

The Role of Marxist Critical Thought of Legal Philosophy in the Construction of Students' Sports Psychology

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Abstract

Objective: As the basketball level rises, the paradox that the theoretical research of psychological tactics lags behind practice becomes more pronounced. This study is undertaken to enhance the pupils' psychological tactics training and scientific level. This study's primary purpose is to examine the effect of long-term training and competition on basketball players' propensity for critical thinking. **Methods:** The author blends pertinent critical thinking theories from Marxist legal theory with psychological and tactical elements. Using literature, expert interviews, surveys, and quantitative statistics, the importance of critical thinking in the psychological and tactical application process is explored from the standpoint of information gathering, processing, and decision selection and application. Using SPSS17.0, the studied data and pertinent data were obtained. **Results:** Based on the CUBA Chinese University Basketball Association's test of the critical thinking tendency, it can be determined that basketball players have developed some elements of the critical thinking tendency after long-term training and competition. **Conclusion:** In the context of modern basketball's evolution, the cognitive ability of decision-makers has a significant impact on decision-making. To attain scientific and rational decision-making in the current competitive climate, decision-makers must possess high decision-making thinking skills. Basketball players have a solid training foundation in critical thinking.

Keywords: Marxism; Philosophical critical thinking; Basketball; Psychological tactics; application

1. Introduction

Today, the sports level of every country in the world is continually increasing, as is the intensity of sports competition. The competition is a test of the player's physical ability and technical and tactical level as well as their psychological ability (Hings et al., 2020). Especially in high-level competitions, competition demands on athletes' consciousness, will, psychological orientation, adaptability, and ability to think creatively are increasing. Among athletes (teams) of comparable strength, the level of psychological quality has an ever-increasing impact on the outcome of the game, sometimes even playing a deciding role (Qi, 2021).

In daily training and competition, combining psychological training with physical, technical, technical, and tactical training is conducive to improving the psychological stability of athletes during competition and maintaining the competitive awareness of the best psychological state and strength, as well as maintaining the normal level of technical and tactical play (Wagstaff & Quartiroli, 2020). In recent years, leaders of sports teams and national sports authorities at all levels in China have increasingly appreciated and supported the provision of psychological assistance to China's finest athletes. When preparing for international tournaments, a research team comprised of psychologists and coaches assists players in resolving psychological

issues to enter training and competition in the optimal psychological state (Mitchell, 2020).

During the 2004 preparations for the Olympic Games in Athens, the greatest sports psychology experts in China provided psychological assistance to the national key sports team, which yielded positive results and was lauded by all sectors. High-level athletic competitions also provide a broad platform for the continual growth and development of sports psychology (Tod et al., 2020). The history of psychological development can also be viewed as the history of psychological critique. The critique of soul science spawns psychological science (Poucher et al., 2020). The criticism of psychological reductionism fosters the development of functionalism. Humanistic psychology was born from the criticism of behaviorism and the pathology of psychoanalysis.

The school should also evaluate itself critically. New behaviorism challenges the constraints of early behaviorism that cannot be observed and validated because of internal organismic elements, hence introducing logical positivism (Stambulova, Ryba, & Henriksen, 2021). The criticism is based on the fact that current psychological theories do not provide a thorough knowledge of human nature. Thus, criticism is useful for gaining a better rational knowledge of human nature. What is a critique? Briefly clarify the premise and demarcate the border. Regardless of the notion's

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brilliance, do not embrace it without examining its premise. The objective of criticism is not the transmission of information but the acquisition of concepts; it is not catastrophic destruction but constructive rebuilding (de Bernardi, 2022).

Some researchers have adopted targeted psychological consultation, psychological measurement, and systematic psychological training, as well as other methods and means, as well as 18 psychological indicators and five physiological indicators, to provide trackable scientific and technological services for athletes, thereby assisting athletes in gaining competition confidence and enhancing emotional stability and psychological endurance (Bissett & Tamminen, 2022; Stambulova & Wylleman, 2019). We can ensure regular training and competition performance by objectively measuring psychological exhaustion in athletes.

