

# Modern approaches to the organization children's and youth basketball: abroad experience

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** the high level of basketball players' individual skill at the international arena requires radical changes in the approaches to the preparation of a high-quality reserve and the enlargement of the Ukrainian children's and youth basketball system, taking into account modern world trends in the evolution of the game. The study of practical experience and the generalization of the foreign specialists' opinions will contribute to the buildout of a high-quality training process of young basketball players. The aim of the study is to summarize the modern features of the organization of children's and youth basketball based on the study of the professional opinions of foreign coaches.

**Material and methods:** 10 foreign basketball coaches who have been engaged in the international youth competitions, who got high results in the championships of their own countries and trained young players in youth national teams, were chosen as qualified experts. They were proposed to answer 10 questions in special questionnaire regarding the modern trends in the youth basketball. Theoretical analysis and generalization of data from scientific and methodological literature, and Internet resources, questionnaires in Google form using the ranking method, and the method of expert evaluations were applied in the research.

**Results:** the opinions of foreign coaches who successfully work with young basketball players were studied and summarized. That made it possible to determine the current trends in the development of children's and youth basketball. Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's concordance coefficient, all examinations were confirmed, experts' opinions were agreed.

**Conclusions:** the priority objects of the examination were formed according to the distribution of experts' evaluations, namely: preference was given to the experience of the USA as a reference point for the evolution of basketball; the young basketball players' training system as a combination of education and training with multi-level selection on the basis of a basketball school (academy) is idealized; the overwhelming majority chose the focus on planning the educational and training process taking into account modern approaches to the psychological characteristics of young basketball players as a priority component; a common vision was expressed regarding the selection of players for the teams entered in the national championships, which should take place taking into account the combination of current skill and prospects for realizing individual potential; the existing need for scientific substantiation of a new style of management, taking into account the peculiarities, needs, motives and interests of the individual, is indicated.

## Анотація

Оксана Комоцька, Руслана Сушко. Сучасні підходи до організації дитячо-юнацького баскетболу: закордонний досвід. **Мета:** високий рівень індивідуальної майстерності баскетболістів на міжнародній арені потребує кардинальних змін у підходах до підготовки якісного резерву і розбудови українського дитячо-юнацького баскетболу з урахуванням сучасних світових тенденцій розвитку гри. Вивчення практичного досвіду і узагальнення думок закордонних спеціалістів сприятиме формуванню якісної організації процесу підготовки юних баскетболістів. Мета дослідження – узагальнити сучасні особливості організації дитячо-юнацького баскетболу на основі вивчення фахових думок іноземних тренерів. **Матеріал і методи:** 10 закордонних тренерів з баскетболу, які мають досвід міжнародної участі у дитячо-юнацьких змаганнях, високі результати у чемпіонатах власних країн та підготовлених юних вихованців для дитячо-юнацьких збірних команд, відповіли у якості кваліфікованих експертів на 10 питань спеціально сформованої анкети стосовно сучасних тенденцій розвитку дитячо-юнацького баскетболу. У дослідженні застосовано теоретичний аналіз і узагальнення даних науково-методичної літератури та даних мережі Інтернет, анкетування за допомогою гугл-форми методом ран-

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жування та метод експертних оцінок. **Результати:** вивчено і узагальнено думки діючих закордонних тренерів, які успішно працюють з юними баскетболістами, що дозволило визначити сучасні тенденції розвитку дитячо-юнацького баскетболу. Узгодженість думок експертів підтверджена за допомогою коефіцієнта конкордації Кендалла, всі експертизи відбулися, думки експертів узгоджені. **Висновки:** за розподілом оцінок експертів сформовано пріоритетні об'єкти експертизи: віддано перевагу досвіду США, як орієнтиру розвитку баскетболу; ідеалізовано варіант організації підготовки юних баскетболістів у поєднанні освіти і тренування з багаторівневим відбором, на базі баскетбольної школи (академії); переважною більшістю обрано спрямованість на планування навчально-тренувального процесу з урахуванням сучасних підходів до психологічних особливостей юних баскетболістів як пріоритетної складової; висловлено спільне бачення стосовно відбору гравців до команд, заявлених у національні чемпіонати, який має відбуватись з урахуванням поєднання поточної майстерності і перспектив реалізації індивідуального потенціалу; зазначено наявну потребу наукового обґрунтування нового стилю управління з урахуванням особливостей, потреб, мотивів та інтересів особистості.

