DOI: https://doi.org/10.37547/mesmj-V6-I5-29 Pages: 254-266

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL

http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL TECHNICAL AND TACTICAL INDICATORS OF YOUNG GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLERS

Khayrullo Akhmadjonovich Madaminov
Independent Researcher, Associate Professor
madaminovxayrullo@gmail.com
Andijan State University named after Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur
Andijan, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: young Greco-Roman wrestlers, individual indicators, technical preparation, tactical preparation, technical-tactical analysis, sporting efficiency, competitive performance, optimisation.

Received: 10.08.25
Accepted: 12.08.25
Published: 14.08.25

Abstract: This article addresses the in-depth analysis of individual technical and tactical indicators of young Greco-Roman wrestlers. The study focuses on assessing athletes' technical and tactical preparedness, their individual characteristics, opponent-adaptation strategies, and performance efficiency during bouts. Particular attention is given to the selection of technical manoeuvres in the training process, the effectiveness of their tactical application, and the frequency of their use in competitive situations. Based on the findings, scientific and practical recommendations have been developed for determining the directions of individual development in young athletes and for optimising their technical and tactical training. The article also encompasses methodological approaches aimed at enhancing wrestlers' competitiveness and improving sporting outcomes.

Introduction

In contemporary sports practice, an in-depth examination of the technical and tactical aspects of wrestling disciplines is of particular importance, especially in the preparation of

young athletes. Greco-Roman wrestling is a sport that demands high levels of strength, endurance, speed, and coordination, with success largely dependent on the wrestler's individual technical and tactical indicators. Technical and tactical preparedness developed during youth forms one of the key determinants of an athlete's future mastery. Consequently, the identification, analysis, and optimisation of these qualities constitute one of the most relevant directions in sports pedagogy and the theory of sport.

Recent scientific investigations indicate that, for young wrestlers, training should not only focus on general physical preparation but also on technical and tactical development tailored to individual characteristics. Each athlete's height, muscular strength, agility, reaction speed, and psychological readiness vary considerably, directly influencing their level of competitiveness. Therefore, an in-depth study of individual technical and tactical indicators enables the personalisation of the training process, allowing for the targeted development of skills and competitive performance.

Materials and methods

The competition was held from 6 to 11 April 2025 in the Fergana region, where the host region's thorough preparation was clearly evident throughout the event. The tournament was organised at an exceptionally high level, with backup sports facilities, health centres, and preventive medical measures in place. These conditions, including an intense competitive environment, pre-tournament training camps, and consistent medical supervision, contributed to the Fergana regional team's ability to compete in a highly competitive state.

A total of 310 athletes participated in the competition, providing a comprehensive assessment of the potential of Greco-Roman wrestlers in the U17 age category across Uzbekistan. Competitors competed in 10 weight categories ranging from 45 kg to 110 kg, with each category featuring at least several dozen athletes. Notably, the middleweight divisions (55–71 kg) had the largest number of participants—118 wrestlers, approximately 38% of all competitors—reflecting the popularity of these categories nationally and the intensity of competition within them.

The Fergana regional team fielded 26 athletes, demonstrating a high level of preparation by achieving solid results in all weight divisions, and showing particularly strong performances in the 60 kg and 55 kg categories. This readiness was also characterised by a well-designed training programme selected by the coaching and technical staff, as well as the athletes' ability

to execute complex exercises with high quality. Following the tournament, many regional teams began studying the Fergana approach with the aim of enhancing their own training programmes in the coming years.

In total, 14 regions—13 provinces and the Republic of Karakalpakstan—took part in the tournament. Each region's team reflected the specific infrastructure and preparation opportunities available locally, which was evident in the notable variation in participant numbers. The most active region was Tashkent City, fielding 33 wrestlers, representing 10.6% of all competitors. Andijan, Samarkand, and Bukhara regions each entered 28 wrestlers, or 9.0% of the total participants. Across the 14 regions, the average representation was 22.1 athletes per team. Regions exceeding this average included Tashkent City, Andijan, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent Province (27 athletes), Fergana (26 athletes), Namangan (25 athletes), and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (25 athletes). These figures indicate that these regions have developed systematic selection processes for young wrestlers in the Greco-Roman discipline (see Table 1).