Basketball has a long history of gestation and development. On the one hand, the division of labor in the development of basketball is becoming increasingly detailed, and the discipline is developing rapidly, which makes the basketball science field highly differentiated. On the other hand, the boundaries between various fields in basketball science have merged and disappeared, forming a highly integrated development trend (Morrison et al., 2022). The contemporary basketball landscape is growing more expansive and competitive. The most distinguishing characteristic of contemporary basketball competition is the escalating intensity of the rivalry; if the physical, technical, and tactical levels of both teams are comparable, win or defeat frequently depends on psychological quality training (Sarlis et al., 2021).

Men's and women's basketball teams participating in international competitions fully reflect the low level of psychological training and psychological tactics, with the phenomenon of disorderly psychological training and insufficient research on psychological tactics in professional teams being especially prevalent. Thus, establishing a somewhat structured and faultless psychological and tactical framework is an inevitable trend in the evolution of modern basketball. Based on this research, this paper first outlines and evaluates the structure and significance of critical thinking. Second, it examines the abilities and skills of critical thinking in collecting and processing information regarding basketball psychology and strategies. Critical thinking is expressed in the basketball psychological and tactical decision-making process. The value is reflected in the decision-making theory and process, as determined by the study. The limitations of critical batch thinking are in applying contemporary basketball psychology and strategy.

2. Literature Review

The research on psychological techniques in basketball competitions is primarily separated into competition and training research (D'Elia et al., 2021; García et al., 2020). The primary factors are both players' competitive strength and mental state, as well as their interaction and evolution. At the center of the basketball competition, the meaning, concept, composition, fundamental qualities, and formulation process of psychological warfare are examined. It is considered that strategy and strategy are the souls of psychological warfare, that the immediate command of coaches is its heart, and that the close cooperation of players on the field is its foundation. The application and success of psychological warfare are the primary determinants of achievement in high-level basketball competitions, particularly those with comparable strength (López-Samanes et al., 2020). "A Preliminary Investigation of Basketball Player's Psychological Training Techniques" dominates basketball psychology and tactics training research. The essay examines the mechanics of basketball psychological training and describes its special methods. By analyzing the causes of negative psychological factors that basketball players are prone to produce, the research on the Psychological Training of Basketball Players demonstrates the necessity and significance of enhancing the psychological training of basketball players. It proposes the contents and methods of such training. This study covers the methods and directions of basketball players' psychological training through a literature review of basketball psychological training (Davis et al., 2021). Critical thinking evaluates the lack of methodologies supplied by creative thought to assure its scientific and practical viability; their relationship is complementary (Creapeau & Hansen, 2022; Jin, Ge, & Fan, 2023). In the process of decision-making innovation, when selecting a decision with potential value, we must use creative and critical thinking, respectively, to make decisions and detect decisions. Reina et al. (2020) state that critical thinking should be assessed in multiple dimensions in the process of psychological and tactical decision-making innovation. After making innovative judgments, evaluate the decision's effectiveness in achieving the objective. The innovation-decision will have no practical effect if the objective is not met; second, whether the implementation method is problematic, whether it can be done, whether the objective environment constrains it, and whether it can deliver the desired results. Thirdly, innovative decision-making can be enhanced to make it more suited to the competitive environment to attain the desired outcomes. The relationship between innovative and critical thinking is intimate, intertwined, and

incorporated throughout the application process. In the formation process of innovative decision-making, the uniqueness of decision-making and its enhancement and innovation are produced (Sarlis & Tjortjis, 2020).

This demonstrates that employing critical thinking to control one's emotions needs exploring the reasons for emotional shifts and attacking the emotional thinking that leads to self-imposed negative effects (Ryba et al., 2022). When competing with bad emotions, we should utilize rational thought to challenge irrational thought that creates unpleasant feelings. When rational thought supplants irrational thought, emotions will shift correspondingly. By analyzing the sources of negative emotions, we can often discover cognitive and behavioral issues (Camacho et al., 2021). The growth of information technology has had a significant impact on the psychological strategies used in modern basketball. Traditional psychological and tactical choices cannot fulfill contemporary basketball competitions' requirements. Creative thinking, closely related to critical thinking, is required for psychological and tactical decision-making innovation. Creative thinking generates new ideas by launching novel and superior problem-solving strategies (Champ et al., 2021).

