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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution
higher education
"NORTH CAUCASIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY"**

**Methodical instructions
for students to organize and conduct
independent work
by discipline "History of international tourism"
for students of the field of study 43.03.02 Tourism
Directivity (profile): "International tourism"**

(for full-time education)
(ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT)

Pyatigorsk, 20__

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Introduction

The discipline "History of International Tourism" is mastered by students within 135 hours. Part of this time (10.5 hours) is devoted to classroom forms of work (lectures and practical classes), which are organized directly by the teacher. Part of the hours established by the standard (117.75 hours) are allocated for independent, or extracurricular activities.

The independent work of students is understood as the planned educational, educational and research, as well as research work of students, which is carried out during extracurricular time at the initiative of the student or on the instructions and with the methodological guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation.

The purpose of independent work is to study topics that were not covered during the classroom. Self-study tasks:

- to form and develop the skills of conducting independent work and mastering the research methodology when solving problems and issues developed in educational and scientific activities;
- to form and consolidate the ability to correctly, logically correct, reasonably and clearly build oral and written speech within the framework of scientific discourse.

Completing assignments for independent work allows the student to consolidate knowledge and acquire practical skills in the field organization of international tourism.

To achieve high results of mastering the educational material for the course "History of international tourism»Bachelors need to consciously approach the performance of tasks for independent work, carefully read the recommended basic and additional literature.

Bachelors need to remember that the purpose of self-study in the discipline "History of international tourism"Is a generalization and systematization of theoretical knowledge obtained in lectures and practical lessons.

In preparation for classes, bachelors should learn to accurately express their thoughts in a report or speech on an issue, actively defend their point of view, reasonably object, refute an erroneous position.

1. General characteristics of independent work of students in the study of the discipline "History of international tourism".

Independent work of students includes the following types of work:

- doing individual homework;
- writing of abstracts, preparation of abstracts;
- independent study of theoretical material,
- completing written assignments (exercises) for seminars,
- preparation of reports, reports-presentations and messages for speaking at seminars.

An independent work assessment is not a separate component in the final assessment of the subject. At the same time, the assessment of independent work is still directly related to the final results in the discipline. First, the assessment of independent work is included in the assessment of such a form of intermediate control as the assessment of current work in seminars. Secondly, since independent work on a subject is encouraged, the teacher can (and, as a rule, does) use the points accumulated for independent work as a bonus component. In controversial situations, the assessment of independent work can resolve the situation in favor of the student.

Competencies formed by these types of activities:

The code	Formulation:
<i>Professional competence</i>	
PC-1	knowledge of the theoretical foundations of design, readiness to apply basic design methods in tourism
PC-10	readiness to develop a tourist product based on modern technologies

Regardless of the type of independent work, the criteria for positive independent work can be considered:

- a) the ability to conduct analysis;
- b) the ability to highlight the main thing (including the ability to rank problems);
- c) independence in the search and study of literature, i.e. the ability to generalize material not only from lectures, but also from different read and studied sources;
- d) the ability to use their own examples and observations;
- e) interest in the subject;
- f) the ability to show the place of this issue in the general structure of the course, its connection with other issues of speech culture;
- g) the ability to apply their knowledge to answer questions.

2. Schedule of the student's independent work

No. p / p	Section (topic) of the discipline	Implemented competence	Contact work of students as a teacher, hours				Independent work, hours
			(astr.)				
			Lectures	Workshops	Laboratory works	Group consultations	
Section 1. Basics of international tourism							
one	International tourism as a branch of specialization. Basic concepts of international tourism as a system.	PC-1 PC-10	1.5	-	-	-	-
2	Features of the development of international tourism. Factors influencing the development of international tourism.	PC-1 PC-10	-	-	-	-	16.5
3	Tourist markets and services in international tourism. Tourist complex in international tourism.		-	-	-	-	16.5
4	The role of the Federal Agency for Tourism in promoting existing and creating new areas of international tourism. International regulation of tourist activities.		1.5	3	-	-	16.5
5	Contractual relations between the subjects of international tourism. Features of tour operator activities in international tourism.		1.5	3	-	-	16.5
6	Recreational zoning and tourism. Development of international tourism.		-	-	-	-	15
Section 2. Geography of international tourism							
7	Geography of international and domestic tourism in Europe. International tourism in Asia and the Middle East.	PC-1 PC-10	-	-	-	-	12
eight	International and domestic tourism in America. International and domestic tourism in Africa, Australia and Oceania		-	-	-	-	12

