# STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND TECHNIQUES FOR ORGANIZING TOURISM ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY STUDENTS INSIDE OF CAMP GROUPS

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Abstract: The study consists of applying a program of tourist activities in the camps with tents for students of physical education. As a result of participation in the camp groups for 3 days students have obtained particular set o useful abilities assigned to in practical experience and professional improvements. The participants received basic information which will contribute to the creation of a successful cooperation between teachers' department and students in producing new programmers and fresh goal setting. Acquired competencies resulting from practice and experience accumulated within camp groups have been applied and demonstrated by students in multiple forms: technical forms, discovering forms of native land and games forms.

**Key words:** touring equipment, participants, group leader, tourist camp, sporting activities.

## 1. Introduction

The tourism sector has experienced rapid growth and gained in importance for the young people of many developing countries and even for several developed countries. Free time or a camp is the highlight of the year for lots of groups of students. Planning such an event and seeing it through is a challenge for each group leader.

Diversity and variety of activities within the camp with tents require the use of various forms and methods of organization in order to maintain the group of students in an equally responsible, integrated team. Considering the purpose of teaching plans and materials, the growing together of a group and the finding of each other works better in a camp. During these activities, students are experiencing something and are doing something together with people of a similar age [1, 3].

A good organization and planification of the outdoor activities within camp groups requires an efficient leading style of the member of camp leader preparing in advance the approaches and the techniques applied to students. Who is taking part in the camp, which age group, which gender, is there a definite group/circle of friends. They should check this out before writing

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a detailed project proposal on outdoor activities within a camp group [2], [5], [7].

The planning process involves a good pursuit of the area of study and skills to which someone has devoted much time and effort and in which they are expert but simultaneously the group leader have to consider the proposals and modern achievements of tourism activities [4], [6], [8].

In recent year there is a significant decrease in the level of physical training and an intensification of the negative quality and aspect of the health for the new generation. There are a variety of methods to manage the impact of tourism activities within a camp group for students and their vision about life and nature. Tourism activities performed by students inside of camp groups require multi- stakeholder planning and collaboration between leader group and participants.

# 2. The Purpose of Research

Purpose and scope of the research planning and coordination of tourism activities within camp groups performed by students.

Research objectives.

- 1. The investigation of the specialty materials and reference works concerning strategic approaches and techniques in order to coordinate and organize tourism activities within camp groups.
- 2. Interpretation of strategic approaches and techniques of tourism activities within camp groups and their impacts on the development of the skills and personality of participants.

# 3. Research Methods

In order to achieve the goal and objectives, it has been used the following research methods: the investigation of the

specialty materials and reference works, systematic pedagogical observation.

## 4. Research Results

The tourism activities within camp groups allow obtaining greatest health benefits and an intense education involving physical effort and emotional implication assimilating elements of guidance, travel habits, life in the community.

Annually, according to the curriculum teachers' department in collaboration with students of the physical education department in the Moldavian State University of Physical Education and Sport develops and test original methods and approaches of organising and conducting approximately 3 days of a walk for a long distance, especially across the country and in the woods.

During the years 2014-2016, 188 students participated in the hiking, of which 110 from the sports faculty and 78 from the faculty of pedagogy (Figure 1).

Assuming those tourism activities should combine leisure and recreation with educational activities a camp offers lots of opportunities but can also involve lots of conflicts and challenge for all youth leaders and participants. Planning such an event and seeing it through is a challenge for each group leader. It is not the problem that we have to take time and holidays and give up our own personal holiday for the group, but that there are many things to plan and prepare. The growing together of a group and the finding of each other works better in a camp. They are together as a group for several days. No-one can run away. Your role model, your social behavior, your life, your readiness to experience something with the group members, your endurance, and your learning is observed. Doing things together pushes people together and forms bonds.

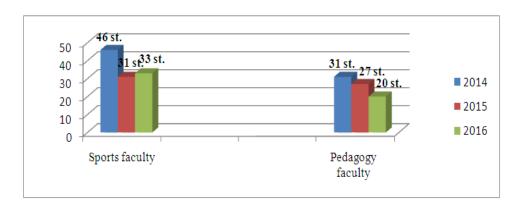


Fig.1. Number of students participating in hiking during 2014-2016

Independence, social behavior, helping out and dealing with disagreements might be totally new experiences for some students. Below is attached the personality development program applied during 3 days in a camp groups. The series of planned activities have been created by the teacher's department for 15 subjects.