## Introduction

Modern trends in the evolution of basketball throughout the world testify to the growth of individual and team skills of players, which forms the existing need for implementing the radical changes in the educational, training and competitive process of the growing generation of basketball players (Borisova & Sushko, 2016).

Training and education of a high-quality reserve for participating in the international competitions is possible taking into account modern trends in the development of the game, globalization changes that have fully covered sports, and the study of foreign experience with further interpretation of the results obtained (Sushko & Doroshenko, 2016; Bezmylov & Shinkaruk, 2020).

A variety of the game - 3x3 basketball (men, women), which has been included in the program of the Olympic Games since 2020, is rapidly developing in the modern conditions of the international sports movement. The published research materials of domestic experts in this field confirm the high level of effectiveness of competitive activity in modern 3x3 basketball, the exciting spectacle of the game and the powerful informational demand from fans, mass media and scientists (Musienko & Tsymbalyuk, 2021; Shutova et al., 2022).

Ukrainian and foreign experts take care of the issues of improving sportsmanship in basketball by types of training, researching training effects through the use of special exercises (Koryahin et al., 2020), determining the effectiveness of physical preparation (Mancha-Triguero et al., 2019), analyzing the structure of competitive activity (Doroshenko et al., 2020; Greenha et al., 2022), studying the psychological characteristics of selection (Sushko et al., 2019; Khurbanov, 2022), studying the psychological characteristics of selection (Sushko et al., 2019; Khurbanov, 2022), emphasizing the importance to determining the features of competition systems (Jimenez et al., 2020) and monitoring the training of young basketball players (Mitova et al., 2022; Shinkaruk & Mitova, 2017).

Theoretical aspects of the development of modern sports in general, including basketball, contain contradictions, which are substantiated by the authors of scientific works, creating

a precedent for scientific discussion (Sutula et al., 2016). Specialists do not stop at ascertaining and characterizing modern trends, but creatively approach the search for ways to solve these problems (Bondar et al., 2021).

Selection work is recognized as a significant criterion for improving the quality of the training and competition process. The experience of selection in the training system of basketball players in Ukraine and abroad is studied and properly analyzed by authors who take care of the issues of a long-term training system's successful optimization (Bilokon & Anikeyenko, 2022; Bezmilov & Murzin, 2016).

The organization of the basketball clubs' activities requires a comprehensive approach to the preparation of a high-quality reserve, which is offered based on a higher education institution (Pavlenko, 2019; Jia, 2017). This will contribute to solving the problems of recruiting talented young basketball players to higher education institutions, continuing their systematic training, taking into account the request from professional club teams.

The high level of the basketball players' individual skills in the international arena requires radical changes in the approaches to the preparation of a high-quality reserve and the enlargement the Ukrainian youth basketball, taking into account modern world trends in the evolution of the game. The creation of innovative approaches to the process of young basketball players' training system is possible due the study of practical experience and the generalization of the foreign experts' opinions.

**The aim of the study** is to summarize the modern features of the organization of youth basketball based on the foreign coaches' professional opinions investigation.

## Material and Methods of the research

**Participants.** Basketball coaches who have experience in the international participation in youth competitions, high results in the local championships and a number of the trained young athletes for youth national teams took part in the study. Only foreign coaches were selected as respondents: representatives from the United States of America (3), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1), Spain (1), Cyprus (1), Latvia (1), Lithuania (1), Slovakia (1), Slovenia (1).

**Methods.** The theoretical analysis and generalization of data from scientific and methodological literature and the Internet resources, questionnaires with a Google form using the ranking method, and the method of expert evaluations are applied in the study.

