

Tasks of A Coach in Educating Sportsmen in The Sport of Basketball

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Abstract: This article describes the responsibilities of a coach when preparing athletes in the form of basketball. This article deals with the significant core responsibilities of basketball coaches, highlights effective educational strategies, and emphasizes the impact of coach-led instruction on the long-term success and character development of athletes. Furthermore, the paper analyzes professional coaching standards and supports the formation of well-rounded athletes who can excel both on and off the court.

Keywords: Sports, basketball, training, process, coach, tasks, abilities, development.

Introduction: In the modern era of competitive sports, the role of the coach extends far beyond technical instruction and tactical planning. Particularly in basketball, a dynamic and team-oriented sport, the coach serves not only as a strategist but also as an educator, mentor, and psychological guide. Understanding the multifaceted tasks of a coach in educating sportsmen is essential to fostering holistic athlete development, which includes physical performance, mental resilience, teamwork, discipline, and ethical conduct. Given the rapid evolution of sports science and pedagogy, there is a pressing need to analyze and enhance the educational functions of coaches to align with contemporary training methodologies and athlete needs.

In our society, large-scale work is being carried out to create conditions that meet the requirements of the times for the population, especially the younger generation, to regularly engage in physical education and mass sports, to strengthen young people's confidence in their will, strength and capabilities through sports competitions, to develop feelings of courage and patriotism, and loyalty to the motherland, as well as to systematically select and select talented athletes from among young people, and to further develop physical education and mass sports.

In particular, significant attention has been given to the scientific organization of sports training in the following Presidential decrees and resolutions aimed at the

development of physical education and sports: Presidential Decree No. PD-5924 dated January 24, 2020, "On Measures for the Further Improvement and Popularization of Physical Education and Sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan"; Presidential Decree No. PD-6099 dated October 30, 2020, "On Measures for the Broad Implementation of a Healthy Lifestyle and the Further Development of Mass Sports"; Presidential Resolution No. PR-4877 dated November 3, 2020, "On Measures to Improve the System of Training Personnel and Enhance Scientific Potential in the Field of Physical Education and Sports"; Presidential Resolution No. PR-5114 dated May 18, 2021, "On Additional Measures for the Development of the Paralympic Movement"; and Presidential Resolution No. PR-5281 dated November 5, 2021, "On the Comprehensive Preparation of Uzbek Athletes for the XXXIII Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games to be Held in Paris (France) in 2024" [1]; [2]; [3]; [4]; [5]; [6]. These documents emphasize the necessity of organizing sports training based on scientific principles.

Basketball is considered one of the means for developing maximum speed, strength, and agility (including the ability to perceive and control one's body in various dimensions). It is well known that moderate strength and speed are sufficient for performing intensive (productive) work. However, in the sport of basketball—just like in other sports—achieving a certain qualification or rank requires exerting maximal

neuromuscular effort at high speed. In this regard, basketball distinguishes itself from other types of human activity. Throughout the processes involved in basketball, an individual's motor skills are significantly developed. Moreover, personal qualities such as willpower and other psychological attributes are also enhanced.

Literature review

The role of a coach in the education and development of athletes, particularly in team sports such as basketball, has been extensively examined in sports science and pedagogy literature. Numerous studies underscore the multifaceted responsibilities of a coach, highlighting their influence not only on technical skill development but also on the psychological, moral, and social growth of athletes [14].

According to Côté and Gilbert [11], coaching effectiveness is built on three core components: professional knowledge (sport-specific expertise), interpersonal knowledge (ability to relate to athletes), and intrapersonal knowledge (self-awareness and reflective practice). These competencies collectively shape how a coach designs training sessions, communicates with players, and fosters a positive learning environment.

In the context of basketball, where fast decision-making, teamwork, and spatial awareness are critical, coaches are expected to integrate tactical training with cognitive development. Martens [16] emphasizes that effective basketball coaching involves developing players' understanding of game strategies, promoting discipline, and enhancing leadership qualities on and off the court.

Furthermore, the educational role of coaches extends beyond the court. As Bloom et al. [10] argue, coaches often act as mentors, guiding young athletes in setting goals, managing emotions, and building character. This is especially significant in youth basketball, where the formative years are crucial for instilling values such as perseverance, respect, and accountability.

Recent studies also highlight the importance of psychological preparation and motivation strategies in coaching. Horn [13] found that athletes respond more positively to coaches who demonstrate transformational leadership — fostering intrinsic motivation, offering consistent feedback, and encouraging self-assessment.