The planned series of tourism activities within camp groups Table 1

| Duration                           | Duration of tourism activities |   | Organizers   | Venue                                    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Semesters I<br>and II<br>2014-2015 | 3 days                         | Teachers department<br>"Recreational physical<br>culture" (Tourism) |  | Codru, natural reservation in<br>Moldova |  |  |
| Purpose and scope of the schedule  |                                |   | Objectives   |  |  |  |
| training days within camp groups.  |                                |   | <ol> <li>To familiarize the students with the rules of the conduit during tourism conduit.</li> <li>To develop a topographical map of tourist itinerary.</li> <li>Learning of practical skills and training abilities.</li> <li>Building relationships skill in camp groups.</li> <li>Studying native land.</li> <li>To made a common report about tourism activities performed within camp groups.</li> </ol> |  |  |  |
| Various forms of activity          |                                |   |  |  |  |  |

### various forms of activi

- 1. Discussions at the camp fire at the front.
- 2. Consulting and discussing the planned series of tourism activities within camp groups.
- 3. Organization of the touristic tours in the forest massive and discovering the native land.
- 4. Summarizing the daily activities at the front

| Content of the planned programme  |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| At the front  | Individually  | In groups   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>□ Documenting students on the set of rules and principles concerned with nature and their conduit.</li> <li>□ Strict observance of the rules during touristic tours and in a temporary camp without cover.</li> <li>□ Familiarizing the participants with daily activities.</li> <li>□ Distribution of the responsibilities within camp groups.</li> </ul> | the backpack.  Making tourism nodes.  Solving problems that ariseduring the touristic circuit and within camp groups.  Testing first helps knowledge.  Selecting individual equipment.  Making decisions in a | topographical map of tourist itinerary.  Selection of food.  Learning and applying in practice the installation of the tents.  Participation in various tourism activities.  Training skills of food preparation. |  |  |  |  |  |

The program conducted within the practical content of educational (at the camp with tents and activities include front, individually, in groups Fig.2).

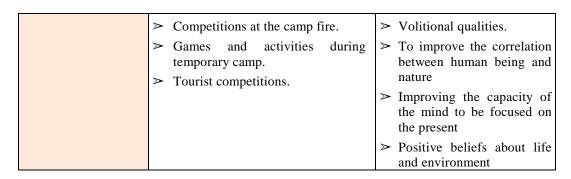


Fig. 2. Tourist activities performed by students and teachers' department within camp groups

Planned objectives contained as a part of the programme correspond with training level of the students. The programme was organized during semesters I and II of the academic year 2014-2015. Students had the opportunity to demonstrate theoretical knowledge acquired in class and combine them with practical work in nature (Table 2).

Table 2
Acquired competencies resulting from practice and experience accumulated
within camp groups

|                                       | wiiiii camp groups   |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Different types of                    | The content of the forms   | Acquired competences  |
| forms used in                         |  |   |
| arranging various tourism activities. |  |   |
|                                       |  | 7.10  |
| Technical forms                       | <ul> <li>Methods and procedures used to learn how to work with compasses and topographic maps in order to explore the area where the activity is occurring.</li> <li>Students are instructed how to build a topographic map.</li> <li>During the 3 days of hiking, students are involved in different tourism activities (making tourism nodes, learning how to make sure that his teammate is safe and ensure his own life).</li> <li>In order to prevent physical injuries and disturbing experiences, participants are instructed how to use correctly the special equipment.</li> <li>Participants are training how to select and prepare the food at the fire camp, to install the tents and how to give first help.</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Life skills and personal hygienic habits.</li> <li>Adapting the character to new life experience.</li> <li>To deepen the cognitive interests.</li> <li>Learning new methods related to active tourism.</li> <li>Technical abilities and training skills related to pedestrian tourism.</li> <li>Equipment preparation and a good sense of orientation during touristic tours.</li> </ul> |
| Discovering forms<br>of native land   | <ul> <li>Observation and meteorological research, studying the flora and fauna, landforms, ecological activities, culture, history, etc.</li> <li>Familiarizing with various forms of educational activities.</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Discovering native land.</li> <li>Observation of diverse types of the visible features of areas from the countryside.</li> <li>Collecting samples of flora and fauna.</li> <li>Cognitive motivations.</li> </ul>   |
| Game forms                            | <ul> <li>Preparing competitions.</li> <li>Dynamic games.</li> <li>Sport activities.</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Reliance on one's owns powers and resources rather than those of others.</li> <li>Creative communication</li> </ul>  |



Acquired competencies resulting from practice and experience accumulated within camp groups have been applied and demonstrated by students in multiple forms: technical forms, discovering forms of native land and games forms. Students had the opportunity to demonstrate theoretical knowledge acquired during the class time and combine them with practical work in nature in a conscious way. The schedule developed within camp groups with students of the State University of Physical Education and Sport of Moldova have been established to such an extent that the participants have expanded their knowledge and have received professional training as an integral part of various forms, methods and educational process applied by the teacher's department.

# 5. Conclusions

As a result of participation in the camp groups for 3 days students have obtained particular set o useful abilities assigned to in practical experience and professional improvements. The participants received basic information which will contribute to the creation of a successful cooperation between teachers' department and students in producing new programmes and fresh goal setting.

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