**Procedure.** Set of 10 questions of the questionnaire is created, specifically for the definition of modern trends in the youth basketball, which required the clarification of expert opinions. The discussion significance of the proposed questions was confirmed by the obtained results. Answer options are presented for nine questions, having the one open-ended question. The question was designed in the form of a questionnaire using a Google form, which needed to be determined by the ranking method (minimum rank - 1; maximum rank - 4, it is not possible to assign the same ranks or leave the answer without a rank).

**Statistical analysis.** Algorithm of the expert evaluation by the method of preference are the following:

1. Filling in the examination table by each of the experts using the preference method.
2. Assessing agreement among the interviewed experts' opinions using the Kendall's coefficient of concordance (W).
3. Creating a conclusion about the quality of the expertise

depending on the degree of agreement of the experts' opinions.

Kendall's coefficient of concordance is calculated by the formula:

$$W = \frac{12S}{m^2(n^2 - n)}$$

where S is the sum of squared deviations and it is defined as:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n ((\sum_{j=1}^m x_{ij}) - \bar{x})^2$$

where m is the number of experts; n is the number of examination objects, x<sub>ij</sub> is the i-th assessment of the j-th expert;  $\bar{x}$  is the average score given by m experts for all n objects of expertise, which is defined as:

$$\bar{x} = m \cdot (n + 1) / 2$$

where m is the number of experts; n is the number of examination objects.

Kendall's coefficient of concordance, in fact, represents the averaged rank correlation and varies in the range 0<W<1, with 0 being complete disagreement, 1 being complete unity.

Testing of the null hypothesis H<sub>0</sub>: W = 0 (experts' opinions do not agree with each other) with the alternative H<sub>1</sub>: W ≠ 0 (experts' opinions agree) is carried out using Pearson's chi-squared test (χ<sup>2</sup>). Empirical value of Pearson's χ<sup>2</sup> test is defined as:

$$\chi^2 = m(n-1) \cdot W$$

and it is compared with the critical χ<sub>α</sub><sup>2</sup>(n-1) calculated for the number of degrees of freedom df = n-1 and the corresponding significance levels α. The concordance coefficient is significantly different from zero if the empirical value falls into the critical region:

$$\chi^2 > \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1)$$

- if the Kendall's coefficient of concordance (W) is significant, the examination took place, the experts' opinions are agreed;

- if W is insignificantly different from zero, the examination did not take place, the experts' opinions are not agreed.

### Results of the research

The first question of the questionnaire summarizes the existing need to determine one's own vision of priority regarding the experience of countries that can serve as a reference point for the evolution of basketball in the respondent's country. The answer options are offered taking into account the significant systemic achievements of the national teams of the countries on the international arena in the highest-class competitions (European, world championships, Olympic Games): USA; Spain; Australia; France.

The experts gave the highest ranking (4 points) to the experience of the US basketball school - 60%, the second position was chosen by Spain, as a titled representative of European basketball (30%), the third position was given to the experience of the Australian national team (10%), taking into account the high results competitive activity and modern approaches to competitive and training activities of basketball players of the 'green' continent. The last priority of experience and achievements was left behind the French national teams, although no respondent gave them the highest rating.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this ex-

perience, W=0.468 is statistically significant at the level of p = 0.00285 (the empirical value of Pearson's χ<sup>2</sup> test - χ<sup>2</sup> (n = 10, df = 3) = 14.04). Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

Table 1

**Assessment of solutions to the question about one's own vision of priority regarding the experience of countries that can serve as a reference point for the development of basketball in the respondent's country (n=10)**

| Object of expertise | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|                     | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| USA                 | 3.3                    | 33           | 3.3       | 1.1 |
| Spain               | 3.0                    | 30           | 3.0       | 0.9 |
| Australia           | 2.4                    | 24           | 2.4       | 0.7 |
| France              | 1.3                    | 13           | 1.3       | 0.7 |

The logical continuation in the second question was the clarification of the idealized version of the young basketball players' training system for the respondent's country. Creating a basketball school (academy), based on a combination of education and training with multi-level selection, which is financed by professional clubs or the state for the purpose of training national teams with various age categories, was given the strong preference (70%).

