

SPECIALISED STAFF TRAINING SYSTEMS FOR SAILING TOURISM

Bahshevansky Stoyan

Faculty of Public health, Health care and Tourism,
National Sports Academy "V. Levski"

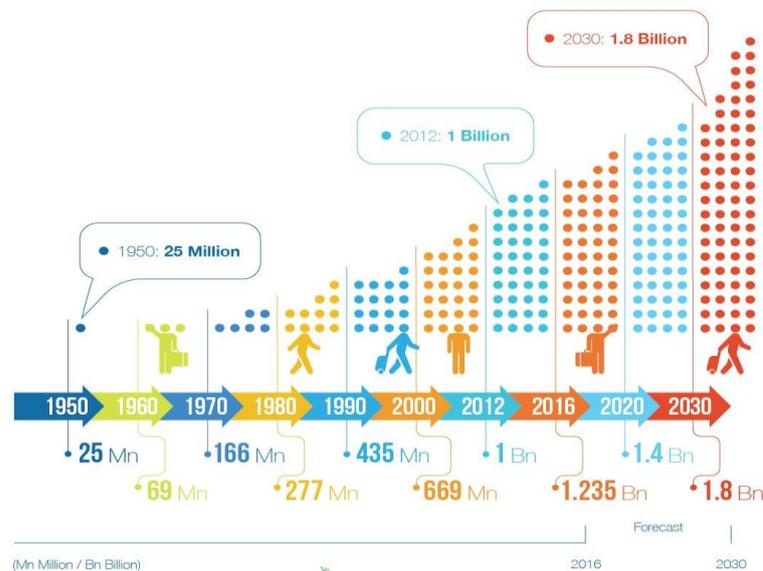
Keyword: Training systems, specialized staff, sailing tourism, standards, education

INTRODUCTION

According to reports from the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), over the last 60 years, tourism has shown continuous development and diversification, becoming one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world. In 2010, international tourism revenue totaled \$ 919 billion.

The number of international tourist trips has steadily increased from 25 million in 1950, 278 million in 1980, 528 million in 1995 and 1,035 million in 2012. With a long-term forecast, the increase is up to + 4.4% per year (Fig. 1).

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS 1950 - 2030



Source: © Highlights 2017 - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), July 2017

Figure 1. Number of international tourist trips for 1950-2010 and long-term forecast for their increase until 2030 (according to UNWTO data from 2017).

At the turn of the third millennium, humanity faces a number of problems, on which the successful development of Earth's civilization depends. This includes religious and ethnic conflicts, environmental problems and the conservation of natural resources, etc., as well as issues of upbringing, youth education and ensuring human health.

One of the ways to influence young people is through sport and recreation activities (Tishinov et al., 1987; Tishinov et al., 2012.a; Varbanov et al., 2015; Angelov et al., 2017). In particular sailing is famous with its environmental friendliness, teamwork and a high level of polytechnic knowledge and skills (Doichev, 2019; Albert et al., 2014). On the other hand, their successful implementation in practice depends on the level of proficiency in various technical techniques, as well as on the special physical qualities (Tishinov et al., 2012; Albert et al., 2017; Avramova, 2019).

METHODS

Our working hypothesis is that exploring the opportunities for the development of the yacht masters' qualifications will improve the quality of the services offered in the field of yacht tourism in Bulgaria. The area of this research is the operation and development of yacht tourism.

Subject of the research - study and analysis of the systems for training the yacht tourism. The subject of the study is the training and certification of the yacht tourism staff.

Purpose. The purpose of the work is to study the specificities of sailboat training and certification in different countries.

Tasks:

1. Study of training systems for the development of sailing and yacht tourism in different countries of Europe and America;
2. Study of the training system for the development of sailing and yacht tourism in Bulgaria.

Research methodology.

The methods used in the study are:

- Literary and information research;
- Theoretical analysis;
- Synthesis.

RESULTS

The experience of Spain, France, Turkey, Denmark and other countries clearly shows that sailing activities make a significant contribution to the national

economy.

Sailing tourism is one of the most effective means of recreation for both young people and the elderly. The leaders in the popularity of yacht tourism in Europe are the Netherlands and Sweden. In Sweden, every 7 people in the country own a yacht, and in the Netherlands, every 30th. The number of sailing yachts are; in Germany - 125,000, in the Netherlands - 200,000, France - 190,000; in the UK - about 500,000, and Sweden - 1,200,000 (including motor), including over 200,000 cruise cabins.

Training and certification of yacht masters in Europe and America. The most famous sailing tourism training and certification organization is the Royal Yachting Association. It is more than 130 years old, authorized by the Government of England to regulate the activities of sailors, and its schools are deservedly considered one of the the best in the world (training is in English only). Another major training system is the International Yachtmaster Training. Amateur and vocational training is also provided by the International Sailing Schools Association (ISSA), which is an international public organization bringing together 3,550 yacht schools in 31 countries (adopting the ISSA standard).

It starts with the Flotilla Skipper / Watch keeper level and after that, the training consists of a practical and theoretical part. Applicants must meet the health requirements such as obtaining a driver's license. She needs to be fluent in English and stay above the water. The minimum length of service required to obtain a final certificate is to sail 200 nautical miles and 10 days at sea.

