increase funding.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

With private companies it is quite positive, but with public ones it leaves much to be desired. I trully believe that this area needs large financial investments and improvements.

Anton Martynov, 28 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

You just need to come there and bring standard documents.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

Simplified. Usually everything goes quickly and smoothly here, everyone understands everything and children are not required to demonstrate any skills.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

Private and the events organized with the help of a charitable funds.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

The only advantage of governmental organizations is that you don't have to pay for them. In all other aspects, in my opinion, private organizations win.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

I find it difficult to answer. In public institutions the list is smaller than in private ones, but the range is quite wide. Our child attends adaptive climbing, trampoline and gymnastics.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No, I didn't.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

I believe that there should be more organizations of such type in such a large city as Moscow. I'm not even speaking about the governmental ones, but there aren't enough private ones either.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

I think it is worth opening more institutions and expanding the range of provided programs.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

Overall positive. There were difficulties, the child did not really want to establish a contact with the coach and did not feel comfortable within the group at first, but the coaches work well and help children to adapt quickly, after a month and a half we were already attending classes without any problems.

Artem Tikhanovsky, 36 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Everything is quite simple, you just need to come with your child and visit a trial session. If you like it, you sign up and that's it.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

There's really no viewing at all, you come there and decide for yourself whether you'll attend or not. If you decide yes, then you just bring the documents and choose the appropriate activities and time for your child.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

Public and private.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

State ones are free, but they have a small choice and a lot of people in there. Private ones are paid, but they have a big range of programs and fewer amount of attending people.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

I don't know, but I can say that the spectrum is quite wide. There are more programs in private organizations, but there is also a choice in public organizations.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No, I wouldn't say so. It happens, of course, that the coach does not always have a defectology education and does not know how to communicate with this kind of children, but otherwise I have not encountered any problems.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

I would say that it is worth opening more governmental facilities and creating more programs, as well as organizing events and trips outside of the city.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Attract more grants and make more classes for free.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

I would say positive, since it still helps the child and relieves the parents at least a little.

Anna Nemchitskaya, 31 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

There are no procedures, you just need to come there and bring some regular documents.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

You come to a trial lesson, if you like it then you sign up and start attending.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

State.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

The obvious advantage of governmental ones is that you don't have to pay for them, but there are fewer of them and they are not easy to get to due to the distance. There are more private organizations and they have a wider range of programs, but they are not cheap.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

I can't say for sure, but there is quite a big spectrum of them, especially in private organizations. In governmental ones, there is also a choice but some groups could be overcrowded or the time of the training is not suitable so sometimes you just have to choose something else.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No, I didn't.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

I don't really know. I would say that there are not enough parking spaces for disabled people in the city. Also, it would be great if there will be more organizations of such type so that there will be a choice of where to go and when, otherwise you have to spend a lot of time on traveling.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Open more organizations, hire more employees and raise their salaries as well. In general, I think it would be nice to equip school premises with specialized sports equipment, then school teachers will be able to conduct classes for such children also.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

I think it's more positive than negative, because I feel psychological and physical support in raising a child.

Dmitry Kiselev, 35 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Not really, you just come there with the regular set of documents and that's it.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

You are taking a trial lesson and if you like it you start attending.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

Our child is homeschooled and attends classes at church.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

There are few state ones and we don't see much point in them because the coach does not have the opportunity to properly devote time to everyone in the group. In private organizations the situation is different, but we are not satisfied with their prices.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

I don't really know for sure, but there are enough options.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

No if we are not taking into the consideration the information that I described before regarding the prices of private organizations and the conduct of classes in public ones.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

I cannot answer this question.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

Open more governmental organizations and hire more specialists. Every place is far away from our house and the groups are large everywhere, there are clearly not enough coaches.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

I would say negative.

Gennady Rozanov, 46 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

No, you just need to come there with the documents of both the child and the parent and say that you want to attend classes. Sometimes a regional (Moscow) registration is required and a disability document. But in general, classes may require a certificate from a pediatrician after a medical examination, it should be written there that the child has no contraindications to engage in adaptive sports.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

It's simple, you just bring your child to a trial lesson and then take the documents for scanning and that's it.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

State ones and events organized by a charitable foundation.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

We are not satisfied with the prices in private organizations, but in other respects, of course, they are better. There are more programs and a more sensitive approach than in state organizations.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

Unfortunately, I can't name the whole spectrum. We attend adaptive taekwondo, adaptive boxing (shadow boxing) and adaptive figure skating.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

I don't remember anything like this.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

Getting there is always an adventure despite all the developed infrastructure in the city. I would like to have some place closer to our house and have bigger number of programs.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

I don't really know. I don't understand this matter, but I can say that there are clearly not enough places and workers are complaining about their salaries.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

I would say that my experience overall is neutral. I would like it to be better, but it is how it is.

Vasily Galaktionov, 49 years old

1. Do you give the permission to use this interview for the research about the sport for children with disabilities in Moscow?

Yes.

2. Are there any procedures for being accepted to those sports organizations? Are there any special documents and licenses that need to be collected?

Usually the main requirement is a document confirming a disability, which also confirms that the child needs special development conditions.

3. If yes, what is the process of acceptance?

It is ordinary. The child comes to the first lesson and you evaluate whether you like it or not, if so, then you need to submit documents and enroll in the desired group.

4. What kind of organizations do your children attend- state or private?

State ones and events that are funded by charitable foundations, sometimes private organizations.

5. What do you think are pros and cons of both private and public organizations for disabled children?

There are not enough private organizations, but at least there are more of them than the state ones. There is a larger range of available programs in a private one, but you have to pay money, which plays a significant role in the family budget. In the state ones, you don't have to pay, but it's difficult to find suitable classes at time, it's usually hard to get to them, but here we're lucky, we attend the governmental center in a 15-minute walk from our home.

6. What is the range of available programmed for disabled children?

The spectrum is big, I can't name everything. We are attending the movement therapy and adaptive gymnastics.

7. Have you met any obstacles on your way to access those sports facilities for disabled children?

Not at all. Usually, all the obstacles come from the children themselves. An obstacle may be the child's rapid fatigue after school and the inability to study because of this reason. There could also be frequent absences due to the child's unstable physical well-being, and if the child does not know how to ask to go to the toilet, then sometimes problems could arise because of this in class too.

8. Do you think there are any problems with the organization of sports for disabled children in Moscow? If yes, please, can you name them?

There are problems and they have long been known. There are few programs in governmental institutions and it is difficult to get what you want. Sometimes the time isn't suitable, sometimes the group is overcrowded, sometimes you don't like the coach. There are also few places, they are all far from each other and this creates many problems, since moving to some other organization could cost you a lot of time and nerves. We'd like to be able to not have to choose between spending hours commuting or taking classes we don't enjoy.

9. What do you think should be done to minimize those problems and make the sports for disabled children in Moscow more accessible?

I can't tell. Perhaps, more places could be opened and new types of activities offered. I also believe that this area needs more specialists and significant funding.

10. How can you describe your experience with the organizations of sports for disabled children?

Overall, the experience is positive. The experience is linked to my child's addiction on activities where he is given a lot of attention and patience from a coach, and that's why he goes there willingly. It happens that a coach does not always know how to find an approach to everyone and sometimes going to such classes can be even harmful, since the child gets a distorted idea of the process of the lesson and the sport. There are classes that are effective at all, since there is no technology or curriculum and such classes are considered more as leisure by parents. But such classes are usually also attended by children, because usually there is not much to do with such a child, especially during in the winter season.