9	Development of international tourism in Russia. Legal framework for the regulation of international tourism.		-	-			12.75
Total			4.5	6	-	-	117.75

Technological map of independent work of students

Codes implemented competencies	Activity of students	The final product of independent work	Assessment tools and technologies	The volume of hours, including		
				CPC	Contact work with the teacher	Total
PC-1 PC-10	Independent study of literature on topics number 1-9	Abstract of materials	Interview	95.625	10.625	106.25
	Preparation for practical exercises on topics No. 4, No. 5	Abstract of materials	Interview	1.08	0.12	1,2
	Preparation for a practical lesson (round table) on topic number 4	Message	Report	0.27	0.03	0.3
	Execution of control work	Test text	Test	9	one	10
	Total			105.975	11,775	117.75

3. Checkpoints and types of reporting on them

Description of the grading scale

Current control

Rating assessment of knowledge is not provided.

Admission to practical classes occurs if there is a synopsis of the corresponding lecture and a synopsis independently studied literature on the topic. For a practical lesson, the student must prepare answers to questions, complete tasks on the topic of the lesson.

A student receives the maximum number of points if he actively participates in the work, owns the material, is able to logically and clearly express thoughts, creatively approaches the solution of the main issues of the topic, shows independence of thought.

The reasons for the decrease in the assessment are:

- poor knowledge of the topic and basic terminology;
- passivity of participation in group work;
- lack of ability to apply theoretical knowledge to solve practical problems;
- untimely provision of completed works.

The criteria for evaluating the results of independent work are given in the Foundation for Evaluating Means by Discipline.

Intermediate certification in the form of an exam provides for a mandatory examination procedure and is estimated at 40 points out of 100. If the student's rating score in the discipline at the end of the semester is 60, then the program automatically adds 32 bonus points and gives the grade "excellent". A student's positive answer on the exam is assessed by rating points in the range from 20 to 40 (20 ≤ Sex ≤ 40), a score of less than 20 points is considered unsatisfactory.

The scale of correspondence of the rating score of the exam to the 5-point system

Discipline rating score	Score on a 5-point system
35 - 40	Fine
28 - 34	Good
20 - 27	Satisfactorily

4. Methodical recommendations for the study of theoretical material

When working with literary sources, it is important to be able to read, understand and remember what you read correctly. To understand a complex text, it is important not only to be careful when reading, to have knowledge and be able to apply it, but also to master certain mental techniques. One of them is that it is extremely important to perceive not individual words, but sentences and even whole groups of sentences, that is, paragraphs.

When working with literature, extracts are used (a prerequisite for extracts is an exact indication of the source and place from where it was written out). It is advisable to make statements on cards, which facilitates their storage and use. When filling out the cards, it should be borne in mind that two independent questions cannot be entered on one card, because this will make it difficult to classify and store them. The card must contain a designation of its content, a number or code indicating its place in the card, the date of filling, bibliographic data. The entries on the card should be on one side, they should be clear and sufficiently complete. When writing out quotations, it is extremely important to maintain absolute accuracy in conveying the author's thoughts, to put them in quotation marks. Omissions in the quotation are allowed (marked with ellipsis), but they should not change the meaning of the statement.

In the process of working on the material under study, a plan is drawn up in order to more clearly identify the structure of the text, record the system in which the given author presents the material, prepare for a speech, as well as for writing any work, recording your thoughts with a new systematization of the material. The plan may contain individual numbers and other factual information, which, although not actually the plan, but help in the future use of it (for example, when speaking).