H1: *Long-term training impacts the basketball players' critical thinking tendencies.*

H2: *Competition impacts basketball players' critical thinking tendencies.*

3. Methodology

As a result of the evolution of modern basketball, the competition process is filled with intelligent rivalry. At all times, several effective and inefficient measures are taken in competition. When physical quality, technical level, tactical level, and other elements are determined in a competition between high-level athletes, applying psychological tactics becomes the core of the winning factors. To win a competition, athletes must engage in psychological and tactical competition. Hence, psychological strategies are based on the athletes' psychological quality and psychological talents.

In implementing psychological tactics, the ability to think is the most important factor. From the perspective of psychological factors, the ability to think is a form of decision-making regarding an athlete's capacity to anticipate, adapt to circumstances, and evaluate the current environment on the field. Hence, a basketball-specific thinking system is required to enhance athletes' psychological and tactical talents. Critical thinking improves athletes' interpretation, analysis, assessment, and inference skills, significantly impacting their psychological

and tactical levels. With the cultivation of critical thinking, athletes will improve their psychological and tactical level in competition, their decision-making ability on urgent matters, and their ability to process information in the competition environment, which will be more conducive to enhancing athletes' adaptability to competition (Li, 2021).

3.1 Research Methods

Literature and materials: Through a university library, the master's and doctoral thesis database of CNKI, and online information, literature and materials related to critical thinking of Marxist philosophy, basketball psychology and tactics, and the current state of basketball education are queried to provide a theoretical foundation for the research content. The California Critical Thinking Tendency Test is used to assure the impartiality and accuracy of the test results in this study, which is based on a literature assessment of Marxist critical thinking and basketball psychology and strategy. This questionnaire is a collection of questions designed to assess the critical thinking disposition outlined in the American Philosophical Society's 1990 definition of critical thinking. The scale has seven subscales: (1) Truth-seeking. It is used to assess the desire for truth, the courage to ask questions, and the sincerity and objectivity of the research, regardless of whether the answers support the existing interests and opinions. (2) Open-minded. Assess a person's tendency to be tolerant of differing viewpoints and open-minded. Open-minded individuals tolerate the differing viewpoints of others, recognizing that their perspectives may be skewed. (3) Deductive. Examine the candidate's sensitivity to potential difficulties, their ability to forecast possible outcomes or repercussions, and the significance of using reasoning and evidence. (4) Methodical. The examination is well-organized, focused, and diligent. Assess your confidence in your ability to reason. (6) Intrigue. Assess intellectual interest. (7) Maturity. Examine the propensity for intentional decision-making. The reliability of the questionnaire's seven scales ranges from 0.60 to 0.78, and the reliability of the entire measuring instrument is 0.90.

In this study, 150 questionnaires were distributed, and 122 were returned for a recovery rate of 81.3%. Of the 122 questionnaires returned, 116 were valid, for an effective rate of 95%, using computer software statistics to study the facts and collect pertinent data to supply essential data for the theoretical procedure (Lac et al., 2022). To ensure the objectivity and correctness of the research, expert interviews were conducted to understand the pertinent characteristics and present status of Marxist philosophy, critical thinking, and sports psychology and tactics, and the results were compiled and analyzed. Computer software, survey, and related data were

collected to offer crucial data for theoretical procedures. Researchers are the primary research instruments, and evaluating the impact of their personal history and interaction with the subjects on the study process and results is necessary. The research procedure is an integral component of the research outcomes.

There has been a qualitative leap in use and methods of old psychological tactics due to the rapid growth of modern science and technology, with modern information technology at its center. Simultaneously, incorporating numerous advanced and emerging technologies and the growth and maturation of psychological theories have led the application of psychological tactics to a stage of comprehensive development. The widespread application of current science and technology, with modern information technology at its center, makes the application of psychological techniques more practical and effective.

4. Results and Discussion

In innovative decision-making, while selecting a decision with potential value, we should apply critical thinking to the option after creating it with creative thought. In the process of psychological and tactical innovation in decision-making, we should conduct critical thinking tests on the various facets of decision-making. First, after the novel decision-making, determine whether the decision-making is effective in achieving the objective. The innovation-decision will have no practical effect if the objective is not met. Second, whether the implementation method is problematic, whether it can be done, whether the objective environment constrains it, and whether it can deliver the desired results. Thirdly, innovative decision-making can be enhanced to make it more suited to the competitive environment to attain the desired outcomes. The relationship between innovative and critical thinking is intimate, intertwined, and incorporated throughout the application process.