Results and discussions

Regions with below-average indicators — The following regions demonstrated participant numbers below the benchmark average of 22.1 athletes: Khorezm Region (21 athletes), Syrdarya Region (16 athletes), Navoi Region (16 athletes), Jizzakh Region (15 athletes), Surkhandarya Region (13 athletes), and Kashkadarya Region (9 athletes). For these regions, it was determined that there is a need to expand the network of sports schools, improve coaches' qualifications, and develop additional long-term programs aimed at nurturing young Greco-Roman wrestlers.

For Tashkent City participants in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 43.6 ± 6.2 times, accounting for 100% of all technical actions. Offensive actions averaged 21.5 ± 3.3 times (49.3% of total technical actions), successful attempts were 11.7 ± 10.9 times (26.8%), and counter-attacks were 10.4 ± 9.4 times (23.8%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 45.1 ± 4.9 times (100%), offensive actions were 23.1 ± 2.5 times (51.2%), successful attempts 12.5 ± 1.4 times (27.7%), and counter-attacks 9.5 ± 1.8 times (21.0%).

For the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 23.4 ± 1.6 times (100%), offensive actions 10.8 ± 13.8 times (46.1%), successful attempts 7.3 ± 1.1 times (31.1%), and counter-attacks 5.3 ± 0.7 times (22.6%).

For participants from the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 35.2 ± 2.4 times, accounting for 100% of all technical actions. Offensive actions averaged 14.3 ± 12.5 times (40.6% of total technical actions), successful attempts were 11.5 ± 10.9 times (32.6%), and counter-attacks were 9.4 ± 8.5 times (26.2%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 34.2 ± 36.4 times (100%), offensive actions were 17.8 ± 2.3 times (51.1%), successful attempts 9.6 ± 1.5 times (28.0%), and counter-attacks 6.8 ± 9.4 times (19.8%).

For the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 21.8 ± 19.3 times (100%), offensive actions 11.3 ± 13.5 times (51.8%), successful attempts 6.4 ± 9.4 times (29.3%), and counter-attacks 4.1 ± 8.9 times (18.8%).(See Table 2.)

Andijan Region participants in the 45–55 kg weight category demonstrated an average of 32.5 ± 34.6 technical actions, accounting for 100% of the total technical actions performed. Offensive actions averaged 12.6 ± 1.4 times (38.7% of total technical actions), successful attempts averaged 10.3 ± 1.2 times (31.6%), while counter-offensive actions averaged 9.6 ± 0.8 times (29.5%).

In the 60–71 kg category, the average number of technical actions was 36.4 ± 2.2 (100%), with offensive actions averaging 14.3 ± 16.9 (39.2%), successful attempts 12.6 ± 1.3 (34.6%), and counter-offensive actions 9.5 ± 1.5 (26.0%).

In the 80–110 kg category, the average number of technical actions was 17.6 ± 18.9 (100%), offensive actions averaged 7.3 ± 0.8 (41.4%), successful attempts 6.4 ± 0.8 (36.3%), and counter-offensive actions 3.9 ± 0.6 (22.1%).

Fergana Region For the 45–55 kg category, the average number of technical actions was 42.7 ± 43.6, representing 100% of the total technical actions. Offensive actions averaged 21.5 ± 1.7 (50.3%), successful attempts averaged 13.9 ± 1.4 (32.5%), and counter-offensive actions averaged 7.6 ± 0.9 (17.7%).

For the 60–71 kg category, the average number of technical actions was 41.5 ± 3.7 (100%), offensive actions averaged 25.3 ± 2.6 (60.9%), successful attempts averaged 9.8 ± 0.8 (23.6%), and counter-offensive actions averaged 6.4 ± 0.9 (15.4%).

For the 80–110 kg category, the average number of technical actions was 27.8 ± 2.4 (100%), offensive actions averaged 14.3 ± 1.3 (51.4%), successful attempts averaged 8.4 ± 9.8 (30.2%), and counter-offensive actions averaged 5.1 ± 4.8 (18.3%).

