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RESEARCH OF THE LEVEL OF READINESS OF CLIMBERS FOR PERFORMANCE OF WORKS WITH APPLICATION OF CLIMBING TECHNOLOGIES IN BASIC AND UNSUPPORTED SPACE

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Climbing works – works performed directly from structural elements, equipment or from mounting devices, temporary ladders, ladders installed on structures, working platforms of lifts and mechanisms, in unsupported space, etc. at a height of 5 m or more from the ground surface, floor or working flooring.

Considering the problem of safety in the training of climbers, we did not dwell on the technical means and methods of organizing insurance – they are covered in detail in many publishers. What can we resist the danger? Only the quality for which the definition of "reliability" is the most accurate and capacious. With regard to VVR, reliability is the ability to maintain viability and efficiency, while solving problems in the most aggressive environment. However, there are situations when the most competent and well-trained climber is obliged to change his attitude to the categories of "danger" and "safety".

These words take on a different meaning and significance in relation to the activities of the climber. For a beginner performing VVR, all the dangers exist in the abstract.

He is unable to "try on" the accidents he heard about while studying. His goal – the conquest of heights, for which he enthusiastically masters the "technique of movement", while giving all security issues of secondary importance. Therefore, the main task of the head of VVR is to strengthen the emphasis on safety and instill reliability, without waiting for the climber to acquire this quality on his own bitter experience. Reliability is a multicomponent concept.

There are no methods of teaching reliability, this quality, like the culture of behavior, must be nurtured in climbers, constantly demonstrating it by example. However, the main thing in the formation of reliability is the attitude to insurance. A cursory analysis of accidents shows that half of them occur with gross errors in the organization of insurance or in its complete absence.

And if the "masters" in such situations show a dull sense of danger, the novice climbers, in addition to the inability to ensure safety by technical means and techniques, are also completely unaware of the impending danger, reminding children who collect flowers in a minefield.

The purpose of the work is to ensure the safety of high-altitude climbing. To achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- to analyze the existing methods of ensuring the safety of high-altitude climbing works;
- to establish a connection between the degree of readiness for risk and the qualification of the climber on the basis of and theoretical training of the climber;
- to develop a scientific and methodological complex of professional selection and training of climbers to perform high-altitude climbing works.

The obtained results can be directly used in practical work to determine the category of workers who are able to perform the tasks assigned to them to perform non-specific tasks at heights. When calculating the average value of each characteristic of the state of the climbers, the probabilities of fulfilling the task set before him were taken into account.

The degree of willingness to take risks and qualifications in men have a positive relationship. The optimum of points $+ 14 \div + 34$ is revealed.

The wide range of indicators of readiness for risk in the initial stages of training of climbers is significantly narrowed. This is due to the fact that different people come to try themselves in this type of work, but only those who are willing to take risks are above +10 points.

There is an inverse relationship between personal anxiety and the level of skill of climbers. And with situational anxiety, the relationship of qualifications was not revealed contrary to our expectations.

Practical training of climbers is addictive, not complete, of course, to such stress loads as falling from a height. Naturally, provided that the falling person is confident in insurance.

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