According to the California Critical Thinking Test's grading criteria. The total score on the test of critical thinking tendency is between 210 and 280, which indicates that the subject's critical thinking tendency is in the contradictory range; a score of less than 210 indicates that the subject's critical thinking tendency is strongly opposed to critical thinking; a score of 350 indicates that the subject possesses strong critical thinking. The subscale score range is from 1 to 60 points; a score of 50 to 60 points suggests a strong propensity toward critical thinking, a score of 30 to 40 indicates a contradictory attitude toward it, and a score below 40 indicates a weak tendency. Consider the positive and negative range of critical thinking to be 40 points.

4.1 Characteristics of critical thinking tendency of CUBA China University Basketball Association teams

As shown in Figure 1, the total score distribution is primarily between 240 and 279, with 98 individuals accounting for about 84.5% and between 280 and 350, with 18 individuals accounting for approximately 13.5%, with a mean score of 265.53. According to the data, 84.5% of CUBA China University Basketball Association players have critical thinking tendencies in the contradictory range, while only 13.5% had scores between 280 and 350; this is consistent with the current state of critical thinking instruction. Even though most players fall within the paradoxical range of critical thinking inclinations, a few have positive critical thinking tendencies. At the same time, some are near to being comprehensive and powerful in critical thinking. There are two ideas about this phenomenon's cause: Critical thinking and the reform of the education system have an impact on younger athletes. Through long-term training and competition, athletes acquire the intangible quality of critical thinking. To demonstrate the theory, compare the performance of numerous players under 18 with scores above 300. (Fayda-Kinik, 2022).

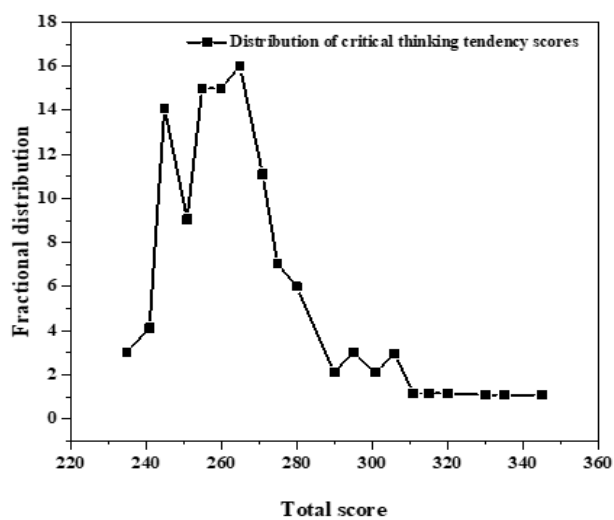


Figure 1. Distribution of total scores of critical thinking tendency

The scores of the four individuals under 18 were 244, 254, 251, and 273, correspondingly, whereas those with scores above 300 were 23 years old and had 11 years of training. The training period at age 22 is seven years. Six years of training commence at age 20. At age 19, the training period lasted nine years. The training duration for a 22-year-old is six—eight years of training at age 20. The training period at age 23 is nine years. The training period at age 20 is five years. The training period at age 22 is seven years. At age 19, the training period is five years. At age 20, the duration of training is four years. Based on the preceding evidence,

we may conclude that hypothesis one cannot be supported. Second Hypothesis: It has a degree of integrity. Hence, in an environment of long-term training and competition, fostering the tendency to think critically is advantageous. These are the explanations behind this phenomenon: Initially, the characteristics necessary for critical thinking are also necessary for basketball practice and competition. Second, long-term basketball games and training have provided a solid foundation for the formation of critical thinking, which means that outstanding CUBA basketball players have a significant advantage in this regard. Ultimately, critical thinking will be one of the development avenues for the current basketball thinking mode.

