technological basis, economic safety and solution of the complex of social questions.

Therefore for increasing the effectiveness of human capital becomes critically important the redistribution budget fund, and also of other financial flows in favor of financing, first of all the branches, which operate the processes of the growth of human capital (science, formation, culture, public health), whose purpose – maintenance at the worthy level of human capital of the country.

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## REACTIONS OF VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THEIR SPECIAL FEATURES IN YOUNG BADMINTON PLAYER

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At the present time functional state of athletes going in for badminton demands special attention to the current control of the leading organism systems in connection with big precompetitive and competitive loads. Under such conditions constantly changing playful situations regulate the mobility of nervous processes, including physiological mechanisms of the adaptation of the autonomous nervous system strain. The analysis of the available scientific-methodical literature shows that there are not so many papers devoted to the influence of this sports event on the vegetative nervous system (VNS) indices. Moreover researches which have been done are of the fragmentary character.

The present research is aimed at the process of studying peculiarities of reactions of badminton players' VNS during the year macrocycle.

The research was held at the «Sports Children and Youth School of Olympic Reserve (SChYSchOR) №9», the city of Krasnodar and «ChYSSch № 2», the city of Korenovsk, Krasnodar Region. 35 male badminton players aged 17-21 having their sports qualification as the 1-st grade-Master of Sports were examined.

Those who took part in the research were badminton players-volunteers; it was proved by their written consent.

The examination of athletes was held at one and the same time (in the morning), the conditions were identical.

The character of the irritability of the sympathetic and parasympathetic VNS sections was evaluated according to the orthostatic and clinostatic probes, Daninyi-Ashner' method; the correlation of the irritability of sympathetic and parasympathetic was defined according to the Kerdo's vegetative index [G. Makarova, 2002], besides Hildebrant's coefficient was also defined [A.M. Wein, 2003].

The research of these VNS indices was held for many times in the process of preparatory, competitive and transitional periods of year macrocycle.

In the result of the researches undertaken indices mentioned above gave the possibility to define normotonie – 21 badminton players (60%), parasympathotonia – 12 players (34,3%) and sympathicotonia – 2 players (5,7%).

So, it should be taken into account that normotonie was established in most part of investigated players. Normotonie itself is the reflection of the balance of vegetative mechanisms of the regulation. Because of all this it should be noted that the parasympathetic VNS section plays its function more intensively in one third of badminton players. Perhaps it is connected with the specification of training and competitive loads because the most part of players from this group had a higher sports qualification.

With it all it was possible to fix the following picture in different mezocycles: when the quantity of mezocycles lessened before a competitive period the quantity of parasympathetic reactions in badminton's players grew, their peak load was registered in the middle of the competition. During the transitional period the activity of this VNS section lessened.

So, without a doubt parameters of the vegetative status may be used in sports selection and the optimization of the training process.

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