

IMPLEMENTATION OF PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS IN COMBAT – PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ITS FEATURES

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Annotation: It is necessary that each teacher who conducts a combat – physical training has the skills and skills to be able to analyze the training of his professional counterpart. Properly organized pedagogical control and analysis of the lesson have practically proven the teacher conducting combat – physical and service-related physical training activities to create the basis for the formation and promotion of thinking activities and teaching skills.

Keywords: *combat training, physical training, education, training, exercise, Sports, Physical Education.*

The analysis is divided into two: general and special forms. A general analysis of training is understood as: the density of training, the completion of a physical load in training and the final assessment of the lesson by listeners - cadets of educational questions by summarizing the levels of mastering.

Usually the department or cycle teachers, the head of the Department (cycle), the head of the training department or the senior teacher – Methodist can be partially analyzed by separating a separate part of the training: the teacher, the activity of the teacher, the level of mastering the lesson by the listener – cadets, and the like.

This form of analysis does not allow you to give a full assessment of the training.

Purpose of pedagogical analysis of training:

– acquaintance with the teaching activities of the teacher of the Department (cycle) and its study;

– to study the state of teaching combat – physical training science (course) in a group and to what extent the acquisition of theoretical knowledge, techniques of methods, actions and other skills and skills of listener-cadets takes place;

- is the study, generalization and dissemination of advanced work experience to the teachers of the Department (cycle).

Monitoring training for analysis and recording the results of the analysis is not an easy process. In practice, questionnaires, drawings, graphs, cards with questions written in advance are used for training analysis. This does not allow the analysis to be superficial, creates conditions for the correct assessment of the fundamental content of the training, the goals set.

To analyze combat – physical training in a special form in its fullness, a special brigade is formed from among the staff of the Department (cycle) from the beginning (if on the scale of the Department (cycle)) and approved by the Department (cycle) unit (approved by the head of the training department if on the scale of the Academy, STTOK).

Brigade structure and work to carry out:

- leading pedagogical control;
- examination of the training by the method of chronometry, which determines the total (useful) density of the training, the Times canceled by the fault of the teacher and the motor density of the training;
- the one who controls the physical load during training (no less than two teachers).

Appointed from the head of the Department (cycle), deputy or experienced, skilled senior teachers who carry out pedagogical control.

It is necessary to note the following issues that carry out pedagogical control:

The work performed by the pedagogic controller until the start of training:

- physical development of the group, indicators of physical fitness, level of acquisition, orientation (12 in the Academy), absence of girls, Number, place of training are studied;
- education of the teacher by diploma, how much is the length of service in the profession;
- to check all educational methodological materials (curriculum, working program, methodological complex, work plan) for training of the teacher, the availability of basic and additional literature, the correspondence of the subject number transferred to the subject number specified in the lesson schedule;
- ready for training gym, equipment (weapon mockups) and necessary items;
- teacher and listener – preparation of cadets for training.

Control over the purpose and essence of training:

What the pedagogic controller does during training:

- clear setting of educational and educational goals for training;
- educational and theoretical level of training;
- educational significance of the content of the topic;
- practical orientation of the material, tied to practice;
- match the content to the theme of the program;
- reflection of internal and interdisciplinary communication in the content of the topic;
- the presence of logical sequence and systematicity in the content of the material.

Control of the teacher's training methodology:

Leadership role, behavior and activities of the training teacher:

- leadership role – the teacher's self-confidence, determination, diligence, exactingness, reputation among listener – cadets, communication and attitude towards them, control the group;
 - behavior – lethargy, elegance, sensitivity to listener-cadets, quality of workmanship;
 - speech-voice, commands, correctness of instructions treated and culture of speech;
 - the appearance of the teacher – sports uniform, hipness, dexterity, figure;
 - one-on-one communication of the teacher with the listener-cadet – activity, lethargy, confidence, boldness, determination, timeliness;
 - listener-in cadets, to arouse interest in the topic of training and effectively manage their mastering measures;
 - the provision of communication of the teacher with the listener – cadets in the process of training;
 - the correct selection of effective teaching methods, rational and teaching tools of physical education in training;
 - when conducting the general and special preparatory part of the training, the sequence of the organism based on its anatomical and physiological characteristics and the correctness of choosing the exercises according to the activity in the main part;
 - that the methods in the subject can clearly and correctly show the technique;
 - assessment of the content, organization, preparation, main and closing parts of the training;
 - assessment of the activities of the teacher and the listener-cadets;
 - assessment of the organizational time of training, the expressions, terms, speech, culture of treatment used in it;
 - skillfully correlate the rational and emotional methods of hand-to-hand combat tactical actions in training;
 - assessment of the scientific, professional and methodological training, pedagogical skills of the teacher.
- Listener-cadets ' discipline, behavior, behavior and activities during training:
 - attitude of listeners-cadets to the performance of physical exercises, methods, interests in the material;
 - causes of violation of lesson discipline;
 - teacher's attitude to violation of lesson discipline;
 - execution of the instructions and commands of the teacher by the listener-cadets;
 - listener-cadets ' level of awareness and activity;
 - assessment of the methods and actions of the listener-cadets (rhythm, pace, tempo, intensity, norm);
 - duty in training, attitude to the fulfillment of sports leadership obligations.

Implementation of educational work in combat-physical training:

- awakening concentration of attention, interest in the execution of methods and actions, discipline, hard handedness, collectivism and other qualities. The ability of moral education to use hilma-different styles (be able to explain, convince, teach to adhere to certain moral norms, encourage), their purposefulness, fertility;

- the formation of a worldview on the subject of training, the provision of knowledge that depends on the formation of skills and skills in the performance of methods. The teacher's work with listener – cadets, who are released from training due to illness.

In the process of monitoring the training that carries out pedagogical control, the teacher must have the level of knowledge and skills responsible for keeping all aspects of educational activities in sight.

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