

***Protocol of observation for the technical tactical study of the opponent in the
Karate-Do kumite***
***Protocolo de observación para el estudio técnico-táctico del contrario en el kumite
de Karate-Do***

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ABSTRACT

In the work he/she was carried out a diagnosis to the trainers and athletes of like they carried out the technician-tactical study of the contrary one in the athletes of first category, where it was verified that difficulties exist. In the bibliographical revision carried out to documents rectors, you could not verify the existence of instruments dedicated for this purpose. The methods used in the investigation were of the theoretical level the historical one logical, induction deduction, analysis synthesis, and the systemic one structural functional to elaborate the proposal. The population was confirmed by 7 trainers of the Center of High Provincial Yield of Guantánamo, you/they take working and the results obtained in the same ones.

Keywords

Observation protocol; Tactical technical study; Kumite.

RESUMEN

En el trabajo se realizó un diagnóstico a los entrenadores y atletas de como realizaban el estudio técnico-táctico del contrario en los atletas de primera categoría, donde se constató que existen dificultades. En la revisión bibliográfica realizada a documentos rectores, se pudo constatar la no existencia de instrumentos destinados para esta finalidad. Los métodos utilizados en la investigación fueron del nivel teórico el histórico lógico, inducción deducción, análisis síntesis, y el sistémico estructural funcional para elaborar la propuesta. La población estuvo conformada por 7 entrenadores del Centro de Alto Rendimiento Provincial de Guantánamo, los cuales validaron el protocolo de observación por la escala de Likert.

Palabras clave

Protocolo de observación; Estudio técnico táctico; Kumite.

INTRODUCTION

The foundation of intelligence starts from economizing the path to victory through the use of all available resources.

If knowledge of the adversary is obtained in different aspects, it allows us, if the information is received and analyzed with prudent time, to be able to plan the match in advance and anticipate how it will develop and what is the best strategy to be victorious in it.

For this research, the task of searching for some articles that provide information as bibliographic references has been given, such as:

Sports intelligence: a trend in contemporary sports, by the authors Dr. C. Hirbins Manuel Dopico Pérez and Dr. C. Fidel Martínez Álvarez.

- Sports intelligence and its consumers and intentions, by the authors Dr. C. Hirbins Manuel Dopico Pérez and Dr. C. Idalmis Fernández Téllez.
- Professional skills system for an excellent trainer Dr.C. Hirbins Manuel Dopico Pérez, Dr. C. Idalmis Fernández Tellez and MSc. Abel Baza Farjat. Among others.

The study of these articles provided us with different information, very important for our research, but we also undertook the task of making different observations of training sessions, competitions, conversations and interviews with different coaches, in order to determine the different limitations on this work. of which we point out.

- There is no evidence, in the Comprehensive Program for the Preparation of the Karate-Do Athlete, an observation protocol to study the different opponents.
- The coaches do not have a document evidencing the planning of a technical-tactical plan for the confrontation in the kumite with the different opponents.
- In training, the coaches study the opponent empirically and not from a scientific approach.

Problematic situation:

The same is given by the non-existence in the governing documents of a tactical technical observation protocol for the study of the different opponents that allows to identify the different technical skills, errors and strengths of the opponents, as well as the little employment and work of the study on the contrary in the different training sessions.

These shortcomings allowed us to identify the following scientific problem:

How to contribute to the improvement of the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do Kumite?

In order to solve these limitations, we set ourselves the task of drawing ourselves the following objective:

Carry out an observation protocol that allows the technical-tactical study of the opponents in the Karate-Do Kumite.

The following scientific methods and research techniques were used in this paper:

Theoretical level:

Historical-logical: it allowed to carry out the study and analysis of the antecedents of the term and to specify the fundamental aspects that characterized it in the different stages of its development since its emergence.

Analysis - synthesis: for the evaluation of the results obtained.

Induction-deduction: to establish links between the different conceptions and positions that in a particular way contribute to general conceptions.

Systemic-structural-functional: for the preparation of the proposed instrument.

From the empirical level:

Document review: It allowed obtaining information and determining fundamental theoretical aspects of the term. The Study Programs, Athlete Preparation Programs (PPD) in the discipline, Preparation Program in Sports Areas (PPAD) of the Provincial Karate-Do Commission, among others, were reviewed.

Observation: to obtain information on the current state of the technical and tactical study of the opponent in the Kumite.

Survey: it was used to obtain information and corroborate the problematic situation of the study.

From the mathematical level: the percentage calculation for the quantitative processing of information.

Population and sample

The population is 7 specialist sports teachers and they will work with all of them, which represents 100%, that is, the population coincides with the sample.