The mass educational and training process in sports schools (academies) aimed at improving the health and high-quality motor activity of schoolchildren by means of basketball is given the second position of significance in terms of the distribution of the maximum rank grades (30%). It should be explained by the need for further possibility of selection with an orientation to the sports results of coaches who participate in high-level youth competitions, take prize places in national championships, participate in youth club continental tournaments and prepare representatives for the national teams of their own countries.

Answers regarding approaches to the training system aimed at the mass educational and training process in sports schools (academies) with a preference for multi-level selection for national teams with different age categories and the position of the need to form a vertical long-term training system for young basketball players in the professional club did not receive the highest rank and received the same number of ranks based on the sum of the ranks.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise, W=0.272 is statistically significant at the level of p = 0.0428 (the empirical value of Pearson's χ<sup>2</sup> test is χ<sup>2</sup> (n = 10, df = 3) = 8.16). Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

It is widely known that the effectiveness of a coach's and basketball player's work depends on the training process, which has different signs and characteristics in each country. The third question specifies the methodological support for the athletes' training and the upgrading of the coaches' qualifications in different countries. The differentiation of the basketball coaches' individual qualifications through the implemented licensing system received a significant advantage of the maximum ranks (90%) in the answers of foreign experts. Meanwhile a proposition to implement a licensing in the Ukrainian basketball system, initiated by the Basketball Federation of Ukraine, at the initial stage, met with a strong negative response from

**Table 2**

**Assessment of solutions to the question regarding the idealized version of the young basketball players' training system for the respondent's country in his/her opinion (n=10)**

| Object of expertise   | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|   | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| created vertical of long-term training system for young basketball players in the professional club   | 2.1                    | 21           | 2.1       | 0.9 |
| basketball school (academy), based on a combination of education and training with multi-level selection for national teams with various age categories, which is financed by professional clubs or the state | 3.5                    | 35           | 3.5       | 0.8 |
| mass educational and training process in sports schools (academies) with multi-level selection for national teams with different age categories   | 2.1                    | 21           | 2.1       | 0.9 |
| mass educational and training process in sports schools (academies) aimed at improving the health and quality of motor activity of schoolchildren by means of basketball                                      | 2.3                    | 23           | 2.3       | 1.3 |

**Table 3**

**Assessment of solutions to the question of how the respondent's country takes care of modern methodological support for the athletes' training and upgrading the coaches' qualifications (n=10)**

| Object of expertise  | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|  | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| differentiation of the basketball coaches' individual qualifications through the implemented licensing system  | 3.9                    | 39           | 3.9       | 0.3 |
| systematic methodological and practical seminars for professional development with the involvement of leading specialists (judges, domestic and foreign coaches, managers, etc.) | 2.9                    | 29           | 2.9       | 0.6 |
| foreign training (internship) of coaches in the system of the National Basketball Association  | 1.2                    | 12           | 1.2       | 0.4 |
| basketball coaches' progressive self-growth with online education, Internet technologies, etc.   | 2.0                    | 20           | 2.0       | 0.7 |

domestic coaches. An answer about systematic methodological and practical seminars for professional development with the involvement of leading specialists (judges, domestic and foreign coaches, managers, etc.) is received one maximum rank (10%). Answers regarding basketball coaches' progressive self-growth with the online education and Internet technologies, and foreign training (internship) for coaches through the system of the National Basketball Association are got no maximum ranks, and took 3rd and 4th positions, respectively, according to the sum of the ranks.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.812$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.00002$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test -  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) = 24.6$ . Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

The fourth question is about a hierarchy of priorities in the main components of work with the reserve. Coaches from different countries are united by specific general approaches to prioritizing the components of the preparatory process in youth basketball, due to trends, generally accepted requirements for the level and quality of young basketball players' training proc-

ess in accordance with the request of the national teams.