The Bareboat Skipper certificate certifies that the holder of the diploma has sufficient knowledge and skills to sail as a master on a yacht up to 50 feet and up to 20 nautical miles from shore (during the day); can rent a yacht and do independent boat cruises.

However, in Bulgaria, sailing tourism, sailing and recreation related to its use are extremely poorly represented on the Black Sea coast. There is no infrastructure in place to practice these effective types of water recreation. Training and certification of yacht masters in Bulgaria. A serious problem in enhancing Bulgaria's competitiveness (in the system of international inbound and outbound tourism) is the preparation and certification of yacht masters.

In our country, it is necessary for a person to have the capacity of captain of a vessel up to 40 gross tons at sea in order to engage in sailing, tourism, sport fishing and entertainment.

Acquisition can take about a month and is usually held in the evening or on weekends. For a total of 106 lessons, four main topics are covered - navigation (geography, meteorology, navigation, traffic rules), maritime affairs (ship layout and navigation, radio and safety rules), legislation and technical training (engine arrangement). The courses end with an internal and then an external exam, which is similar to the driving license exam - an individual computer test with 65 questions. A total of 30 companies offer master courses for ships up to 40 tonnes. Most are in Sofia - eight in total, five in Varna and Burgas, three in Rousse and one each in Vidin, Oryahovo, Svishtov, Silistra, Pomorie, Veliko Tarnovo, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Kardzhali. Exams can only be taken at the centers of Maritime Administration in Sofia, Varna, Burgas, Ruse and Lom. On successful completion of the exam, the certificate is valid for ten years, after which it is renewed after presentation of a current medical certificate.

The national maritime training standard of up to 40 gross tonnes does not include practical training. According to Cap. Zhivko Georgiev from IAMA, the logic in the courses not to have practical sailing training is that sailing is "rather a hobby and a sport". "There are many times fewer sailors in Bulgaria than those who hold a boat license."

The Bulgarian Small Ship Management Certificate is valid worldwide and gives the right to charter a yacht in Greece, Turkey and other countries, although it does not include very good preparation for it. As a good practice for improving the qualifications of Bulgarian masters of sailing yachts, some of the training centers establish contacts with leading world schools receive international licenses and prepare and certify their students with internationally recognized documents. Examples of such centers are Wind and Water and Sailing.bg, working in partnership with the Royal Yachting Association.

1. The preparation of masters for sailing yachts in Bulgaria consists in the completion of a captain's course for the acquisition of a shipwright to 40 GT at sea;
2. The captain's courses do not include the practice of a sailing yacht;
3. Additional training in the model of internationally recognized organizations is offered to improve the sailing skills of captains;

4. Improvement of the qualification of yacht masters will also improve the quality of the services offered in the field of yacht tourism in Bulgaria.

REFERENCES

1. Albert E., M. Albert (2014). The role of gignong to develop specific performance judo". Sport, stress, adaptation extra issue ISSN 2367-458X, 2014.
2. Albert, M., E. Albert (2017). Study of the influence of the kinesitherapeutic complex on cardiovascular parameters of visual impaired students. KNOWLEDGE, VOL 16.3, 2017, p- 1117 импакт фактор ИФ - 1.023
3. Angelov V., Tishinov O. (2017). Albert E. Study of the balance stability of yoga exercises practitioners. *Journal of Applied Sports Sciences* 01/2017 Sofia, Bulgaria.
4. Avramova M. (2019). Mean values and variability of performance indicators in 15-16 year olds. *Educational Almanac* 2: 214-217 [In Bulgarian].
5. Doichev B. (2019). Ecology and Sport Monograph ISBN: 978-619-239-320-5 Avantgarde Prima. Pages 72-78 [In Bulgarian].
6. Tishinov, O., M. Gikova, Iva Zareva (2012). "Comparative analysis of the morphological features of gymnasts and sport dances athletes", Proceeding book of XVI International Scientific Congress "Olympic Sports and Sport for All" and VI International Scientific Congress " Sport, Stress, Adaptation" 17-19 May 2012, Sport & Science, Extra issue 2012, p. 140-143.
7. Tishinov, O., Albert, E. (2012.a). Investigation of balance stability in the eastern asian marchial arts. Vth international scientific congress "Sport stress adaptation". *Journal Sport & Science* (Extra issue), Part I, p. 74-80, Sofia, Bulgaria.
8. Tishinov O., N. Khadziev, S. Ivanov, N. Yordanov (1987). Methods for registration and analysis of balance stability - *V international symposium of biomechanical research in sports*, Athens, 1987, p.110.
9. Varbanov, I., Tishinov, O., Zsheliaskova-Koynova, Z. (2015). Study of anticipation in handball through interactive test. *International Journal of Human Movement and Sports Sciences* 3(3): 27-34, 2015 DOI: 10.13189/ saj.2015.030301 <http://www.hrpub.org>
10. <http://issa-schools.org/>
11. <https://www.marad.bg/>
12. <https://www.unwto.org/>
13. <https://www.rya.org.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>
14. <https://www.iytworld.com/>

CONTACTS

Head Ass. Stoyan Bahchevansky, PhD

Faculty of Public health, Health care and Tourism,
National Sports Academy "V. Levski"

Email: s_bahchevanski@abv.bg