Namangan Region For the 45–55 kg category, the average number of technical actions was 33.3 ± 2.1, representing 100% of the total technical actions. Offensive actions averaged 14.7 ± 1.5 (44.1%), successful attempts averaged 10.4 ± 1.8 (31.2%), and counter-offensive actions averaged 8.2 ± 9.7 (24.6%) (see Table 3).

The average number of technical actions in the 60–71 kg weight category was 31.5 ± 1.7 times, which accounted for 100% of the total technical actions performed. Offensive actions amounted to 13.2 ± 1.5 times (41.9% of the total technical actions), successful attempts were 10.7 ± 1.3 times (33.4%), and counter-offensive actions were 7.2 ± 0.6 times (33.9% of the total technical actions).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 16.7 ± 1.9 times, accounting for 100% of the total technical actions. Offensive actions made up 8.2 ± 1.7 times (49.1%), successful attempts were 5.3 ± 6.7 times (31.7%), and counter-offensive actions were 3.2 ± 0.4 times (19.1% of the total technical actions).

For participants from Tashkent region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 41.4 ± 3.4 times, accounting for 100% of the total technical actions performed. Offensive actions amounted to 22.6 ± 2.3 times (54.5% of the total technical actions), successful attempts were 10.4 ± 1.5 times (25.1%), and counter-offensive actions were 8.4 ± 9.7 times (20.2% of the total technical actions).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 42.4 ± 4.1 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions were 23.3 ± 2.6 times (54.9%), successful attempts were 10.7 ± 1.9 times (25.2%), and counter-offensive actions were 8.2 ± 9.8 times (19.3%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 30.2 ± 3.6 times (100% of the total), offensive actions were 14.7 ± 1.8 times (48.6%), successful attempts were 9.3 ± 1.6 times (30.7%), and counter-offensive actions were 6.2 ± 8.9 times (20.5% of the total technical actions).

For participants from Sirdaryo region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 31.5 ± 3.5 times, accounting for 100% of the total technical actions performed. Offensive actions amounted to 14.3 ± 16.2 times (45.3% of the total), successful attempts were 11.8 ± 1.4 times (37.4%), and counter-offensive actions were 5.4 ± 6.5 times (17.1% of the total technical actions).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 34.7 ± 3.3 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions were 14.3 ± 1.3 times (41.2%), successful attempts were 10.3 ± 1.8 times (29.6%), and counter-offensive actions were 10.1 ± 10.3 times (29.1%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 21.4 ± 2.2 times (100% of the total), offensive actions were 11.5 ± 1.5 times (53.7%), successful attempts were 5.4 ± 0.7 times (25.2%), and counter-offensive actions were 4.5 ± 0.5 times (21.0% of the total technical actions).

For participants from Jizzax region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 36.2 ± 3.3 times, representing 100% of the total. Offensive actions amounted to 17.2 ± 1.9 times (47.5%), successful attempts were 10.2 ± 1.2 times (28.1%), and counter-offensive actions were 8.8 ± 0.9 times (24.3%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 29.5 ± 1.2 times (100%). Offensive actions accounted for 16.2 ± 1.4 times (54.9%), successful attempts 7.1 ± 0.7 times (24.0%), and counter-offensive actions 6.2 ± 0.7 times (21.0%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 19.3 ± 2.1 times (100%), offensive actions were 9.4 ± 0.9 times (48.7%), successful attempts 6.2 ± 0.9 times (32.1%), and counter-offensive actions 3.7 ± 0.4 times (19.1%).

For participants from Samarqand region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 28.4 ± 2.7 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions were 14.3 ± 1.1 times (50.3%), successful attempts were 8.4 ± 0.6 times (29.5%), and counter-offensive actions were 5.5 ± 0.8 times (19.3%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 25.2 ± 2.3 times (100%). Offensive actions amounted to 13.7 ± 1.6 times (54.3%), successful attempts were 7.2 ± 0.8 times (28.5%), and counter-offensive actions were 4.1 ± 0.5 times (16.2%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 17.7 ± 1.3 times (100%), offensive actions were 9.2 ± 1.4 times (51.9%), successful attempts were 5.3 ± 0.3 times (29.9%), and counter-offensive actions were 3.2 ± 0.5 times (18.0%).