4.2 Analysis of critical thinking tendencies scale

The truth-seeking scale measures the desire for the truth, the willingness to ask questions, and the propensity to demonstrate an honest and impartial level of investigation, even if the answers do not match the individual's opinions and interests. The scale reveals that for the distribution of authenticity, 76.7% of the data with less than 40 points are negative, and 23.3% are positive, indicating that the data test is consistent with the existing condition. In China, the traditional concept of honoring instructors and following the rule of law dictates that teachers or coaches have traditionally enjoyed high prestige among students and are in a passive learning position throughout the education process. However, due to the characteristics of basketball training, the relationship between coaches and athletes is unique; long-term training and competition will deepen the communication between coaches and athletes to a certain extent, allowing athletes to consider alternative options and opinions and use them flexibly when confronted with problems during training and competition. The open-mindedness scale assesses an individual's propensity toward open-mindedness and tolerance of diverse viewpoints. Those with open minds will reflect on their own beliefs and views and show respect for those with opposing viewpoints. The measure reveals that 40.5% of students have less than 40 points of open-mindedness, whereas 59.5% have more than 40 points of open-mindedness. Because basketball is a team sport, it is necessary to respect and communicate with other people's diverse opinions through long-term training and competition between players, players and coaches, players and referees, and coaches and referees. Furthermore, communication between teams during training and competition is essential to fostering openness.

The analysis ability scale assesses the ability to deal with potential problems, foresee possible results and consequences, and pay attention to evidence and objective facts; in the face of challenging problems, they can also

foresee and solve them in a timely and effective manner; people who are skilled at analysis will maintain potential alertness in the face of complex problems and always use foresight, evidence, and objective facts to solve problems.

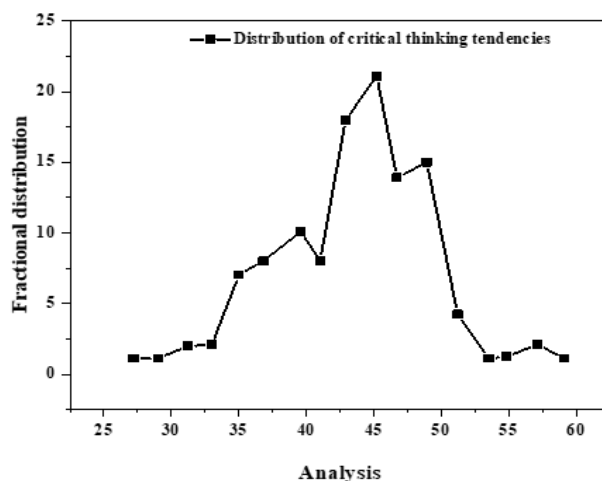


Figure 2. Distribution of critical thinking tendency analysis

Figure 2 shows that 26.7% of students have an analysis ability below 40 points, whereas 73.3% have an analysis ability over 40. It can be noticed that the analyzing skills of CUBA athletes are predominantly positive. This phenomenon demonstrates another aspect of basketball's qualities, namely the adaptability of basketball players to the court. The essential elements of an excellent athlete are the fierce competition in training and competition at all times, whether in thought or behavior, the analysis of the situation on the field and the ability to deal with problems on the field. The figure demonstrates that the majority of CUBA athletes possess strong analytic skills. Systematic skill is an organized, conditioned, concentrated, and diligent exploring disposition. While dealing with disagreements and problems, we should continue to focus on resolving them in an organized fashion and addressing all types of problems in an ordered fashion.

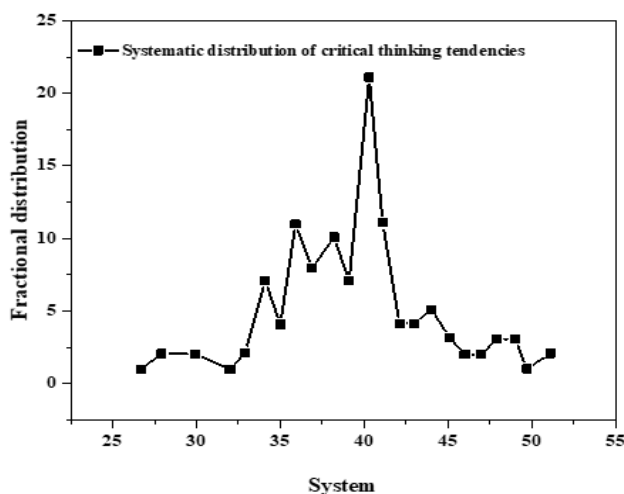


Figure 3. Distribution of critical thinking tendency system

47.4% of students scored below 40, whereas 52.6% scored above 40, as depicted in Figure 3. The positive-to-negative ratio of the capacity to systematize a test is around average. When athletes confront difficulties during training and competition, it is mostly the responsibility of their coaches to assist them. Thus, coaches have a significant influence on the systemic ability of players. In addition, long-term contact with coaches will aid athletes in problem-solving using the coaches' approaches.