In addition, the 7 coaches considered as specialists in the sport for the number of years they have been working and the results obtained in them.

practical contribution

It is given to propose an observation protocol for the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the sports kumite of Karate-Do.

DEVELOPMENT

To refer to this subject, it is necessary to start from some definitions such as the one we took from the text "Competitive Technological Intelligence. A pragmatic vision" which defines it as: "Competitive intelligence is a systematic program to identify, collect and analyze information about the environment and the activities of an organization, as well as to make timely use of such information for decision making. Competitive technological intelligence (ITC) is a branch specialized in scientific and technological aspects that affect the competitive performance of the organization. Thus, the ITC is a management tool that allows the directors of an institution to be sensitive to opportunities, threats, and external scientific and technological developments that may affect its competitive situation based on the resources it has, in order to prepare relevant plans, programs and projects" (Solleiro and Castañón, 1998).

We point out the article Sports Intelligence in the Cuban U-20 Soccer Team by the author Sebastian Saidman, published in EFE Sports Magazine in August 2014, which states that if knowledge of the adversary is obtained in different aspects, it allows us, if the information is received and analyze with prudent time, to be able to plan the meeting in advance and anticipate how it will develop and what is the best strategy that exists to find yourself victorious in it.

A deep knowledge of the opponent's psychological level will show us in what circumstances he usually fails and what things strengthen him and enhance his performance.

A deep knowledge of the opponent's tactical level will show us how he usually performs within the competitive environment and what type of rivals tend to complicate his victory.

A deep technical knowledge of the adversary will show us which are the individual weak points of each opponent in order to exploit those deficiencies.

A deep knowledge of the opponent's physical level will show us what qualities prevail in his development and what situations it is preferable to avoid so as not to fall into actions that benefit his potential.

A deep knowledge of the last matches of the opponent and of those that will come later will show us at the moment of the season that he is, what is the sporting form that he presents and if he is in a positive or negative moment and the needs that he has future.

News of sports intelligence in Cuba

The National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER) is the government entity that regulates all sports throughout the country. This raises a line of application of sports intelligence

in each of the sports. It does not establish the means or the forms but simply encourages the use of this discipline.

We can divide the news of sports intelligence in Cuba into eight determining factors: Estrategia de la inteligencia aplicada al deporte

- Training of professionals
- Definition of informative interests of decision makers
- Selection of information sources
- Methods of searching and obtaining information used
- Integration of expert groups as units of analysis
- Creation of organizational memory in each sport
- Effective use of intelligence information by decision makers.

For example:

- The INDER stipulates that each sport will apply sports intelligence according to its own style. Each organization is free to use the systematization process it wishes.

It is pointed out as a disadvantage that no organization has personnel specialized solely in intelligence processes, despite the fact that this discipline is a priority for INDER. The situation described is the one that can affect its development and not provide sport with the benefits q Theoretical foundation of the research topic.

All these consulted articles show us a lot of valuable information for our research, but we were able to realize that there is little bibliography referring to Karate-Do, for this reason we undertook the task of investigating the research topic in Combat Sports.

In the article that bears the name, Sports intelligence: a trend in contemporary sports, by the authors Dr. C. Hirbins Manuel Dopico Pérez and Dr. C. Fidel Martínez Álvarez, published in the Efedeportes magazine in May 2013, he raises something very important with respect to meeting these expectations in sports activity, it is necessary to comply with functions of Sports Intelligence (ID) that for us should be aimed at:

1. Study the contrary, through obtaining, processing and evaluating all the information acquired.
2. Prepare to deceive the opponent, through the systematic, personalized and flexible preparation of all those involved in the sporting results.
3. Deceive the opponent, by always or almost always carrying out the unexpected by the opponent during the preparatory and fundamental competitions.

These functions must be carried out in the form of a system, that is, they are related to each other, one gives way to the next, thus they will have interdependence relationships (Synergy) and in the end it returns to the beginning, starting the cycle again so that it will comply with the (Recursion).

For us, the essence of this new concept of Sports Intelligence is to outwit the opponent, with an efficient strategy that allows us to always take advantage of the opponent's mistakes and make as few mistakes as possible. Let's remember that the one who makes the fewest mistakes wins, and we mean errors in the broadest sense of the word.

Diagnosis.

To carry out the diagnosis, an interview was applied to the 7 selected coaches, with the aim of knowing how they reveal the study of the opposite in training and in the same competition. The athletes were also subject to the application of this procedure, which pursued the same objective.

The questions helped us in the investigation, since with it we corroborated the different limitations of the subject, in addition to the fact that with the last question they provided us with new indicators for the observation protocol.

In the same way, consultations were made to the governing documents of the sports training process in this team, specifically to the training plan, to know at what moment the controls would be carried out on information, documents, methodological training and video observations, in order to analyze the different counters and in this way to be able to organize the observation of the training sessions that would correspond to them.

