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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution for Higher Education

"NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY"

Institute of Service, Tourism and Design (branch) NCFU in Pyatigorsk

GUIDELINES

ON ORGANIZING INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

by discipline

Виды и тенденции развития туризма / Types and Trends of Tourism

Direction of training	43.03.02 Tourism
Directivity (profile)	international tourism
Qualification	bachelor
Mode of study	full-time
Curriculum	2019
Studied	In 2 term

Pyatigorsk, _____

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INTRODUCTION

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

The goal of independent work is to study topics that were not considered during classroom studies.

Tasks of independent work:

- to form and develop skills of independent work and mastery of the research methodology when solving problems and issues developed in educational and scientific activities;

- to form and consolidate the ability to correctly, logically true, reasoned and clearly build oral and written speech in the framework of professional communication;

- increase the level of preparedness of students for independent work in accordance with the chosen specialty in the current state of science and culture.

Completing assignments for independent work allows the student to consolidate knowledge and acquire practical skills in the field of professional communication.

The discipline «Страноведение/Country studies» is mastered by students within 189 hours. Part of this time is allotted to classroom forms of work (lectures and practical classes), which are organized directly by the teacher, another part - independent work - is an equally important component and consists of 64,5 hours. Under the independent work of students is meant the planned educational, research, as well as research work of students, which is carried out in extracurricular time at the initiative of the student or on assignment and with the methodological guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation.

The goal of independent work is to study topics that were not considered during classroom studies. Tasks of independent work:

- to form and develop skills of independent work and mastery of the research methodology when solving problems and issues developed in educational and scientific activities;

- to form and consolidate the ability to find the necessary material, use it in work, analyze, generalize, draw conclusions.

Accomplishment of tasks on independent work allows the student to consolidate knowledge and acquire practical skills in the field of hotel business.

To achieve high results in the assimilation of educational material in the discipline, students need to consciously approach the tasks for independent work, carefully familiarize themselves with the recommended basic and additional literature, and also analyze the activities of sanatorium-resort institutions.

In preparation for the lessons, you should learn to accurately express your thoughts in a report or speech on the issue, actively defend your point of view, reasonably object, refute the erroneous position, refer to the sources used. Independent work on the discipline «Страноведение/Country studies» includes two types of activities.

The first type is questions submitted for independent study. These questions are studied by students on their own, using the recommended literature on the discipline. Questions are included in the list of issues discussed at seminars, along with those studied in

lectures. The results of the study of questions are recorded by students at random (compendium, photocopy, electronic media). Testing of knowledge on issues submitted for independent study is carried out at seminars in the form of a survey. A number of questions can be checked using tests or tests.

The second type is preparation in a round table. A round table is participation in the discussion of a problematic topic. Students need to do some preparatory work for the performance. Checking the results of independent work is during the roundtable discussion.

An independent component is not a separate component in the final assessment of the subject. At the same time, the assessment of independent work is nevertheless directly related to the final results in the discipline. Firstly, 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 the subject is encouraged, the teacher can use (and, as a rule, use) the points accumulated in independent work as an incentive component in the exam. In controversial situations, the assessment of independent work can resolve the situation in favor of the student.

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 (including the ability to rank problems);
- c) independence in the search and study of literature, i.e. the ability to summarize material not only from lectures, but also from various sources read and studied;
- d) the ability to use 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 relationship with other issues of speech culture;
- g) the ability to apply their knowledge to answer questions.

The forms of control can be: interview, participation in a round table.

STUDENT WORK SCHEDULE

Code realizable competen ces	variety ofstudents activities	The final product of independent work	Meansand technologies of assessments	Volumeofhours, including		
				IWS	Contact information work with teacher	Total
2 semester						
UK-5 PC-6	Self-study of the literature on the themes 1-8 independent work	Synopsis of materials	Interviewing	22,05	2,45	24,5
	Preparation for practical classes on themes 1-8	Abstract of materials	Interviewing	27	3	30
	Preparation for round tables on themes7,8	Speech text	Report	9	1	10
Total				58,05	6,45	64,5

GUIDELINES FOR THE STUDY OF LITERATURE

When working with literary sources, it is important to be able to read, understand and remember what is read. To understand a complex text, it is important not only to be attentive while reading, to have knowledge and to be able to apply it, but also to possess certain mental devices. One of them is extremely important to perceive not separate words, but sentences and even whole groups of sentences, i.e. paragraphs.

When working with literature, extracts are used (an obligatory condition for extracts is an exact indication of the source and place from where it was written). 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 you cannot enter two separate questions on one card, because this will complicate their classification and storage. The card must contain a designation of its content, a number or a code indicating its place in the card, the date of filling, bibliographic data. Entries on the card should be placed on one side, they should be clear and sufficiently complete. When writing out quotes, it is extremely important to maintain absolute accuracy in the transmission of the author's thoughts, to put them in quotation marks. Gaps in the quote are allowed (marked with an ellipsis), but they should not change the meaning of the statement. The quote must be provided with an indication of the source.

In the process of working on the material being studied, a plan is drawn up in order to more clearly identify the structure of the text, recording system in which the author presents the material, prepare for the presentation, as well as to write any work, record your thoughts with a new systematization of the material. The plan may contain individual figures and other factual information, which, although not the plan itself, will help in its future use (for example, when speaking). In the study of theoretical material compilation is required.