The appropriate percentage value (80%) is stated by the respondents' attitude to the planning of the educational and training process taking into account modern approaches to the young basketball players' psychological characteristics. It indicates the significance of their influence on the efficiency of the work process and the result. The modeling of the educational and training process based on the indicators of competitive activity is marked with 20% of respondents with a maximum rank of 4 points and got the second place by the sum of ranks. According to the sum of the ranks, only the third position is given to the traditional methods of the educational and training process regarding the physical and technical-tactical preparation of young basketball players. The planned sports selection of players with division into the appropriate groups (main team, stable reserve, extended training reserve, prospective reserve) with permanent athletes' selection has received the lowest rank among experts.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.708$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.00009$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test is  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) =$



21.2. Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

A difficult and critically controversial decision while discussing the results of players selection for teams participating in national championships (youth leagues) is the question of such a choice. For practicing coaches, such a decision is combined with a definition that characterizes the priority aspects of their personal work. It is scientifically valuable to study the experts' opinions who took part in the survey, because of their huge involvement in the significant achievements of young basketball players in local championships.

The respondents did not limit themselves to taking into account the projected perspective of the players, only one vote with the maximum rank (10%), 20% emphasized on the importance to the effectiveness of the players' competitive activity at the present time. Although the vast majority of coaches chose the possibility of taking into account the current skills demonstrated by basketball players today in combination with possible prospects of realizing individual potential in the future - 70%. The high level of coaching activity of the interviewed experts and work for the result did not contribute to the choice of the answer that all young athletes should receive competitive prac-

tice. That is why, based on the sum of the ranks, this statistical indicator is close to the minimum possible.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.644$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.00023$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$ -test -  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) = 19.32$ ). Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

The sixth question regarding the motives of the desire to work as a coach became significant in the study of the selected specialists' practical experience. Among the proposals, the vast majority (70%) chose passion for coaching, the desire to share the experience and knowledge to the younger generation, understanding the importance of developing physical, psychological and moral features of young athletes. The ratio of other proposed answers was divided by priority as follows: 20% marked their personal leadership ambitions, knowledge and desire to realize themselves in the profession with the highest rank, although this is only the third position in the sum of ranks; building a successful coaching career and meeting a high professional level is at the second place with the only one maximum rank; the last place is for the feeling of support and motivation

Table 4

Assessment of solutions to the question about the priority of the components of the preparatory process in youth basketball (n=10)

| Object of expertise  | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|  | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| planning the educational and training process taking into account modern approaches to the psychological characteristics of young basketball players   | 3.8                    | 38           | 3.8       | 0.4 |
| modeling the educational and training process based on indicators of competitive activity  | 2.9                    | 29           | 2.9       | 0.9 |
| applying the traditional methods of the educational and training process regarding the physical and technical-tactical preparation of young basketball players                               | 2.0                    | 20           | 2.0       | 0.5 |
| planned sports selection of players with division into the appropriate groups (main team, stable reserve, extended training reserve, prospective reserve) with permanent athletes' selection | 1.3                    | 13           | 1.3       | 0.7 |

Table 5

Assessment of solutions to the question of how players should be selected for teams participating in national championships (youth leagues) (n=10)

| Object of expertise   | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|   | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| exclusively taking into account the projected prospects of the players  | 2.4                    | 24           | 2.4       | 0.7 |
| in accordance with the effectiveness of competitive activity at the present time (principle: the best today player will play in a team)                               | 3.0                    | 30           | 3.0       | 0.7 |
| taking into account the combination of current skill demonstrated by basketball players today and possible prospects for realizing individual potential in the future | 3.5                    | 35           | 3.5       | 1.0 |
| all young athletes should receive competitive practice  | 1.1                    | 11           | 1.1       | 0.3 |

**Table 6**

**Assessment of the solutions to the question why the respondent strives to work qualitatively as a coach (n=10)**

| Object of expertise  | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|  | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| you have natural leadership ambitions, knowledge and desire to realize yourself in the profession  | 2.2                    | 22           | 2.2       | 1.2 |
| you feel the support and motivation of the team management, and achievements will contribute to the growth of financial fortunes   | 1.7                    | 17           | 1.7       | 0.8 |
| you plan to build or have built a successful coaching career and must meet a high professional standard  | 2.6                    | 26           | 2.6       | 0.8 |
| you are in love with coaching, strive to share the experience and knowledge to the younger generation, understanding the importance of developing the physical, psychological and moral features of young athletes | 3.5                    | 35           | 3.5       | 0.8 |

