

Comparative Analysis of Amateur and Professional Boxing: Organizational Aspects

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Annotation: The practical significance of the study is that as a result of the pedagogical observations carried out, the main differences between amateur and professional boxing competitions were identified.

Keywords: IBA, WBA, IBF, WBC, WBO, WBF, Olympic, Club, title, rating, tournament

Introduction. Professional boxing has officially existed in Uzbekistan for more than twenty years. Our country has come a long way, distinguished by a number of important sports achievements over the years. Uzbek boxers still occupy high positions in professional boxing.[1-2]

Material and Methods. Analysis of certain aspects between amateur boxing and professional boxing.

Result.

When conducting a comparative analysis of amateur and professional boxing, we focus on organizational aspects, because this approach reveals some aspects of the content of the manager's activity. a decisive factor in the manager's activity is to hold a boxing match.[3-4]

The first feature to consider is the purpose of the competition. If in amateur boxing the purpose of the competition is to separate the winners of the tournament of different levels, then in professional boxing the situation is different. Here we see closely related goals: to determine the winners of the competition, to obtain financial benefits and the spectacular of the meetings. Achieving such goals forces professional boxing managers to use an arsenal of modern management tools and methods in their activities.

Analysis of another important feature, such as the structure of competition, shows that there are also some differences that are of a principled nature from all points of view. There was a stable system of competitions in amateur boxing, which included competitions: Olympic Games, World Championships and Cups, continental and national championships. This system is characterized by a stable calendar of competitions, rules of conduct, selection procedure of competition participants, etc. Therefore, from the point of view of organizing boxing competitions, solving many issues related to their preparation and holding does not cause organizational difficulties.

In professional boxing, the order of fighting boxers is completely different. Each international boxing federation maintains its own ranking of boxers in each weight category, which forms the basis of world champion fights. The same ranking list determines the order in which contenders fight for a particular fight. First, boxers hold qualifying fights for the right to receive a professional boxer's license, then they get a rating for the championship and finally a title.

In the organization of competitions, the interests of many interested parties intersect: international boxing organizations, boxers, promoters, managers, representatives of mass media and advertising companies, etc.

Therefore, fighting between professional boxers is not a simple task, and a lot of effort is required from all participants in this process..

Selection of boxers for amateur and professional boxing competitions is significantly different. In amateur boxing, these are traditional qualifying competitions, obtaining licenses for major international competitions (Olympic Games, world championships, continental). During their

many years of performance, amateur boxers participate in more than a hundred fights in their career. The selection system for boxers here has not changed much over the years.

In professional boxing, all actions are aimed at maintaining a fierce competition between boxers. This order is maintained primarily through the boxer rating system, which forms the rating committee of the respective international boxing organization.

The system of training boxers in amateur boxing has been developed and supported for many years. This system includes the following: children and teenagers join sports schools, sports clubs (students, army, sports societies and organizations) and the most talented athletes join national boxing teams through competition in sports competitions.

As for professional boxing, ratings and titles are determined in accordance with the charters of international professional boxing organizations.

In professional boxing, the boxer is legally an independent person and must be taken into account by the manager.

The financing system in amateur boxing is of a mixed nature and consists of revenues from the state, public organizations, including sports organizations, with the involvement of private capital. Professional boxing is based on the principles of a market economy, based on complete self-sufficiency, which is associated with certain risks. Hosting major international boxing fights requires promoters and managers to put in a lot of effort to capitalize on the spectacle.

Characteristics	Amateur boxing	Professional boxing
Organization of boxing competitions		
1. The purpose of the competition	To determine the winners of various level competitions	1 Determination of competition winners 2. Financial income and profit
2. Competitive composition	Tournaments: 1.Olympic Games 2.Championship and World Cup 3. Continental championships 4. National championships	Boxer fight: 1. Title 2. Rating
3. Selection of boxers to participate in competitions	Obtaining licenses for traditional qualifying tournaments, major international competitions (Olympic Games, world championships, continental)	Maintaining fierce competition between boxers according to the charters of international boxing organizations (WBA, IBF, WBC, WBO, WBF, etc.) others)
4. Training system for boxers	Includes: beginning of classes-11-12 years 1. Sports schools 2. Sports clubs (students, army, sports societies and organizations) 3. National teams of boxers	Includes: From the age of 18-20, the beginning of performances in fights is individual preparation for a specific opponent