For participants from Qashqadaryo region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 30.5 ± 3.4 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions were 12.4 ± 1.5 times (40.6%), successful attempts were 10.3 ± 1.3 times (33.7%), and counter-offensive actions were 7.8 ± 0.6 times (25.5%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 33.3 ± 3.1 times (100%). Offensive actions amounted to 17.3 ± 1.4 times (51.9%), successful attempts were 10.4 ± 1.2 times (31.2%), and counter-offensive actions were 5.6 ± 0.8 times (16.8%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 14.5 ± 1.3 times (100%), offensive actions were 7.5 ± 0.5 times (51.7%), successful attempts were 3.7 ± 0.3 times (25.5%), and counter-offensive actions were 2.9 ± 0.4 times (20.0%).

For participants from Surxondaryo region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 27.3 ± 2.4 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions amounted to 14.5 ± 1.3 times (53.1%), successful attempts were 8.9 ± 0.7 times (32.6%), and counter-offensive actions were 3.9 ± 0.5 times (14.2%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 21.6 ± 2.2 times (100%). Offensive actions were 13.3 ± 1.7 times (61.5%), successful attempts were 4.7 ± 0.6 times (21.7%), and counter-offensive actions were 3.6 ± 0.4 times (16.6%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 14.8 ± 1.2 times (100%), offensive actions were 9.4 ± 1.6 times (63.5%), successful attempts were 3.5 ± 0.5 times (23.6%), and counter-offensive actions were 1.9 ± 0.3 times (12.8%).

For participants from Navoiy region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 31.5 ± 2.3 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions amounted to 14.3 ± 1.2 times (45.3%), successful attempts were 10.5 ± 1.3 times (33.3%), and counter-offensive actions were 6.7 ± 0.8 times (21.2%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 39.6 ± 3.2 times (100%). Offensive actions were 24.9 ± 2.5 times (62.8%), successful attempts were 9.5 ± 1.3 times (23.9%), and counter-offensive actions were 5.2 ± 0.9 times (13.1%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 27.3 ± 2.6 times (100%), offensive actions were 14.7 ± 1.6 times (53.8%), successful attempts were 8.2 ± 0.6 times (30.0%), and counter-offensive actions were 4.4 ± 0.4 times (16.1%).

For participants from Bukhara region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 44.7 ± 4.6 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions were 22.3 ± 2.4 times (49.8%), successful attempts were 11.5 ± 1.4 times (25.7%), and counter-offensive actions were 10.9 ± 8.9 times (24.3%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 45.5 ± 4.7 times (100%). Offensive actions were 27.3 ± 2.6 times (60.0%), successful attempts were 10.3 ± 1.8 times (23.9%), and counter-offensive actions were 7.9 ± 7.9 times (22.6%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 29.4 ± 3.4 times (100%), offensive actions were 16.3 ± 1.3 times (55.4%), successful attempts were 9.4 ± 1.8 times (31.9%), and counter-offensive actions were 3.7 ± 0.5 times (12.5%).

For participants from Khorezm region in the 45–55 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 38.4 ± 2.7 times (100% of the total). Offensive actions were 16.3 ± 1.5 times (42.4%), successful attempts were 12.3 ± 0.9 times (34.7%), and counter-offensive actions were 9.8 ± 1.6 times (25.5%).

In the 60–71 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 35.2 ± 2.3 times (100%). Offensive actions were 15.3 ± 1.6 times (43.4%), successful attempts were 10.7 ± 1.2 times (30.3%), and counter-offensive actions were 9.2 ± 1.1 times (26.1%).

In the 80–110 kg weight category, the average number of technical actions was 18.7 ± 1.3 times (100%), offensive actions were 9.2 ± 1.4 times (58.5%), successful attempts were 5.3 ± 0.6 times (28.3%), and counter-offensive actions were 4.2 ± 0.5 times (22.4%).

