

Международный союз биатлонистов и Всемирная федерация керлинга. А после того, как Организаторы Игр в Токио рассказали, что протяженность олимпийских велотрасс для мужчин составит 234 километра, а у женщин – 137 километров за счет того, что из женской дистанции были убраны некоторые сложные участки, женщины снова заговорили о дискриминации и несоответствии тем гендерным целям, к которым стремится МОК [3].

Таким образом, в мире продолжается «гендерная война», так как женщины хотят соревноваться наравне с мужчинами, и, несмотря на различные физиологические особенности, женщины способны выполнять нормативы мужчин.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE OLYMPIC AND NON-OLYMPIC VERSIONS OF TAEKWONDO

There are many sports organizations in the world that train and organize competitions on various modifications of “taekwondo,” however they are all based on two main versions of this sport, invented and developed by Koreans General Choi Hong-Hee and Dr. Kim Ung-Yong. As for the Union State of Belarus – Russia, the first of these versions, created by Choi Hong-Hee, works in organizations called International Taekwondo Federation – ITF, as well as similar GTF, and the second, organized and developed by Kim Ung-Yong, works exclusively in organizations belonging to the World Taekwondo – WT.

In my opinion, this situation leads to confusion and misinformation not only among people who want to engage in taekwondo, but also among athletes and sports functionaries. This is the subject of my article and report.

So, to understand the problem, I have compiled a list of similar and different features in the above-mentioned versions. Application of powerful foot technique. In fact, this differs taekwondo as sports, many describe it as “boxing with feet.” In addition, both versions prohibit blows below the belt, grips and footrests. About the same staginess of duels and injuries of athletes. Practically there are no differences between both versions on training of sports qualities of endurance, speed and

readiness for self-defense. The etiquette of behavior of athletes is similar. Difference between ITF and WT versions. The Tcd version of the WT is an Olympic sport, while the ITF maximum has world championships. The WT version has the most powerful center of development of tkd called Kukkivon, thanks to which athletes all over the world are certified according to the same requirements, and ranks of trainers and determination of qualification of athletes is awarded only by this organization. There is no such world organization version of ITF. In ITF electronic means of judging on the basis of sensors are not used, while in WT not only there is such system, but also scale of impact force which depends on weight of the athlete. Let's speak of impact power. In WT it is not limited, while in the version of ITF "light-contact" is provided. Therefore, the ITF version applies protection only in the form of a helmet on the head and gloves, and the WT version protects all places where a blow can be made. In the version of WT it is impossible to beat in the head with hands, and in the version of ITF it is possible. In ITF and in WT in duels there is a different system of counting of points. In the ITF system the team is obliged to act in 4 of 5 disciplines of tcd, and in the version of WT act as a rule in only one discipline. On Olympiads it is "kyorugi" – sparring. Versions also differ in the number of formal exercise complexes. Versions of tcd differ in appearance of athletes.

For example, ITF borrowed good from karate, and in WT the form of good, the athlete WT immediately it is possible to learn by presence of a protective vest. It is interesting that in ITF there are insignia in clothes and in ordinary everyday clothes. In the method of preparation of athletes there are also differences connected with the fact that in versions the technique and tactics of a duel differ. For example, in ITF so-called "credit blows" are mandatory, which are quite simple to mark without contact with the enemy. In ITF trainers focus more attention on technology of movement of the athlete and on training of a large number of blows, while in WT trainers mainly train sparrings where there are fewer types of blows, but they have to be refined. I interviewed some trainers of WT version, they claim that the trainer of high qualification with some retraining, including independent, can train and in the ITF system, but I didn't meet such examples what is called, "live," however on the Internet they are. Sports results also differ. In ITF it is impossible to get the Olympic title, but it is easier to become various types of champions (because – for a smaller number of athletes and, accordingly, less competition).

As we see, at some similarity of versions of ITF and WT, at present they fundamentally differ by rules of competitions, by their organization, technique and tactics of a duel, by rules of judging, equipment of athletes, training process, on participation in world Olympiads, even on terminology. All this makes it possible to conclude that the version of tcd WT and the version of tcd ITF (and its associated GTF) are different sports combined by the same name – taekwondo. I believe that it is time to solve this problem by law at the world and state levels. In the Russian Federation, the problem is tried to be solved philologically: English "taekwondo" in the case of WT is translated as "tkhekwondo," and in the case of ITF – "taekwondo".