When studying theoretical material, an outline is required.

Abstract - it is a short written record of the content of an article, book, lecture, intended for the subsequent recovery of information with varying degrees of completeness.

A synopsis is a systematic, logically coherent record that combines a plan, extracts, abstracts, or at least two of these types of records. Based on the definition, extracts with individual points of the plan, if as a whole they do not reflect the logic of the work, if there is no semantic connection between the individual parts of the record, this is not a synopsis. The synopsis includes not only the main provisions, but also the arguments supporting them, specific facts and examples, but without their detailed description.

Designing can be done in three ways:

- citation (full or partial) of the main provisions of the text;
- transmission of the main ideas of the text "in their own words";
- mixed version.

All variants assume the use of abbreviations.

When writing a synopsis, the following sequence is recommended:

1. Analyze the content of each fragment of the text, highlighting the relatively independent ones in meaning;
2. Select the basic information from each part, removing the redundant;
3. Write down all information important for subsequent recovery in your own words or quoting, using abbreviations.

There are four types of abstracts:

- textual,
- planned,
- free,
- thematic.

Textual consists of individual quotations from the author. All you need is the ability to highlight phrases that carry the main semantic load. This is an excellent source of the author's verbatim statements and the facts he cites. The textual synopsis has been used for a long time.

Planned - this is a synopsis of individual fragments of the material corresponding to the names of the points of the previously developed plan. He teaches you to consistently and clearly state your thoughts, work on a book, summarizing its content in the formulations of the plan. Such a summary is short, simple and clear in its form. This makes it an indispensable tool for the quick preparation of a report, presentation.

Free synopsis - an individual presentation of the text, i.e. reflects the author's thoughts through your own vision. A detailed study of the text is required.

Free synopsis is a combination of extracts, quotations, sometimes abstracts, part of its text can be provided with a plan. This is the most complete type of synopsis.

Thematic synopsis - presentation of information on one topic from several sources.

Drawing up a thematic synopsis teaches you to work on a topic, thoroughly thinking it over, analyzing different points of view on the same issue. Thus, this synopsis makes it easier to work on the topic, provided that multiple sources are used.

Drawing up a synopsis

1. The title of the outlined work (or part of it) and its output, i.e. bibliographic description of the document.
2. Text plan.
3. Presentation of the most significant provisions of the studied material (theses) sequentially and concisely in your own words or in the form of quotations, including specific facts and examples.
4. When composing a synopsis, you can write individual words and whole sentences in abbreviated form, write out only keywords, and use conventions.
5. To make the outline form as vividly as possible reflect its content, arrange the paragraphs "steps" like paragraphs and subparagraphs of the plan, use a variety of ways of underlining, use pencils and pens of different colors.
6. Use an abstract way of presentation (for example: "The author considers ...", "reveals ...").
7. Leave your own comments in the margins.

The final product of independent study of literature on specific topics is a synopsis, a means of assessing this type of activity - an interview, testing.

5. Methodical instructions (according to the types of work stipulated by the work program of the discipline)

Self-study of the theoretical course

Independent study of theoretical material is provided throughout the course. Such work accompanies lectures, seminars, intermediate and final control, and at the same time is a separate type of student's independent work.

Sources for self-study of the theoretical course are:

- textbooks on the subject;
- courses of lectures on the subject;
- tutorials on specific topics (for example, on the rules for first aid);
- scientific articles in periodicals and recommended collections;
- scientific monographs.

The ability of students to quickly and correctly select the literature necessary for completing study assignments and scientific work is the key to successful learning. Independent selection of literature is carried out in preparation for practical classes, preparation for the exam.

There are several ways to compile a list of necessary literature.

First, in the curriculum of the discipline, in the methodological instructions for the seminars, a list

of basic and additional literature is provided, which is recommended to be studied on the relevant topic or section of the academic discipline. When preparing scientific papers, it is advisable to study the general list of references and make a selection suitable for the topic of literature.