Conclusions

Our analysis has shown that in regions with low participant numbers—specifically Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, and Jizzakh—it is necessary to focus entirely on strengthening team preparation and coaching capacity. By modernizing existing sports facilities in these regions, improving the qualifications of local coaches, and introducing specialized simulator-analysis programs for young wrestlers through the development of a comprehensive project, it is possible to significantly increase interest in Greco-Roman wrestling.

In weight categories over 92 kg, the number of participants was relatively low. Therefore, it is important to provide broader incentives for heavyweight athletes and to organize targeted training camps for them. This approach would give special attention to heavyweights on the mat and help increase interest among young athletes in this category.

In the 55–71 kg categories, the matches were intense. Based on this, it would be appropriate to expand the exchange of experience by organizing more interregional tournaments and seminars for coaches. In particular, it is recommended to hold at least two training camps annually involving coaches and athletes from all regions to share best practices. In regions with low participation, such as Sirdaryo and Navoi, it is necessary to hold special events to promote the sport and attract young people to Greco-Roman wrestling. Organizing open lessons in local schools, street tournaments, and youth forums would not only increase interest in wrestling but also foster community engagement. Implementing these recommendations would significantly increase both the number of participants and the quality of competitions within the Uzbekistan Cup.

The results of the study demonstrate that an in-depth examination of the individual technical and tactical indicators of young Greco-Roman wrestlers is of great importance in optimizing sports training. The analysis revealed that the effectiveness of athletes' competitive performance depends not only on their general physical preparation but also directly on the correct selection of individual techniques, their tactically appropriate application, and the ability to adapt to opponents' action. According to video analysis and statistical processing, athletes who achieved high results stood out for their ability to execute offensive and counter-offensive actions quickly, accurately, and with minimal energy expenditure, while also applying effective countermeasures in defense. This confirms the need to develop technical and tactical skills in training according to the individual characteristics of each athlete.

The study shows that when coaches design personalized training programs considering factors such as height, weight, muscle strength, agility, and psychological readiness, competition results improve significantly. Furthermore, regular technical-tactical analysis serves as an effective tool for identifying an athlete's strengths and weaknesses, addressing shortcomings, and increasing competitiveness.

The results of this study serve as a methodological foundation for managing the training process of young Greco-Roman wrestlers on a scientific basis, developing strategies for

individual technical-tactical development, and implementing them in practice. This, in turn, will help achieve greater success in national and international competitions.

References:

1. Khamidjanov A.U. Methodological principles of classification and direction of highly skilled sports wrestlers to types of sports wrestling for the determination of model indicators // Mental enlightenment scientific – methodological journal. Jizzax, 2024. № 8 – P. 362-370. [13.00.00 № 22].
2. Хамиджонов А.У. Критерии отбора и направления на виды борьбы // НамГУ – NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi. 2022. maxsus son. – С. 916-620. [13.00.00 №30].
3. Khamidjonov A.U. Applying of digital technologies in selection and predicting of young talented wrestlers// I. International Congress of Science and Health in Wrestling Sport. – Hitit University Çorum (Turkiya), 2023. – P. 56.
4. Khamidzhanov A.U. Scientific and methodological features of qualifying and early orientation for sports wrestling types// Research Focus. 2023. – № 2.9. pp. – 76-83. [№01-08/2941].
5. Khamidjanov A.U. Methodological bases for the evaluation of weight indicators in the selection and early orientation of types of wrestling// Namangan davlat universiteti. Ilmiy axborotnomasi. 2022. – № 7. – P. 378-385. [13.00.00 №30].

Table 1.

Analysis of the results of the U-17 Uzbekistan Cup in Greco-Roman wrestling for athletes born in 2008–2010