5. Rules for conducting boxer competitions	Loser leaves the competition: Fights of no more than 3 rounds. 1 round consists of 3 minutes	Fights of boxers from 4 to 12 rounds. the duration of the round is 3 minutes
6. Competition rules	The rules approved by AIBA and national boxing federations are the same for boxers from all countries.	Fights will be held according to the rules of the international boxing organization (WBA, IBF, WBC, WBO, WBA, etc.).
7. Weight categories	13 World Cups 8 at the Summer Olympics	17 weights
Management activities		
Governing bodies	1. International boxing association (IBA) 2. State Boxing Federations 3. Hududiy federations 4. Sports clubs	1. International professional boxing organizations: IBF - International Boxing Federation; . WBA - World Boxing Association; WBC - World Boxing Council; WBO - World Boxing Organization; IBO - International Boxing Organization; PABA — Pan-Asian Boxing Association. 2. State professional boxing federations 3. Regional professional boxing federations

A comparative analysis of amateur and professional boxing was carried out in the following aspects: Bokschar musobaqalarini tashkil etish;

- Management activities;
- Financing.

First, let's talk about the purpose of the competition organized in amateur and professional boxing. In amateur boxing, the main goal is to determine the winners of competitions of various levels, while in professional boxing, besides determining the winners of the competition, it is also intended to find financial income.

Competitive composition. The main tournaments organized in amateur boxing are the Summer Olympics, World Championships and Cups, Continental Championships and National Championships. In this case, boxers will be organized according to a predetermined plan, depending on the prestige of the competitions that are ahead of them. In professional boxing, there is no clear plan in advance, the boxer mainly holds rating and title fights. In this case, it is of great importance that its official representatives look for a suitable opponent and organize a battle.

Selection of boxers to participate in competitions. Selection of boxers in amateur boxing is carried out by obtaining licenses for traditional qualifying tournaments, major international competitions (Olympic Games, world championships, continental competitions). In professional boxing, International Boxing Organizations WBA, IBF, WBC, WBO, WBF and other prestigious organizations select by signing contracts with experienced boxers in order to maintain fierce competition between boxers. The boxer's results in amateur boxing play an important role in this.

Training system for boxers. Training of athletes in amateur boxing It starts at the age of 11-12. Sports schools and sports clubs play a key role in the athlete training system. Professional boxing usually starts at the age of 18-20, and on the contrary, boxers who have achieved good results in amateur boxing can continue their career in professional boxing. The beginning of participation in fights depends on the individual preparation of the athlete.

Competition rules. In amateur boxing, the rules approved by the International Boxing Association (IBA) are followed in the same order for boxers of all countries. Organized fights in professional boxing are held in accordance with the rules of international boxing organizations (WBA, IBF, WBC, WBO, WBA, etc.).

Weight categories. In amateur boxing, weight categories change depending on the rules of the competition. Currently, boxers will compete in 13 weight categories at the world championships, and at the Olympic Games, in particular, at the Summer Olympic Games in Paris, men will fight in 7 weight categories, and women will fight in 6 weight categories. For information, men competed for medals in 8 weight categories and women in 5 weight categories at the Tokyo Olympics. In professional boxing, athletes participate in mutual ranking and title fights in 17 weight categories.

Governing bodies. In amateur boxing, the International Boxing Association (IBA), State Boxing Federations, regional federations and sports clubs operate as governing bodies. International professional boxing organizations: IBF - International Boxing Federation, WBA - World Boxing Association, WBC - World Boxing Council, WBO - World Boxing Organization, IBO - International Boxing Organization, PABA - Pan-Asian Boxing Association, state professional boxing federations and regional professional boxing governed by boxing federations.

Funding. The financing and reward system of amateur boxing is implemented in a mixed form, involving the state, public organizations and private capital. And in professional boxing, it is full self-sufficiency based on the principles of the market economy. Awarding of boxers is carried out from the funds specified in the contracts.

Above, a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between amateur and professional boxing was carried out.

Conclusion

Studying the regulations and rules of international and local boxing organizations, the organizational aspect of the comparative analysis of amateur and professional boxing showed that in professional boxing there are not one but several international boxing organizations - WBA, WBC, WBO, IBF, WBF, national, interregional and there are other governing bodies. The number of professional boxing organizations is primarily due to economic and historical reasons, as well as established traditions. In amateur and professional boxing, the structure of governing bodies, the order of their formation, and the goals in the main points of organizational management are similar to each other.

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