The Critical Thinking Self-Confidence Scale measures critical thinking self-assurance. People with critical thinking self-confidence have great confidence in their judgments and believe others also have confidence in them. They believe others expect them to solve the problem and present sensible conclusions about it. The scale reveals that 55.2% of respondents scored below 40 points, and 44.8% scored above 40. The majority of the scores in the distribution fall between 31 and 44. This demonstrates that athletes lack trust in their reasoning abilities and critical thinking confidence. Basketball is a five-person team sport, and mutual trust is the fundamental requirement for victory. During the competition, the tendency for key players to have confidence in critical thinking will become more pronounced. The curiosity scale measures the intellectual curiosity of a person. Individuals with curiosity will have a wide variety of knowledge and a certain degree of learning about all sorts of things, even if they are not necessarily relevant to themselves, as well as a general interest in all sorts of things.

As shown in Figure 4, 43.1% of respondents scored below 40, while 56.9% scored above 40, and the distribution range was concentrated between 33 and 45. The significance of curiosity for athletes consists in collecting opponent knowledge, competitive atmosphere, and other pertinent information during competition, as well as the comprehension and learning of new training methods during practice. The maturity scale evaluates whether or not there is a purposeful tendency in decision-making. The maturity scale measures the development and maturation of cognitive abilities. Based on norms, context, and evidence, we can recognize the probability of issues in varied situations when faced with problems, investigation, and decision-making.

Table 1

Hypotheses Results

No	Hypotheses	Results
H1	Long-term training has an impact on the critical thinking tendency of basketball players.	Significant
H2	Competition has an impact on the critical thinking tendency of basketball players.	Significant