Secondly, in most textbooks, monographs and articles, references are made, footnotes to other literary sources, a list of literature on the problem disclosed in the book is provided. It is advisable to study the scientific literature that researchers refer to in their scientific publications, since the study of just such literature forms an idea of the state and development of a particular issue.

Thirdly, various kinds of bibliographic indexes and manuals will greatly help the search for the necessary literature. In the bibliographic department of the library, you can use such indexes or resort to the help of specialist bibliographers.

Self-fulfillment of tasks

Tasks for independent work are mainly contained in the educational and methodological complex of the discipline (guidelines for practical exercises and guidelines for organizing students' independent work). In addition, assignments and exercises can be offered by the teacher of the department, leading practical classes. During lectures, teachers also give assignments for independent work.

As part of independent work, students themselves can propose their own topics and forms of assignment, coordinating them with the teacher.

The assignment is submitted to the teacher leading the seminars, within the timeframe set by him.

Types of independent work: independent study of literature, preparation for practical training.

Preparation for note-taking of literature you should start by repeating the material of the lecture on the relevant topic, and then proceed to study the material of the textbook, guided by the questions for the interview.

Summaries of the material helps to consolidate and deepen the understanding of the studied material, as well as the acquisition of skills for independent study of literature.

The final product of independent work: abstract.

Assessment tools and technologies: interview.

6. Methodical instructions for preparing for the exam.

Exam questions (8 semester)

Questions to check the level of training

Know:

1. Distribute the listed countries and regions to the following parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Central and South America, Middle East (west Asia and northeast Africa), Oceania (islands in the central and southwestern Pacific Ocean located to the north and east of Australia)). Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Vatican, Haiti, Guinea, Greece, Egypt, Israel, Canada, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Nicaragua, New Zealand, United Arab Emirates, Papua, New Guinea, Siberia, Solomon Islands, Tunisia, Turkey.
2. What functions are inherent in tourist recreation?
3. What is the level of tourism development in the world?
4. Give a definition of "tourist"
5. What organizations are involved in tourism?
6. What is the impact of tourism on the economy of the region?
7. What factors influence the development of tourism?
8. What factors influence the expansion of the geography of tourism?
9. What is the environmental impact of tourism?
10. What is a tourist route? Describe the types of tourist routes.
11. What is a tourist voucher?
12. What indicators characterize inbound and international tourism in a given country?
13. How to choose a trip?
14. How to choose a travel agency?

15. How to make an excursion on your own?
16. Show on a geographic map the tourist regions and sub-regions of the world.
17. Draw on a contour map the main tourist flows in Europe, America and the Asia-Pacific region.
18. Name the reasons why, in most of the world's tourist macroregions, intraregional exchange prevails over interregional. How does their ratio change?
19. Which country in the world is the leader in the number of tourist arrivals?
20. Which nation is the most traveling in the world?
21. What are the features of the spatial distribution of tourist flows for the purpose of recreation and entertainment?
22. Develop a tourist itinerary for a group of Russian students in one of the countries of the world.
23. What are incentive tours and what is their geography?
24. What specialized tourism exhibitions and exchanges do you know?
25. Mark on a contour map the largest spa centers in the world. Give them a brief description.
26. How can you explain the growth in demand of Western tourists for spa treatment in countries of Central and Eastern Europe?
27. What are the main tourist centers in France. What is their tourist specialization?
28. Show on a geographical map the main centers of pilgrimage in the world. What are the most revered shrines of the three world religions?