N	Regions	Weight categories										Total number of participants	%
		45 kg	48 kg	51 kg	55 kg	60 kg	65 kg	71 kg	80 kg	92 kg	110 kg		
1	Tashkent City	2	4	3	4	3	3	8	2	2	2	33	10.6%
2	Andijan Region	3	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	3	1	28	9.0%
3	Fergana Region	3	2	2	2	4	2	5	3	2	1	26	8.3%
4	Namangan Region	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	25	8.0%
5	Tashkent Region	5	2	1	4	5	5	1	2	1	1	27	8.7%
6	Sirdarya Region	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	16	5.1%
7	Jizzakh Region	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	3	1	1	15	4.8%
8	Samarkand Region	4	2	3	3	4	3	4	1	3	1	28	9.0%
9	Kashkadarya Region	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	9	2.9%
10	Surkhandarya Region	1	1	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	13	4.2%
11	Navoi Region	2	1	0	3	3	2	3	0	1	1	16	5.2%
12	Bukhara Region	3	2	2	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	28	9.3%
13	Khorezm Region	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	21	6.8%
14	Republic of Karakalpakstan	2	2	1	4	5	2	2	1	4	2	25	8.09%
Total number of participants		**33**	**27**	**27**	**39**	**44**	**34**	**40**	**24**	**25**	**17**	**310**	**100%**
Total percentage		**10.6%**	**8.7%**	**8.7%**	**12.6%**	**14.2%**	**11.0%**	**12.9%**	**7.7%**	**8.1%**	**5.5%**	**100 %**	

Table 2

Analysis of the results of the U-17 Uzbekistan Cup in Greco-Roman wrestling among athletes born in 2008–2010

N	Regions	Number of participants	45-55 kg. (n=126)				60-71 kg (n=118)				80-110 kg (n=66)				Gold	Silver	Bronze
			T/h	H/h	M/u	Q/x	T/h	H/h	M/u	Q/x	T/h	H/h	M/u	Q/x			
			$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$±бсс	$\overline{X}$±б	$\overline{X}$± б			
1	Tashkent City	33	43,6±6,2	21,5±3,3	11,7±10,9	10,4±9,4	45,1±4,9	23,1±2,5	12,5±1,4	9,5±1,8	23,4±1,6	10,8±13,8	7,3±1,1	5,3±0,7	3	5	4
2	Republic of Karakalpakstan	25	35,2±2,4	14,3±12,5	11,5±10,9	9,4±8,5	34,2±36,4	17,8±2,3	9,6±1,5	6,8±9,4	21,8±19,3	11,3±13,5	6,4±9,4	4,1±8,9	-	-	3
3	Andijan Region	28	32,5±34,6	12,6±1,4	10,3±1,2	9,6±0,8	36,4±2,2	14,3±16,9	12,6±1,3	9,5±1,5	17,6±18,9	7,3±0,8	6,4±0,8	3,9±0,6	-	-	-
4	Fergana Region	26	42,7±43,6	21,5±1,7	13,9±1,4	7,6±0,9	41,5±3,7	25,3±2,6	9,8±0,8	6,4±0,9	27,8±2,4	14,3±1,3	8,4±9,8	5,1±4,8	2	1	2
5	Namangan Region	25	33,3±2,1	14,7±1,5	10,4±1,8	8,2±9,7	31,5±1,7	13,2±1,5	10,7±1,3	7,2±0,6	16,7±1,9	8,2±1,7	5,3±6,7	3,2±0,4	-	-	-
6	Tashkent Region	27	41,4±3,4	22,6±2,3	10,4±1,5	8,4±9,7	42,4±4,1	23,3±2,6	10,7±1,9	8,2±9,8	30,2±3,6	14,7±1,8	9,3±1,6	6,2±8,9	2	1	1
7	Sirdarya Region	16	31,5±3,5	14,3±16,2	11,8±1,4	5,4±6,5	34,7±3,3	14,3±1,3	10,3±1,8	10,1±10,3	21,4±2,2	11,5±1,5	5,4±0,7	4,5±0,5	-	-	-
8	Jizzakh Region	15	36,2±3,3	17,2±1,9	10,2±1,2	8,8±0,9	29,5±1,2	16,2±1,4	7,1±0,7	6,2±0,7	19,3±2,1	9,4±0,9	6,2±0,9	3,7±0,4	-	-	-
9	Samarkand Region	28	28,4±2,7	14,3±1,1	8,4±0,6	5,5±0,8	25,2±2,3	13,7±1,6	7,2±0,8	4,1±0,5	17,7±1,3	9,2±1,4	5,3±0,3	3,2±0,5	1	1	1
10	Kashkadarya Region	9	30,5±3,4	12,4±1,5	10,3±1,3	7,8±0,6	33,3±3,1	17,3±1,4	10,4±1,2	5,6±0,8	14,5±1,3	7,5±0,5	3,7±0,3	2,9±0,4	-	1	1
11	Surkhandarya Region	13	27,3±2,4	14,5±1,3	8,9±0,7	3,9±0,5	21,6±2,2	13,3±1,7	4,7±0,6	3,6±0,4	14,8±1,2	9,4±1,6	3,5±0,5	1,9±0,3	-	1	1
12	Navoi Region	16	31,5±2,3	14,3±1,2	10,5±1,3	6,7±0,8	39,6±3,2	24,9±2,5	9,5±1,3	5,2±0,9	27,3±2,6	14,7±1,6	8,2±0,6	4,4±,4	1	-	1
13	Bukhara Region	28	44,7±4,6	22,3±2,4	11,5±1,4	10,9±8,9	45,5±4,7	27,3±2,6	10,3±1,8	7,9±7,9	29,4±3,4	16,3±1,3	9,4±1,8	3,7±0,5	1	1	5
14	Khorezm Region	21	38,4±2,7	16,3±1,5	12,3±0,9	9,8±1,6	35,2±2,3	15,3±1,6	10,7±1,2	9,2±1,1	18,7±1,3	9,2±1,4	5,3±0,6	4,2±0,5	-	-	1