**Table 7**

**Assessment of solutions to the question of whether the respondent feels the team management is interested in the results of the work (winning in the championship, training players for the national teams) (n=10)**

| Object of expertise   | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|   | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| I am motivated to work well because of the prestige of the school (academy)   | 1.2                    | 12           | 1.2       | 0.6 |
| I am motivated to work hard to get better training time   | 2.2                    | 22           | 2.2       | 0.6 |
| I am motivated to work well for been financially rewarded   | 2.6                    | 26           | 2.6       | 0.5 |
| I am motivated to work well, because I have common interests with my athletes in the desire to win and the creation of personality growth | 4.0                    | 40           | 4.0       |     |

**Table 8**

**Assessment of solutions to the question of how the training of athletes in youth basketball should be funded (n=10)**

| Object of expertise                       | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|   | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| at the expense of the government          | 2.4                    | 24           | 2.4       | 1.2 |
| sponsorship                               | 2.5                    | 25           | 2.5       | 1.0 |
| at the expense of young athletes' parents | 1.7                    | 17           | 1.7       | 0.9 |
| a combined form of financing              | 3.4                    | 34           | 3.4       | 0.8 |

of the team management and hopes that the achievements will contribute to the growth of financial fortunes, which proves the altruistic intentions of the coaches.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.348$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.0152$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test is  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) = 10.44$ . Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

The seventh question was clarifying whether the respondent feels that the management is interested in the results of their own work (winning in the championship, training players for the national teams). The proposed answer options are based on common motivational incentives for effective coach-

ing. Unanimity of opinion (100%) was obtained at the maximum rank of motivation due to the priority of professional interest in the result and the creation of personality growth.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.808$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.00002$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test -  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) = 24.2$ . Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

The financing of educational and training activities has an important place in the effective process of the young basketball players' training system. The eighth question is designed to find out the general experience of successful coaching in different countries, namely, at whose expense the economic issues

should be resolved. Respondents' opinions were distributed in percentage values according to the maximum rank as follows: 20% of respondents consider the government to finance activities; 20% of respondents vote for sponsoring support; 60% of respondents preferred the combined form of financing. None of the coaches gave the maximum rank for ensuring the training of young athletes at the expense of their parents.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.292$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.0327$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test -  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) = 8.76$ . Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

The ninth question of the questionnaire was the main, which characterized the need to determine the foreign experts' opinions regarding the style of managing competitive, educational and training activities. Modern trends in coaching dictate new requirements for 'coach-athlete' interaction, which, as it turned out, is relevant not only in the domestic level. Despite the diversity of opinions regarding what management style is the most favorable for successful coaching communication with the modern generation of young basketball players, the vast majority of experts tends to consider the existing need for scientific substantiation of a new management style taking into account the peculiarities, needs, motives and interests of the individual, which is required today (80% of coaches set the maximum rank). Well-known styles of management by the sum of ranks are presented in accordance with current trends in the development of a tolerant society.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance, according to this expertise,  $W=0.540$  is statistically significant at the level of  $p = 0.00103$  (the empirical value of Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test is  $\chi^2 (n = 10, df = 3) = 16.2$ . Therefore, we can conclude that the expertise took place; the experts' opinions are agreed.

The last question of the questionnaire was an open-ended question to find out the current trends that characterize children's and youth basketball in the respondent's country. There are grounds for generalization due to the high percentage of similar answers noted by the interviewed experts. Experts criticized the lack of a built-in training system, which is explained by the decrease in the number of quality coaching staff ready for changes taking into account the current trends in youth basketball throughout the world. The difficulty of taking into account the individual psychological characteristics of the growing generation, their needs, opportunities and interests regarding the form of presentation of theoretical and practical material for studying

and acquiring the necessary skills is highlighted. It is noted that professional clubs do not show interest in the development of youth basketball, prioritizing prestige and financial growth.