**Be able to,
own:**

29. Types of visas. Schengen visas. Schengen countries.
30. Documents required for obtaining visas.
31. Accreditation of a travel agency at the embassy.
32. Registration of Schengen visas.
33. Advertising and its functions. Types of advertising in tourism.
34. The role of advertising in international tourism.
35. The role of PR in the promotion of a tourist product. Advertising means.
36. Promotion of the sale of a tourist product.
37. International tourism exhibitions. Stages of exhibition work.
38. The role of exhibition events in the promotion of the tourist product.
39. Work at the exhibition stand. Stand design for participation in international exhibition.
40. Features of advertising in tourism.
41. Sources of risk in international tourism.
42. Normative documents regulating measures to ensure safety of tourists.
43. The main directions to ensure the safety of tourists.
44. Ensuring the safety of tourists on international transport routes.
45. Natural and man-made disasters during travel and ways preventing them.
46. Epidemiological and bacteriological safety of tourists.
47. Insurance of tourists traveling abroad.
48. Well-known insurance companies and their activities.
49. Sanitary formalities in international tourism.
50. Tourist insurance programs of the leading Russian insurers.
51. The role of the franchise in travel insurance.
52. Influence of tourism on the solution of social problems of society.
53. Forecasts of the development of international tourism.

Excellent exhibited to the student if the theoretical content of the course is fully mastered, without gaps; exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically harmoniously presents the material; freely copes with tasks, questions and other uses of knowledge; uses additional material in the answer, all tasks provided by the program are completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the maximum; analyzes the results obtained; shows independence when performing tasks.

Rating "good" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course has been fully mastered, the necessary practical competencies are basically formed, all the educational tasks provided for by the curriculum have been completed, the quality of their implementation is quite high. The student firmly knows the material, expresses it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question.

Assessment "satisfactory" is given to the student if the theoretical content of the course is partially mastered, but the gaps are not significant, most of the tasks provided by the program have been completed, but they have errors, when answering the question posed, the student makes inaccuracies, not correct formulations, there are violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material ...

Rating "unsatisfactory" is given to a student if he does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, does practical work uncertainly, with great difficulty, the necessary practical competencies are not formed, most of the educational tasks provided for by the curriculum have not been completed, the quality of their implementation is assessed by the number of points close to the minimum ...

Procedure for the exam is carried out in accordance with the Regulations on the current monitoring of progress and intermediate certification of students in educational programs of higher education at NCFU.

The exam procedure allows you to check the formation competence PC-1 - knowledge of the theoretical foundations of design, readiness to apply the basic design methods in tourism, PC-10 - readiness to develop a tourist product based on modern technologies.

The exam ticket includes: 3 question.

To prepare for a ticket, there are: 30 minutes.

7. Recommended reading list

List of main literature:

1. Alexandrova, A. Yu. International tourism. Textbook / A.Yu. Alexandrova. - M.: KnoRus, 2016. -- 460 p.
2. Mozhaeva, N. G. Organization of the tourism industry and the geography of tourism. Textbook / N.G. Mozhaeva, G.V. Fishmonger. - M.: Forum, Infra-M, 2020. -- 336 p.
3. Senin, V. S. History of international tourism. Textbook / V.S. Senin. - M.: Finance and statistics, 2019. -- 400 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Dekhtyar, GM Standardization and certification in tourism / GM. Dekhtyar. - Moscow: Lights, 2016. -- 368 p.
2. Kosolapov, A.B. Geography of Russian domestic tourism (+ CD-ROM) / A.B. Kosolapov. - M.: KnoRus, 2018. -- 999 p.

The list of educational and methodological support for independent work:

1. Guidelines for the implementation of practical (seminar) work on the discipline "History of International Tourism" for students of the direction of training 03.03.02 Tourism.
2. Guidelines for students on the organization and conduct of independent work in the discipline "History of International Tourism" for students of the direction of training 03.03.02 Tourism.
3. Methodical instructions for the implementation of term papers in the discipline "History of International Tourism" for students of the direction of preparation 03.03.02 Tourism.

The list of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet" necessary for mastering the discipline:

1. <https://e.lanbook.com/> - Lan electronic library system;
2. <http://biblioclub.ru/> - Electronic library system "University Library on-line";
3. <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/> - Electronic library system IPRbooks