Synopsis is a short written record of the contents of an article, book, lecture, intended for the subsequent restoration of information with varying degrees of completeness.

An abstract is a systematic, logically cohesive record that combines a plan, statements, abstracts, or at least two of these types of records. Based on the definition, extracts with individual points of the plan, if in general 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 summary. The compendium includes not only the main points, but also the arguments substantiating them, specific facts and examples, but without their detailed description.

Inspection can be carried out in three ways:

- quoting (full or partial) of the main provisions of the text;
- transmission of the main thoughts of the text "in your own words";
- a mixed option.

All options involve the use of abbreviations.

When writing an abstract, the following sequence is recommended:

1. To analyze the content of each text fragment, highlighting the relatively independent in meaning;
2. Select from each part the basic information, removing the redundant;
3. Record 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 separate copyright quotes. All you need is the ability to highlight phrases that carry the main semantic load. This is an excellent source of verbatim statements by the author and the facts he cites. The textual summary is used for a long time.

Planned - this is a compendium of individual fragments of the material corresponding to the names of the items of the previously developed plan. He teaches to consistently and clearly express his thoughts, to work on a book, summarizing its contents in the wording of the plan. Such an abstract is brief, simple and clear in form. This makes it an indispensable tool in the quick preparation of a report, speech.

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

A free summary is a combination of extracts, quotes, sometimes abstracts, part of its text can be provided with a plan. This is the most complete form of abstract.

Thematic summary - a statement of information on one topic from several sources.

The compilation of a thematic abstract teaches us to work on a topic, comprehensively pondering it, analyzing various points of view on the same issue. Thus, this synopsis facilitates the work on the subject, provided that several sources are used.

Abstract design

1. The name of the outlined work (or part thereof) and its output, i.e. bibliographic description of the document.

2. The outline of the text.

3. A statement of the most significant provisions of the material under study (theses) sequentially and briefly in your own words or in the form of quotations, including specific facts and examples.

4. In compiling a compendium, you can write individual words and whole sentences in abbreviations, write out only keywords, use symbols.

5. So that the form of the abstract reflects its content as clearly as possible, arrange paragraphs “steps” like points and sub-points of the plan, use various ways of underlining, use pencils and pens of different colors.

6. Use the abstract method of presentation (for example: “The author considers ...”, “reveals ...”).

7. Put your own comments in the margin.

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

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING FOR PRACTICAL EXERCISES

SECTION 1. TOURISM IN EUROPE

Theme № 1. The countries of Western Europe – the world's tourism leaders.

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: United Kingdom, France, Spain.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. United Kingdom – the birthplace of modern tourism as a form of cultural and leisure activities.

Task 2. France – the leader of the world tourism market.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

Internet resources:

1. <http://biblioclub.ru> EBS - "University library online";
2. www.elibrary.ru - Scientific electronic library e-library;
3. www.library.stavsu.ru - Electronic library and electronic catalog of the scientific library of SKFU;
4. www.window.edu.ru - Information system "Single window of access to educational resources".

Theme № 2. Tourism in Central Europe.

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czech Republic.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Germany as one of the safest tourist destinations in the world.

Task 2. Czech Republic – the leader of the spa industry in Europe.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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Theme № 3. Tourism in Southern Europe.

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Montenegro.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Development of cultural tourism in Italy.

Task 2. Greece – the foundation of modern Western civilization.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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SECTION 2. TOURISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Theme № 4. Tourist centers of the Middle East (Near East).

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: Israel, Jordan, UAE,

Saudi Arabia.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Israel – the center of pilgrimage for three religions.

Task 2. Tourism in Tunisia – a combination of European service and oriental flavor.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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Theme № 5. Tourist centers in North Africa.

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Egypt – the world center of beach tourism.

Task 2. Morocco – one of the most politically stable countries in North Africa.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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SECTION 3. NEW TOURIST DESTINATIONS

Tema № 6. Tourism centers of Southeast Asia.

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Thailand – one of the major tourist centers in Southeast Asia.

Task 2. The development of tourist service in Vietnam.

Recommended Reading.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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Theme № 7. Exotic destinations.

Purpose: to study the tourism component of countries: India, Maldives, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Seychelles.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview, participation in round table.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Tourism in India – one of the most exotic and intelligent.

Task 2. Dominican Republic – leading beach tourism.

Recommended Reading.

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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Theme № 8. Pilgrimage tourism

Purpose: to study the world religious centers.

The form of control of the student's independent work: checking the abstract, interview, participation in round table.

Student assignments, write a summary on the subject:

Task 1. Christian Pilgrimage Tourism.

Task 2. Muslim pilgrimage tourism.

Recommended Reading.**List of main literature:**

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

List of additional literature:

1. Kuzbozhev, EN Economic geography and regional studies (history, methods, state and prospects for the allocation of productive forces): Textbook. allowance for bachelors [text] / Э.Н. Кuzbozhev, I.A. Kozyeva, M.G. Klevtsova. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and additional. - M.: Yurayt, 2016. - 537 p.

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4. RECOMMENDED READING

List of main literature:

1. Kruzhalin V.I Geography of tourism: a textbook for teaching students of higher education in the areas of training "Service", "Tourism", "Hospitality" [text] / V.I Kruzhalin [and others]. - M.: Federal Agency for Tourism, 2014. - 328 p.

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