

METHODOLOGY FOR ORGANIZING A TRAINING MACROCYCLE

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Abstract: A macrocycle is a long-term planning phase of sports training, usually carried out over a year. It includes preparation, competition and recovery phases. Proper organization of a macrocycle plays an important role in managing an athlete's physical, technical, tactical and psychological preparation on an annual basis, achieving high sports form in competitions and maintaining health.

Keywords: macrocycle, sports training, annual planning, loading, preparation, competition period.

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The importance of long-term planning in the effective organization of sports training is not only significant, but also fundamental to achieving high-level athletic performance. In modern sports science, training is viewed as a complex, multi-layered pedagogical and physiological process that requires systematic and scientifically grounded management. Within this framework, the macrocycle occupies a central place as the highest level of planning, typically encompassing an annual or seasonal training period. It ensures the logical sequencing of all training components and creates the necessary conditions for the gradual development of an athlete's capabilities.

The macrocycle serves as a strategic model for organizing sports training, allowing coaches to distribute workloads rationally, regulate intensity and volume, and align training objectives with the competition calendar. Its structure usually includes preparatory, competitive, and transitional periods, each with specific goals and tasks. During the preparatory period, emphasis is placed on building general and special physical fitness, as well as improving technical skills. The competitive period focuses on achieving peak performance and demonstrating the athlete's maximum capabilities under competition conditions. Meanwhile, the transitional period is designed for active recovery, preventing overtraining, and maintaining a basic level of fitness.

One of the key advantages of macrocycle planning is its ability to integrate various aspects of athlete development into a unified system. It encompasses not only physical training, but also technical-tactical preparation, psychological conditioning, and recovery strategies. This holistic approach ensures that the athlete develops harmoniously and is fully prepared to meet the demands of high-level competition. Moreover, macrocycle planning allows for the application of modern scientific principles such as periodization, load variation, and adaptation theory, which are essential for optimizing performance and minimizing the risk of injuries.

In addition, the macrocycle plays a crucial role in monitoring and controlling the training process. Through the use of regular testing, performance analysis, and feedback mechanisms, coaches can assess the effectiveness of training programs and make necessary adjustments. This dynamic and flexible approach enhances the efficiency of training and ensures that the athlete remains on the optimal path of development.

Furthermore, in the context of contemporary sports, where competition is becoming increasingly intense and results are determined by marginal differences, the role of long-term planning becomes even more critical. A well-structured macrocycle not only helps in achieving

peak performance at the right time but also contributes to the long-term athletic career by preventing burnout and sustaining motivation.

Therefore, the methodologically sound organization of the macrocycle is a decisive factor in the successful preparation of athletes. It provides a scientific basis for planning, implementing, and evaluating the training process, ultimately leading to improved performance outcomes and consistent success in the annual competition cycle.

Main part

Functions of the macrocycle

- Develop the athlete's overall physical fitness based on an annual plan.
- Step-by-step formation of technical and tactical training.
- Maximizing athletic performance during competition.
- To restore the body after the competition and prepare it for the next period.

Stages of the macrocycle

- The preparatory stage is the development of the athlete's general and special physical qualities, and the improvement of technical fundamentals.
- Competition stage - improving sports form to a high level, applying technical and tactical skills in competition conditions.
- The recovery phase is the restoration of the body's functional capabilities, healing of injuries, and stabilization of the psychological state.

Principles of macrocycle organization

- Continuity - training should be conducted regularly throughout the year.
- Gradual - loads are gradually increased from the training period to the competition period.
- Individual approach - taking into account the athlete's age, gender, health and goals.
- Variety - the content of the exercises should be diverse, but serve a common goal.

Practical example (annual macrocycle)

1. Autumn-winter period (preparatory period): This period is considered the most important foundation of the macrocycle. The main goal is to develop the athlete's general physical fitness, strengthen muscle strength, and strengthen the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. Running, jumping, weight training, general gymnastics, and endurance exercises are widely used in training. At the same time, in sports such as handball, basic technical elements such as catching, passing, and receiving the ball are thoroughly taught during this period.

2. Spring period (special training period): During this period, general training exercises are gradually reduced, and the main focus is on the development of special physical qualities. Speed, strength endurance, agility and coordination exercises are used more. Players master the exercises of decision-making in different situations, performing quick technical and tactical actions. At the same time, the formation of game combinations, small games and exercises closer to the competition take center stage.

3. Summer period (competition period): The most important period of the annual macrocycle, when the athlete reaches high sports form. The loads are adjusted to the competition, the volume of training is reduced, and the intensity is increased. During this period, control training, technical and tactical training exercises are performed in conditions close to the competition. Game strategies, defensive and offensive combinations are improved so that the athletes can fully experience the competition regime. Psychological preparation also becomes important, and the athlete is taught to cope with the stress of the competition.

4. Post-competition period (recovery period): The main task of this period is to restore the athlete's body after the loads, to improve health and restore psychological stability. Light physical activity is recommended during training - walking, swimming, cycling, stretching exercises. Special strengthening exercises, massage, sauna and hygienic procedures are used.

Also, athletes during this period have the opportunity to analyze their performance, identify mistakes and set new goals for the next macrocycle.

Conclusion

The macrocycle is the most important strategic link in planning sports training. It covers the athlete's entire annual training and allows for the systematic management of his physical, technical, tactical and psychological development. A properly organized macrocycle harmonizes the athlete's body with the load and rest, taking into account the laws of supercompensation, and ensures maximum results during the competition period.

For a coach, organizing a macrocycle on a methodical basis is crucial for preventing athletes from injury, effectively distributing training loads, and maintaining long-term sports form stability. Therefore, in-depth study of the macrocycle and its correct application in practice are the foundations that guarantee an athlete's success in competition.

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