In addition, the study of the Comprehensive Program for the Preparation of the Karate-Do Athlete was carried out.

All of the above highlighted yielded the following results:

- The coaches do not carry out specific work for the study of the opponent in training, confusing it with work on problematic situations that occur in combat.
- It was possible to verify that in the training plans, methodological trainings are not planned, nor personalized technical-tactical plans, adding analysis of previous competitions by watching videos to analyze the different errors and opponents.
- In the Comprehensive Program for the Preparation of the Karate-Do Athlete there is no guide or protocol to study the counters.
- The survey applied to the athletes and coaches confirmed the aforementioned, as well as the observation of the training sessions.

Proposal for a solution to the research problem.

- Objectives of the observation: Determine the negative technical-tactical aspects in the opponents.
- Number of observers: 4
- Total time and frequency of observations: All year, in the different competitions carried out.
- Type of observation: Field, structured and the evaluation and analysis of the combats through recordings made.
- Aspects to observe: The execution of their techniques and tactical thinking.

INDICATORS TO EVALUATE.

Form for the observation to the contrary

INDICATORS	Athlete A	
	Win	Lost
Hashime Combat Exit		
Kamaite position		
Moves		
Technique used to mark senshu.		
Technical strength		
Technical weakness		
Types of dodges that you perform before attacks, both with the leg and with the arms		
Other techniques that he performs		
Identify facial or body gestures.		
Tricks he uses		
Negative habits		
Offensive feature		
Defensive characteristic		
When he wins, what does he do?		
When he loses what does he do?		
Behavior in the 1st minute of combat.		
Behavior in the 2 nd minute of combat.		
Behavior in the 3rd minute of combat		

Criterion of the specialists.

7 specialists were consulted. These came from the Provincial Directorate of INDER, the Faculty of Physical Culture and the School of School Sports Initiation (EIDE).

For this consultation, a Likert-type scale was applied, which allows the specialists' criteria to be collected independently and statistically analyzed. In addition, it constitutes one of the best known methods for measuring the variables that constitute attitudes by scales.

The processing of the information was carried out based on the evaluations issued by the specialists, for which an anonymous dialogue was established until a consensus of opinions was reached.

The aspect on the structural and methodological conception of the proposal was evaluated among the categories of Totally Agree: 2 (28%), Agree: 4 (57%), Neutral: 1 (14%), and Disagree: 0 (%).

The logical and methodological ordering of the steps of the proposal was evaluated as Totally Agree: 3 (43%), Agree: 4 (57%), Neutral: 0 (0%), Disagree: 0 (0%).

Regarding the level of satisfaction of the proposal, as a solution to the problem and the real possibilities of its implementation, it was evaluated as Totally Agree: 2 (28%), Agree: 4 (57%), Neutral: 1 (14%).

In a general sense, after knowing the results of the previous evaluations, it was possible to positively evaluate the observation protocol for the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do kumite, observing that the results by specialists were located between the categories of Strongly Agree: 5 (71%), Agree: 2 (28%), and Neutral: 0 (0%).

Board. Processing of the results of the Survey (Likert Scale).

Specialists	Questions			Total
	1	2	3	
1	4	4	4	12
2	4	5	4	13
3	5	4	5	14
4	4	5	4	13
5	3	4	3	10
6	5	5	4	14
7	4	4	5	13

Graphic. Results of the application of the survey. (Likert scale)



The previous criteria corroborate the need to create an observation protocol for the technical-tactical study of the opponent in Karate-Do kumite that allows to control and evaluate the different opponents in detail, in order to improve their study and also guarantee the obtaining of high sports results. In general, the specialists recommended:

- Provide methodological advice to the coaches, as those most responsible for the direction of the sports training process, for the total mastery of the protocol.

They raise the need to put this protocol into practice not only for the senior category, but to extend it to the other categories, so that a habit of study and analysis of contrarios is created from an early age, in order to further raise their practical utility.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The antecedents related to the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do Kumite were evaluated, finding little information regarding the subject in the sport.
2. The systematization of the theoretical foundations that support the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do Kumite was carried out, which produced inconsistencies regarding the analysis of the opponents in sports Karate-Do.
3. The current state of the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do Kumite was diagnosed, where the non-existence of an instrument that allows analyzing and studying the different counters as a fundamental element of tactical management was detected.
4. An observation protocol was carried out for the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do Kumite, through a system approach and where the particularities of the implicit actions in the real context of the kumite were taken into account.
5. It was considered feasible to apply in practice the observation protocol for the technical-tactical study of the opponent in the Karate-Do Kumite, based on the analysis of the results achieved in different spaces of socialization and in the consultation made to the specialists.

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