

of this group considered the organization of develop personal-oriented education, which promotes the development of pupils' personalities. There were used different technologies: dialogue, research, information-communication, active, technologies of problem education, technologies of individualization and differentiation of education. Pedagogues oriented themselves to the personality model of building relations with pupils with the point of rest to their interests, abilities, subject experience. At the process of teaching and education of pupils students tried attend a lot to all pupils of the class, independently from the characteristics of their progress. Future teachers with the value attitude had big interest to the analysis of their own experience. Difficulties at their professional activity they considered as the consequence of inadequacy or absence of means of their realization. For some students with value attitude to the personality of pupil there had been opened the horizon of their own professional activity, specific way of organization and value and normative layer, which required not only reflection but also transcending.

At the course of forming stage of experiment we have proved that the conversion to the value type of attitude there is carrying out more effective while the realization of complex of interconnected psychological conditions, to which were rated following: 1) including the own experience of future pedagogues to the structure of educational situation as the condition of recognition and change of attitude to the personality of pupil; 2) mediation of forming of value attitude of future teachers to the personality of pupil changing the activity of students; 3) organization of combined reflexive communication between the subjects of educational process (pedagogues and students) as the environment of forming the general group fund of value-essence formations; 4) broadening and conversion of value-essence sphere of future pedagogues into the studying-professional generality of pedagogues and students as the space of cultivation of senses and personality values of participants of educational process.

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THE PLANING OF TACTICAL PREPARATION AT THE PROCESS OF IMPROVEMENT OF SPORTING MASTERY OF JUDOISTS

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Theoretical analysis, the generalization of foremost practical experience, the analysis of training studies has shown that the tactic of carrying out attacked activities at the fight is still the weakest part at the system of wrestlers' preparation (N.M.Galkovski,

1985; R.A.Piloyan, A.V.Eganov, V.M.Igumenov, 1982; U.A.Shahmuradov, 1999 and others.). It's observed that even qualified sportsmen have serious errors at the level of tactic preparation. At the judo there is no enough work that is devoted to learning of preparation activities in the competitive fight. Particularly this is about questions of planning of parts and types of tactic-technical preparation of judoists of different age groups.

The solution of existed blanks requires the analysis, the generalization of foremost experience of coaches' work, which is connected with the planning of time at the training process to the studying and improvement of tactic actions at the judo. The solving of this problem was carrying out by the use of the whole number of methods of research: theoretic analysis, questionnaire, mathematical-static treatment of foremost facts. Coaches voiced that basing on their experience by the percent ratio of factual (how many do you plan now) and necessary (how many it is used to be) time for planning three types of tactics: 1) tactics of leading of competition; 2) tactics of leading the fight; 3) tactics of preparation actions for the carrying out the sprint by the judoists. Meanwhile it's necessary to mention that the ratio of these types tactical-technical preparation as the year cycle of preparation is connected with the length of service and also with the problems that are solved at every part of studying process.

In the issue of questionnaire of coaches with the length of service of pedagogical work from 4 to 25 years, which were carried out while the studying and teaching sessions the following facts were gotten: to the tactics of competition leading there is planned 17,9%; to the part of tactics of leading the fight - 27,8%; to the tactics of preparation actions of carrying out the hold – 54,3%. Such situation testifies the bigger mean at the system of training of tactics of preparation actions.

Should be noted the tendency to the rise of planning with the age of judoists by the types of tactics of leading the competitions and tactics of leading the fight. The reverse tendency was revealed by the tactics of preparation actions for the carrying out the hold. At the youthful age to the part of tactical preparation there is allocated 64,3%, at the age of juniors this numeral lowers till 54,5%, and what concerns men to this part in their preparation there is allocated 44,2%. The difference lowers from year to year at the limit of 10%.

The tactics of preparation actions of carrying out the hold is defined among all types. Therefore, the bases of this type of tactic should be digested at the initial phases of studying. But at the planning of tactical preparation of men to the tactics of preparation actions of carrying out the hold there is allocated almost a half of the whole time (44,2%). Thereby from all types of tactical preparation the greatest meaning has

the tactics of preparation actions of carrying out the hold.

There should be considered as actual the studying of the questions of planning of the improvement of preparation actions at the system of training of judo. We always single out the following parts at the structure of preparation of judoists: physical, technical, tactical, integral, theoretic, psychological of the mean of active rest and renewal. The greatest time at the training there is allocated to the means of improvement of technic (28,63%) and to the physical preparation (25,57%). The integral preparation (free wrestle in the stand position, in the lying position and in conditions competitive, control-training fight by the rules and by the changed rules of competition) is 13,3%. Tactical – tactics of competition, tactics of leading the fight, tactics of preparation of sprint are accordingly 3,92, 4,15 and 4,07%, that in the sum forms 12,1%.

To the other types of preparation of the mean of active rest, renewal theoretic and psychological preparation at the whole system of training there are allocated from 2,15 to 9,83 %. From the part of physical preparation dominant are the means general physical preparation – 14,75%, against the means of special physical preparation, which are 10,82%. To the point, from the three parts of tactic preparation to the tactic directed to the improvement of tactics of sprint in the stand position there is allocated excellently identical time and accordingly is 3,92; 4,15; 4,07%. At the sum it forms 12,14%.

Thereby the analysis of training study revealed the quantitative ratio of used different means at the system of preparation of judoists of high qualification.

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INNOVATIVE FORM OF INTERACTION OF ADAPTIVE JUDO AND THE SPORT OF HIGH ACHIEVEMENTS

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In spite of some success of last years the achievements of Russian judoists at the international competitions can’t be considered as rather stable. There is no world’s leadership for a long time of Russian school of judo that is particularly visible standing out against a background of rising competition.

The base of national judo now is formed with the state sector (groups, sections and departments of judo at the composition of junior sport schools, colleges of Olympic reserve, schools of high sportsmanship, and also sections under the urban and municipal institutions). Organizations of this sector particularly concentrated at the big-time sport. The mass sport from their side is considered not as independent social meaningful activity but as the preparation of sport reserve for the high sportsmanship. In the private (commercial) sector (groups, sections and specialized clubs) the mass sport is not popular because of orientation of the club to the well provided client. The real potential have noncommercial organizations (federations, associations, partnerships), accumulated possibilities of state, social and private sector. Just exactly these organizations can successfully realize the interests of state, society and business, because their competence includes big-time sport, mass sport and also special directions of sport and sports and fitness programs.

Nowadays in Russia there are near 1200 physical-sport clubs for physically challenged people. The number of people who go in for adaptive physical education and sport reaches 95,8 thousands of people. There were created 8 junior sports and fitness schools for physically challenged children. At the same time in Russia there are more than 10 millions of physically challenged people and the great number of them needs the holding of rehabilitation event just by the means of physical education and sport.

Adaptive judo at the base of material arts is magnificent base for the solving the problem of development physically challenged children’s and adults’ strength, dexterity, coordination, satisfaction of need in motion, in the tactile and psychological communication for the rise of social adaptation, the strengthening of emotional-volitional sphere and the whole physical health.