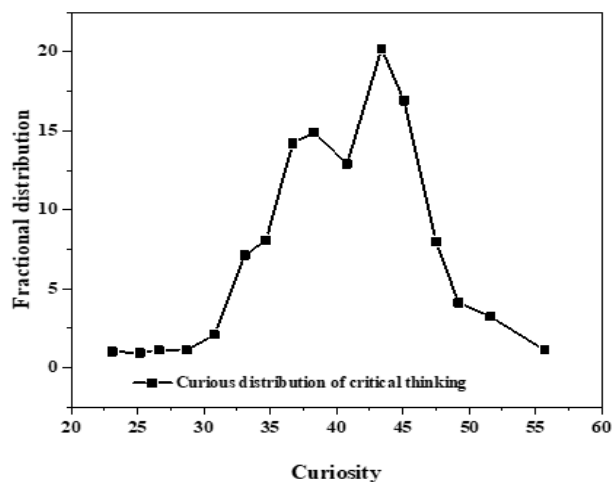


Figure 4. Distribution of critical thinking curiosity

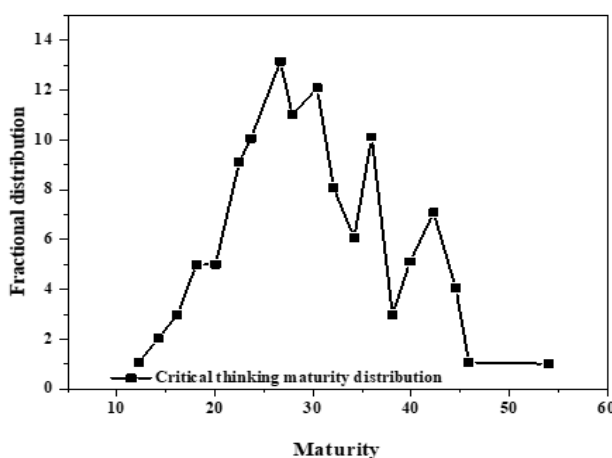


Figure 5. Distribution of critical thinking maturity

As shown in Figure 5, 85.3% of the students scored below 40, and 24.7% scored above 40, with a mean score of 29.01. The figure also reveals that in terms of maturity, 56% deviated from the trend of critical thinking by less than 30 points, indicating that basketball players were incapable of making thoughtful decisions. This is also a trait of basketball players when making decisions. In basketball competitions, players must make snap decisions when analyzing the intense scenario on the court; there is no time to deliberate. Maturity is measured differently than critical thinking, which is objectively determined by the attributes of basketball (Wu & Zhang, 2022). This research confirms that long-term training and competition affect the likelihood of basketball players engaging in critical thinking. Table 1 displays the highlighted outcomes.

5. Discussion

With the advancement of science and technology in the present information technology environment, the development and competition of basketball are complicated (Escribano-Ott, Mielgo-Ayuso, & Calleja-González, 2022). Traditional intuition and experience-based decision-making cannot satisfy the demands of contemporary basketball competitions. On the other hand, the development of decision-making science has also led to numerous new scientific ways of thinking, thereby establishing a distinct theoretical foundation for decision-making. In the context of the development of modern basketball, the thinking ability of decision-makers has a significant impact on decision-making. Therefore, to adapt to the competitive environment and make scientific and rational decisions, decision-makers must have high-level thinking skills (Šiupšinskas et al., 2019). Firstly, the ever-changing basketball environment and rules have presented basketball coaches and players with new obstacles, and several problems have arisen in developing and implementing tactics.

Second, the basketball players demonstrate their critical thinking skills and perfect techniques for adjusting to the current circumstances. Under the analysis and research of scouts, the coaches' command techniques play a diminished role in the game (Arede et al., 2022). The scouts analyzed and studied the coach's tactics, making it more challenging for the coaches to execute the tactical command. Thus, the importance of reacting to the surroundings and making tactical judgments is the foundation for becoming a great player. No matter how proficient a scout is, they cannot replace the position of players on the field. Hence, enhancing the decision-making skills of basketball players has become one of the game's most pressing concerns in the modern era. As a basketball great, Jordan is a master of employing emotional and psychological strategies on the court. Jordan has no competition on the court. Therefore he does not need to express his discontentment there. Yet, Jordan frequently utilized opportunities to annoy his opponent on the field. But nobody utilized this tactic against Jordan during the game. Pat Riley, a master of psychology and strategy, confessed that he did not dare to insult Jordan: "Jordan enjoys psychological warfare, but I never use words to motivate him; he is not like other players and psychological attacks on him will only bring out his full potential."

The abovementioned instances demonstrate the significance of employing psychological strategies while dealing with emotions. Emotions are an integral component of the gaming process and can be either positive or bad. Emotions and emotions are how

individuals respond to situations in either a positive or negative manner. Using psychological methods requires understanding how to utilize critical thought to regulate emotions. Throughout the game, they perceived that they were unfairly treated by opponents, teammates, coaches, referees, spectators, the environment, and other variables. There are two types of emotions or feelings for oneself. The first is negative emotions and emotions, which significantly negatively impact the performance of the players' abilities and tactics throughout the competition. The second is how emotions or emotions influence thought to eliminate the problem of unfair treatment. As an illustration, Jordan faced Stackhouse in Philadelphia on January 13, 1996, and swept 48 points and 10 rebounds. As long as he was up against Stackhouse, nearly all his opponents finished the attack with a single force.

In addition to generating creative decisions, it analyzes, evaluates, and applies creative decision reasoning. The creation of creative decision-making should be based on a principle, that is, under the conditions of generation limitation and rational and critical reaction to a challenging problem. Second, applying critical thinking is not rigorously studied, selected, or governed by norms. Lastly, in any complex environment, undertake a broad examination, question, integrate, balance, and reject diverse perspectives, and construct new perspectives, resulting in questioning hypotheses and reframing the problem. Logical limits and inventive uniqueness are evident while making innovative decisions. In the process of developing and assessing decisions, both creative and critical thought are continuously employed. The professional theoretical system of sports psychologists is depicted in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Professional theoretical system of sports psychologists