The coaches emphasized the problem, which is also a special feature of the Ukrainian youth basketball. It is the need for parents to finance training and competition activities of their kids, which makes it possible for them to intervene in the training process. American coaches are united in pointing out the trends towards professionalization and specialization (engagement in only one sport, even from a very early age) and a shifting towards prioritizing clubs and academies, which are more interested in financial gain.

The positive side of the modern youth basketball is the possibility of obtaining scholarships for studying in universities, which stimulates the desire to compete at a professional level. The Spanish experts analyzed the need to improve individual skills as the main feature of modern basketball in Spain. The representatives of the Yugoslav basketball school were united by the vision of intelligent cooperation between schools and clubs, improvement of the competition system at all levels, and the upgrading the preparation of coaches through practical seminars.

## Discussion

The hypothesis regarding the need for drastic changes in coaching served as the basis for the research. Therefore, studying the foreign experts' experience in the training of youth basketball teams allows to confirm the existing acquisitions and highlight the differences.

Current scientific achievements in sports training system allow us to assert the continuous growth of sports results, which requires a constant creative search for new approaches to the educational and training process (Sutula et al., 2016). It is confirmed by the research of the authors who studied the development of sports games in conditions of globalization changes (Borisova & Sushko, 2016; Sushko & Doroshenko, 2016; Bezmylov & Shinkaruk, 2020). The conducted research confirmed the focus of foreign coaches on planning the educational and training process taking into account modern approaches to the psychological characteristics of young basketball players and the need to justify a new style of effective management and communication in order to achieve sports results.

Scientists, who investigate the selection and control in basketball, have made a powerful informational contribution to the study of the basketball players' morpho-functional fea-

**Table 9**  
Assessment of solutions to the question, which style of management of competitive, educational and training activities is the most favorable for successful coaching communication with the modern generation of young basketball players (n=10)

| Object of expertise   | Statistical indicators |              |           |     |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----|
|   | Average rank           | Sum of ranks | $\bar{X}$ | S   |
| authoritarian   | 1.4                    | 14           | 1.4       | 0.8 |
| democratic  | 2.6                    | 26           | 2.6       | 0.8 |
| liberal   | 2.3                    | 23           | 2.3       | 0.8 |
| there is a need for scientific substantiation of a new style of management, taking into account the peculiarities, needs, motives and interests of the individual | 3.7                    | 37           | 3.7       | 0.7 |

tures, their psychological qualities, the growth rates of training capability, as well as monitoring the state of health (Bezmilov & Murzin, 2016; Shinkaruk & Mitova, 2017; Koryahin et al., 2020; Bilokon & Anikeenko, 2022; Mitova et al., 2022). However, our research expanded the selection approaches taking into account the need to combine the current skills demonstrated by basketball players on today and the possible prospects of realizing individual potential in the future. It poses new challenges to researchers and requires the development of high quality forecasting of the educational and training process.

## Conclusions

The conducted survey of foreign coaches helped to clarify the current trends in the youth basketball throughout the world. The distribution of experts' assessments provided the basis for creating the main generalized priorities for the objects of expertise:

- a preference was given to the experience of the USA, which can serve as a guide for the development of basketball;
- the ideal option for organizing the training of young basketball players is a combination of education and training with multi-level selection, based on a basketball school (academy);
- a differentiated methodical support for the athletes' training and professional upgrade of basketball coaches through the implemented licensing system;

- the planning of the educational and training process taking into account modern approaches to the psychological characteristics of young basketball players as a priority component;

- a shared vision was expressed regarding the selection of players for the teams entered in the national championships, which should take place taking into account the combination of current skill and the prospects of realizing individual potential;

- the existing need for scientific substantiation of a new style of management, taking into account the peculiarities, needs, motives and interests of the individual, is indicated.

Consistency of experts' opinions was confirmed using Kendall's coefficient of concordance and allows us to state that the expertise took place and the experts' opinions are agreed.

## Author Contributions

A – research methodology development; B – data collection; C – statistical analysis; D – manuscript preparation; E – fundraising: Komotska Oksana<sup>ABCDE</sup>, Sushko Ruslana<sup>ABCDE</sup>

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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