

level is directly related to the part of the pedagogical process aimed at the development of these capabilities.

Conclusion. Thus, the objective carrying out of sports selection in swimming depends on the variety of morphofunctional, psychological and pedagogical criteria that reveal the predisposition to swimming of gifted children and adolescents.

Taking into account the organic interrelation of teaching methods, sports selection and sports training, it is necessary to achieve continuity of their realisation in long-term educational and training work among swimmers with step-by-step control of morphofunctional state and technical preparedness. This is necessary in order not to aggravate the forcing of their performance, which causes irreparable damage to the state of health of young swimmers and their progress in more mature age.

The realisation of the main provisions of sports selection in relation to the successful acquisition of swimming skills by young athletes can be achieved in the search for the correspondence of their motor capabilities to a particular way of swimming, where they would show the best results, as well as for the optimal choice of sequential, parallel or simultaneous study of sports ways of swimming.

1. Balsevich, V.K. Methodological prerequisites for the development of health-saving technologies of multi-year sports training // Fourth International Scientific Congress: 'Olympic sport for all: problems of health, recreation, sports medicine and rehabilitation'. – Kiev, 2000. – 166 p.

2. Davydov V.Yu., Avdienko V.B., Shamardin A.A. Morphofunctional criteria of selection and control of the strongest qualified swimmers of 11-18 years old: methodical recommendations. – Volgograd: FGOU VPO 'VGAFC', 2012. – 34 p.

3. Malakhov, S. V. Polyfunctional display as a basis for individualisation of initial swimming training / S. V. Malakhov // Actual issues of scientific-methodical and educational-organizational work: traditions and modernization of modern higher education : proceedings of the republican scientific-methodological conference, Gomel, 10-11 March 2016. : in 4 parts / F. Skorina State University of Gomel. F. Skorina ; edited by I. V. Semchenko (editor-in-chief) [and others]. – Gomel, 2016 – Ch. 3. – P. 131–134.

4. Shihu, L. Analysis of the current status of swimming research in my country based on CiteSpace / L. Shihu, S. Wang // Journal of Huainan Normal University. – 2024. – P. 143–148.

5. Jinping, X. Securing a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and striving for the great victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era – Report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2017. – P. 134–166.

THE STATE AND PROBLEMS OF TRAINING BASKETBALL REFEREES IN SPORTS COLLEGES IN CHINA

*Yang Yongan, P.I. Novitsky
Vitebsk, VSU named after P.M. Masherov*

According to the survey, a significant number of basketball referees at various levels in China are trained by sports colleges [1]. Industry experts agree that sports colleges have the conditions and facilities for training high-level basketball referees and are the main place to achieve this goal [2]. However, as practice shows, China's 14 sports colleges, as a rule, do not pay enough attention to the training of basketball referees, and the training models are uneven and arbitrary [2; 3; 4]. With such a high demand for basketball referees in society and the availability of qualified teachers, good venues and selection conditions at sports colleges, they must bear the responsibility and obligation to train more qualified talents in this field for the sports community. Therefore, sports colleges should have a more complete system and model of education, clear goals, scientific teaching methods and uniform assessment standards in the training of basketball referees. Thus, the purpose of our research was to improve the organizational, programmatic and methodological foundations of basketball referee training in Chinese sports colleges.

Material and methods. A comparative analysis of the state of basketball refereeing training staff, the content of training, teaching methods, management system, refereeing hours, textbook use, learning objectives and evaluation was conducted in 14 sports colleges.

es in China. The main research methods were the analysis of literary sources and educational documentation, interviewing and questioning of teachers and students, methods of mathematical statistics.

Results and their discussion. The results of the analysis of the organizational, programmatic and methodological foundations of basketball referee training in Chinese sports colleges, along with the rationally organized aspects of educational practice, revealed a number of negative aspects that require further improvement. Currently, sports colleges and universities have three forms of basketball referee training: basic, three-in-one, and diversified. The distribution of teaching staff among basketball referees in sports colleges is uneven, and the level of refereeing among students varies. When training basketball referees, sports colleges have different working conditions and learning goals, and standards are not unified. Some colleges have a uniform form of judicial training, with very random content and class hours, and students have few opportunities to practice on the spot. Concepts and teaching methods in sports colleges in the training of basketball referees need to be improved, and there is no effective unity of theoretical and practical training. The content and training requirements for basketball referees at all levels in some sports colleges are imperfect, and national standards are not being implemented properly. The main practical directions for improving the training of referees in sports colleges in China are:

- strengthening the staff of refereeing teachers and improving the level of judicial teaching in all colleges;
- the introduction of training at different levels and the unification of training materials for basketball referees at all levels;
- development of a unified curriculum for the certification of basketball referees and the training of basketball referees in accordance with this curriculum;
- opening of public basketball refereeing electives to provide students with the conditions and opportunities to gain refereeing knowledge;
- the primary goal of training basketball referees in sports colleges is to train first-level basketball referees, among whom Beijing Sports University is positioned as an institution for national-level referees;
- the training of basketball referees in sports colleges should be constantly updated in the content, methods and objectives of education, extracurricular training and pedagogical supervision;
- bridging the gap between graduation and employment of graduate judges;
- recommend talented graduates of student referees to provincial and municipal basketball associations and sports bureaus.

Conclusion. The main training of qualified basketball referees at various levels in China is carried out at sports colleges. The results of the analysis of the organizational, programmatic and methodological foundations of basketball referee training, along with the rationally organized aspects of educational practice, revealed a number of negative aspects that require further improvement. The main shortcomings in the organization of the educational process of basketball referees and the recommended ways to solve them are presented in the material of the completed study.

1. Chao, K. Research on the training of basketball refereeing ability of college students majoring in physical education / Kong Chao // Shaanxi Normal University. – 2012. – P. 20–22.
2. Shuaixing, M. Research on the training of basketball refereeing ability of students majoring in physical education in colleges and universities--taking Luoyang as an example / Ma Shuaixing // Journal of Sports Science and Technology Literature. – 2020(11). – P. 116–118.
3. Taotao, N. Research on the training path of basketball referees in higher sports colleges under the background of the development of "campus basketball" / Niu Taotao // Slam Dunk. – 2019(12). – P. 6–8.
4. Xiangrong, Z. Research on the execution behavior of basketball referees in my country / Zhang Xiangrong // Northeast Normal University. – 2019. – P. 18–19.