Despite these insights, scholars like Cushion et al. [12] criticize that much of coach education programs remain focused on technical content, often neglecting the pedagogical and relational aspects of coaching. They advocate for a more holistic model where the

coach acts simultaneously as a trainer, educator, and role model.

In summary, the reviewed literature suggests that the tasks of a basketball coach are not limited to physical training; they encompass a broad spectrum of responsibilities related to athlete education, character formation, and social development. Therefore, modern coaching practices must adopt an integrative approach, aligning technical, tactical, and psychosocial training to support the all-round development of sportsmen.

This sport plays a crucial role during certain stages of a person's development. As established in the fields of anatomy, physiology, and psychology, adolescence and early youth are ideal periods for the manifestation of physical abilities. These life stages also offer significant opportunities for shaping psychological traits, as these characteristics are closely linked to physical development.

Engaging in this sport during adolescence is particularly important because if a teenager actively participates during this phase, they can develop strong physical abilities, willpower, character, and a broader worldview. Conversely, neglecting physical activity during this time may hinder their all-round development. Thus, consistent involvement in sports during the growth period helps foster essential physical qualities such as speed, agility, courage, physical fitness, and aesthetic appeal. Moreover, athletes who commit to any type of sport typically aim to achieve high results and set ambitious goals.

In the case of basketball, for an athlete to acquire the necessary physical, technical-tactical, and psychological skills by the age of 16, they should ideally begin training by age 12. This implies that a minimum of five years of regular training and learning under a coach's guidance is required. Therefore, coaches bear a significant responsibility—not only must they plan and execute structured and effective training programs with appropriate physical workloads, but they must also continuously carry out educational and developmental work. Achieving major success becomes possible when young athletes respect and trust their coach.

The intellectual development of a child plays a crucial role, as every tactical decision made during a game is a reflection of logical thinking in action. In basketball, the ability to quickly analyze various situations and choose the most appropriate one based on the current context highlights the importance of cognitive speed.

Typically, basketball players rely on pre-learned and familiar tactical scenarios. However, rapid decision-making also involves elements of creative thinking. Each new game situation often differs from those

encountered in practice or previous competitions, making it necessary for players to adapt in real time.

Since game scenarios rarely repeat exactly, relying solely on automatic responses is often insufficient. In many cases, a player's ability to think clearly and accurately leads to successful outcomes.

To enhance players' intellectual capabilities, there is a need for a structured knowledge system that fosters creativity. Therefore, it is essential to place strong emphasis on the acquisition of theoretical knowledge during youth training. Young athletes should be encouraged to stay informed about developments in the sport, engage with information critically, and analyze it thoroughly. In this regard, the coach plays a pivotal role, and pedagogical supervision becomes highly significant.

METHODOLOGY

A coach working with a basketball team must be able to identify ways to compensate for individual players' shortcomings by leveraging their other strengths during the process of developing their individual skills. When selecting athletes or determining their roles within the team, coaches should consider how certain deficiencies can be offset by other attributes. This includes the following considerations:

If a player lacks general physical fitness, the coach can compensate for this with the development of specific physical qualities. For instance, taller players may achieve expected performance levels by purposefully enhancing their speed and jumping ability.

In cases where certain physical abilities are underdeveloped, these can be balanced by improving other aspects. For example, a tall player with a slow reaction time can develop explosive power and deceptive movements to achieve effectiveness on the court.

Deficiencies in physical abilities may also be compensated through mastering game techniques—such as compensating for slow defensive movement by becoming highly proficient in shot-blocking strategies.

If a player struggles with a particular technical skill, such as long-range shooting, this can be balanced by excelling in other techniques like precise passing, ball reception, and feinting maneuvers.

Weaknesses in tactical thinking can be counterbalanced by mastering power-based shooting techniques, enabling the player to remain effective despite limited strategic awareness. [7]; [8].

In the modern development of competitive sports, especially in basketball, the role of the coach goes beyond technical instruction. A coach acts as an educator, motivator, strategist, and mentor. To

effectively fulfill these tasks, a range of pedagogical, psychological, and methodological approaches must be employed. The following methods are proposed to improve coaching effectiveness in basketball:

1. Individualized Training Approach.

Assess each player's physical, technical, and psychological profile.

Develop personalized training plans based on players' strengths, weaknesses, and developmental goals.

Regularly update training objectives through performance monitoring and feedback.

2. Game-Based Learning Methods.

Integrate situational drills that simulate real-game scenarios.

Use small-sided games to teach tactics and decision-making under pressure.

Encourage strategic thinking by analyzing opponents' playing styles.

3. Communication and Motivation Strategies.

Foster open, respectful, and constructive communication with athletes.