Table 2

Analysis of the Results of the U-17 Uzbekistan Cup in Greco-Roman Wrestling for Athletes Born in 2008–2010

N	Regions	Number of participants	45-55 kg. (n=126)				60-71 kg (n=118)				80-110 kg (n=66)				Gold	Silver	Bronze
			T/h	H/h	M/u	Q/x	T/h	H/h	M/u	Q/x	T/h	H/h	M/u	Q/x			
			% (foiz)				% (foiz)				% (foiz)						
1	Tashkent City	33	100	49,3	26,8	23,8	100	51,2	27,7	21,0	100	46,1	31,1	22,6	30%	50%	20%
2	Republic of Karakalpakstan	25	100	40,6	32,6	26,2	100	51,1	28,0	19,8	100	51,8	29,3	18,8	-	-	15%
3	Andijan Region	28	100	38,7	31,6	29,5	100	39,2	34,6	26,0	100	41,4	36,3	22,1	-	-	-
4	Fergana Region	26	100	50,3	32,5	17,7	100	60,9	23,6	15,4	100	51,4	30,2	18,3	20%	10%	10%
5	Namangan Region	25	100	44,1	31,2	24,6	100 %	41,9	33,4	33,9	100 %	49,1	31,7	19,1	-	-	-
6	Tashkent Region	27	100	54,5	25,1	20,2	100	54,9	25,2	19,3	100	48,6	30,7	20,5	20%	10%	5%
7	Sirdarya Region	16	100	45,3	37,4	17,1	100 %	41,2	29,6	29,1	100 %	53,7	25,2	21,0	-	-	-
8	Jizzakh Region	15	100	47,5	28,1	24,3	100	54,9	24,0	21,0	100 %	48,7	32,1	19,1	-		-
9	Samarkand Region	28	100	50,3	29,5	19,3	100	54,3	28,5	16,2	100	51,9	29,9	18,0	10%	10%	5%
10	Kashkadarya Region	9	100	40,6	33,7	25,5	100	51,9	31,2	16,8	100	51,7	25,5	20,0	-	10%	5%
11	Surkhandarya Region	13	100	53,1	32,6	14,2	100	61,5	21,7	16,6	100	63,5	23,6	12,8	-	10%	5%
12	Navoi Region	16	100	45,3	33,3	21,2	100	62,8	23,9	13,1	100	53,8	30,0	16,1	10%	-	5%
13	Bukhara Region	28	100	49,8	25,7	24,3	100	60,0	23,9	22,6	100	55,4	31,9	12,5	10%	10%	25%
14	Khorezm Region	21	100	42,4	34,7	25,5	100	43,4	30,3	26,1	100	58,5	28,3	22,4	-	-	5%