(1) Discipline concept: the majority of scholarly definitions of clinical sports psychology are based on the description of the service objects, functions, and training of clinical sports psychologists, which is divided into narrow sense and broad sense and has not yet formed a universally accepted unified definition. (2) Nature of the discipline: Western and Chinese academics highlight the clinical psychological character of clinical sports psychology. On the subject of the research object of clinical sports psychology, specialists and academics in the United States

and overseas hold differing viewpoints. More experts and academics feel that athletes' psychological health and sports performance should also be considered; (4) Research function: most scholars highlight the change function of clinical sports psychology, while others discuss its description function. (5) Research Methods: Western researchers frequently employ questionnaires, interviews, scale tests, case studies, experiments, and qualitative research methods; Chinese experts and scholars advocate using interviews, psychological tests, behavioral evaluations, physiological tests, and case study methods. (6) Content system: the knowledge structure of clinical sports psychology has never been properly examined.

The California Critical Thinking Tendency Test was used to test the CUBA Chinese University Basketball Association squad. Based on the total test score, most test team members were in the negative area of critical thinking tendency, while just a handful was in a positive category. In general, the tendency of basketball critical thinking falls within the negative range, and it lacks significant reflection and utility in terms of its tendency. While splitting critical thinking into several scales for study, we find that the negative tendency of test players' critical thinking is largely attributable to the unique nature of basketball. According to the features of basketball, the proposed subscale of the critical thinking propensity test scale is subdivided into numerous groups throughout the examination of each subscale. The first category is impacted by society. For instance, the results of the truth-seeking scale, the curiosity scale, and the truth-seeking scale indicate that the negative tendency of the test team members on this scale is attributable to the influence of the traditional Confucian education ideology. The Curiosity Scale is affected by individuals' interests, hobbies, and surroundings (Heggernes, 2021).

The features of basketball are favorable, secondly. It contains the open-mindedness scale, the analytical ability scale, the systematic ability scale, the critical thinking self-confidence scale, and others. Due to the peculiarities of basketball, basketball players must be able to maintain an open mind, analyze, systematize, and improve their development gradually through long-term training and competition. Thirdly, the qualities of basketball have negative consequences. Due to the nature of basketball competition, for instance, players cannot consider it throughout the decision-making process; this has a detrimental effect, even opposing the propensity toward critical thinking. The subscale analysis reveals that the four scales of the critical thinking tendency test measure the tendencies that basketball players require and nurture during training and competition. Hence, basketball players have a solid training foundation in critical thinking (Pace, 2021).

Conclusion and Implications

From the examination of the critical thinking tendencies of the CUBA Chinese University Basketball Association, it has been determined that after extensive training and competition, players possess the necessary critical thinking skills. In addition, the author blends the appropriate critical thinking theories of Marxist legal philosophy with psychological and tactical elements. Consequently, the value of critical thinking in the psychological and tactical application process is investigated through literature, expert interviews, questionnaires, and mathematical statistics, from the perspective of information collection, processing, and decision selection and application. The sub-scale analysis reveals, however, that of the seven subscales of the critical thinking tendency test, there are four elements of the tendency measured by the scale that basketball players need and cultivate in training and competition; consequently, critical thinking provides a solid training foundation for basketball players.

Due to a lack of research theory in applying and developing critical thinking in physical education, it isn't easy to promote and develop it as a support against the backdrop of traditional thinking culture, as this study has concluded. In addition, it is necessary to establish a research framework for critical thinking in China and advance its theoretical research. Basketball psychology and strategy have no practical training settings for critical thinking. Hence, research theory does not promote the use and promotion of critical thinking in sports discipline. Critical thinking research is incorporated into sports disciplines, and a theoretical research system of critical thinking suited to the peculiarities of basketball is constructed. Develop critical thinking education talent, create enough reserve talent for the development of basketball's critical thinking in China, and pave the road for the promotion of critical thinking.

6. Future Directions

Theoretically novel and effective outcomes have been produced by this investigation. To validate the conclusions of this study, however, longitudinal data must be utilized in future research. In addition, the group picked from a diverse environment should be the focus of future studies that provide additional evidence for the generalizability of the findings of this study. Thus, these suggestions would be beneficial for enhancing the literature and practice.

Acknowledgments

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