Use positive reinforcement to build confidence and resilience.

Implement motivational techniques tailored to individual and team needs (e.g., goal setting, visualization, team-building exercises).

4. Psychological Preparation Techniques.

Teach mental toughness, focus, and emotional regulation.

Include sessions on stress management, performance anxiety, and concentration skills.

Introduce pre-game routines and self-talk strategies for performance consistency.

5. Tactical and Technical Mastery.

Break down complex skills into progressive learning phases.

Utilize video analysis tools for technique correction and tactical education.

Provide immediate and specific feedback during training.

6. Leadership and Character Development.

Encourage leadership roles within the team (e.g., captains, group leaders).

Promote responsibility, discipline, and sportsmanship on and off the court.

Integrate life-skill development into training programs.

7. Continuous Education and Professional

Development.

Engage in ongoing learning about new coaching techniques, technologies, and methodologies.

Attend coaching clinics, seminars, and certification programs.

Reflect regularly on coaching practices through self-evaluation and peer feedback.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation.

Conduct regular assessments of players' progress using performance metrics.

Use data analytics to guide decision-making in training and competition.

Involve athletes in the evaluation process to foster accountability and awareness.

DISCUSSION

The role of a coach in educating basketball players extends far beyond teaching technical and tactical skills. It encompasses the holistic development of athletes, including their physical, mental, social, and emotional growth. The research study will emphasize that modern basketball coaching requires a multi-dimensional approach where the coach functions as an educator, mentor, psychologist, strategist, and leader.

Firstly, the data support the idea that the educational function of a coach is central to fostering discipline, responsibility, and teamwork among players. Coaches serve as role models whose behavior, communication style, and ethical standards significantly influence players' personal development. A consistent theme observed is that successful coaches create a positive learning environment where athletes are encouraged to grow both as players and individuals.

Secondly, the research highlights the importance of individualized coaching approaches, especially in youth basketball. Athletes have varying levels of physical ability, cognitive development, and learning preferences. Coaches who apply differentiated instruction strategies and tailor their communication to the specific needs of each player contribute more effectively to long-term player development.

Another key finding is the role of the coach in psychological preparation and motivation. Effective coaches employ motivational techniques, goal-setting, and feedback mechanisms that enhance player confidence, resilience, and focus. This is particularly critical in competitive scenarios, where mental strength often determines performance outcomes. The research also underscores the necessity of strategic and analytical thinking in coaching. Coaches must analyze both their own team's performance and that of opponents. The ability to make real-time decisions,

adjust tactics mid-game, and communicate those changes clearly is a defining task of a competent basketball coach. The study further suggests that integrating video analysis and performance metrics helps coaches provide objective and constructive feedback.

Finally, coaches who foster a culture of mutual respect, accountability, and shared goals promote cohesion and a strong sense of identity within the team. This cultural foundation not only improves performance but also supports players' emotional well-being and social development.

In summary, the discussion indicates that the coach's responsibilities in basketball are inherently educational and multifaceted. The successful execution of these tasks requires a blend of technical knowledge, pedagogical skill, emotional intelligence, and leadership capability. Future coaching development programs should, therefore, emphasize not only skill instruction but also the pedagogical and psychological dimensions of coaching to ensure a comprehensive approach to athlete education.

CONCLUSION

In summary, control matches play a crucial role in the preparation phase. During these games, the coach evaluates each player's current form and determines the optimal team lineup. Additionally, this type of preparation allows for necessary adjustments to the squad before the competition begins, ensures effective and strategic energy distribution throughout the game, facilitates quick adaptation of substituted players, and helps strengthen the team's psychological readiness.

In conclusion, the role of a coach in the education and development of basketball players extends far beyond teaching technical and tactical skills. A coach acts as a mentor, educator, and leader, responsible for fostering not only athletic performance but also personal growth, discipline, teamwork, and sportsmanship. Effective coaching in basketball requires a multifaceted approach that integrates psychological support, ethical guidance, physical conditioning, and strategic instruction tailored to the individual and collective needs of the athletes.

The study underscores that one of the primary tasks of a basketball coach is to create a positive learning environment where athletes can build confidence, resilience, and leadership qualities. Additionally, coaches must continuously adapt their training methods based on the age, skill level, and psychological profile of their players, ensuring a balance between performance development and educational values. Ultimately, the success of a basketball program depends significantly on the coach's ability to

harmonize pedagogical strategies with competitive demands, shaping athletes who excel both on and off the court. Therefore, continuous professional development and a strong ethical framework are essential components in fulfilling the educational mission of coaching in modern basketball.

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