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PEDAGOGY OF TOURISM AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO AVOID THREATS LURKING FOR CHILDREN IN THE 21ST CENTURY

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century children and teenagers are fascinated by modern technologies. Access to them is practically limitless. Children devote every free moment to them. According to research conducted by TNS Polska, an average Polish teenager spends 2.5 hours daily in front of a computer. Despite the TV he constantly uses his mobile phone, which he takes to school and even sleeps with. In Poland the share of mobile phone users among young people is 83% (one of the highest rates in the EU – in other countries it is approx. 73%). Consequences of such lifestyle can be dramatic due to:

- increased myopia – many hours of eye strain affects the early disclosure of myopia;
- obesity – currently every fifth boy and every seventh girl in Poland are obese because of lack of movement;
- nomophobia (*no mobile phone phobia*) – fear of losing a mobile phone; as many as 66% of mobile phone owners panic when they cannot find their phone;
- thumb curvature – an average Polish teenager writes over 130 text messages per day;
- crooked spine, so-called the player's back – due to many hours of sitting in a hunched position, with the head bowed and an unnaturally curved spine;

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- difficulty falling asleep – children, using laptops, tablets and smartphones complain of this problem just before going to sleep; in extreme cases, there may be an increase in the level of aggression, addiction to psychoactive substances, and behavioral addictions.

Kania (2014) indicates that distortion of educational environments may be the reason for much interest in new technologies. The natural influence of the home environment has been disturbed due to the breakdown of ties and the negation of family life, the lack of authorities and the intensification of social pathologies. Peer integration undergoes a significant transformation, interactions take place in the virtual world, consumer and selfish values are promoted, the environment becomes inaccessible for the development of good friendships.

The aim of the article is to show the possible forms of tourist activity of school youth in the context of their travel with their parents as an alternative to filling up free time with new technologies. Shared spending of free time on tourist trips can affect the tightening of ties between children and parents.

According to Pytka (2005), in rehabilitation pedagogy a good way to counteract unwanted behaviors is pre-emptive prevention, eliminating the possibility of perpetuating the disorders. Prevention is the most ethical and rationally justified way of counteracting the social pathologies. Szczyński (2003) points out that the profit and loss account is much more favorable in the case of prevention rather than rehabilitation and repair of the disordered state. Prevention of the threat to the order and the continuity of social norms is therefore a beneficial activity from the social, ethical and economic point of view. Edwards (after: Hanulewicz, 2007) states that preventive actions allow a person to actively participate in gathering experiences that increase his/her ability to cope with potentially difficult life situations.

Matuszyk (2008) suggests that pedagogy of tourism is a good solution in building resistance to pathology. It allows human development through discovering and experiencing the value of tourism and commits to activities that enable and stimulate this development. In the literature on the subject, pedagogical functionality of tourism has three functions:

- scientific, as a source of the very idea and educational ideal, as well as the basis of all terminological and theoretical considerations;
- educational, by creating innovative didactic solutions in the context of supporting education through tourism;
- transmission, as a means to realize ideological trends through tourist activity.

Therefore, joint tourist trips of children with parents can play an important role in prevention. In addition to renewing the bonding, parents can become re-authority for children. Such relationships are easier to build during tourist trips than at home.

Research on pedagogy of tourism is broad. The issues of prevention, socializing and rehabilitation were raised by, among others, Borucka and others (2014), Cza-

ja-Chudyba (2013), Galant and Sowa (1991), Hanulewicz (2007), Piotrkowski and Zajączkowski (2003), Pytka (2005), Szczęsny (2003), and Szymańska (2012). Borucka and Okulicz-Kozaryn (2010), Czaja-Chudyba (2016) and Kowal (2007) wrote about strengthening family ties and values. The role of tourism in shaping interests was studied by: Dąbrowski (2006), Gurycka (1978), Kania (2012, 2014), Kostusiak (2015), Matuszyk (2008), Muchacka (2013), Tyszkowa (1977), and Wasyliszyn (2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Statistical data on outbound tourism of children and their parents was taken from the survey *Tourism and leisure in households* in 2013 (Central Statistical Office, 2014). The survey included information on, among others preferred ways of spending time devoted to recreation, participation in domestic and foreign trips, motives, destinations and seasonality of these trips, and in the case of persons not going anywhere - reasons for not participating in tourism. For the purposes of this article, only selected aspects of tourism activity were examined:

- nature of planned trips;
- number of trips;
- accommodation base;
- months in which the trip took place;
- distance from the place of permanent residence;
- form of travel.

A chi-square test was used to develop the materials. The formula for the chi-square independence test has the form:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(O_j - E_j)^2}{E_j}$$

where: χ^2 – chi-square test, O_j – count observed for the given group, E_j – theoretical count for the given group.

Alternative hypotheses H0 and H1 were made:

- H0: age does not influence the selected elements of tourist activity;
- H1: age influences the selected elements of tourist activity.

In order to verify whether the value of chi-square statistics indicates a statistically significant relationship, one should check using the chi-square distribution table whether a given value indicates statistically significant differences. You need to know for this purpose: the value of chi-square statistics, the number of degrees of freedom (df), which depends on the number of analysed groups, and the level of significance (p). The number of degrees of freedom and the assumed level of significance will indicate the critical value of the chi-square distribution in the table. If the calculated

value of the chi-square test is greater than the critical value in the table, the hypothesis H_0 should be rejected in favor of the alternative.

RESULTS

In order to identify factors indicating the existence of the relationship between the age of tourists and the features of tourist activity, the χ^2 independence test was used. Travel conditions of children were compared with people aged 25-44. The tables show the number and total size of the variable categories whose correlation was investigated. The last rows of the tables contain information about the values of statistics χ^2 , the number of degrees of freedom (df) and the critical level of significance (p).

The first of the analyzed factors was the nature of planned vacation trips (table 1). The calculated value of the chi-square statistics (91.9) is greater than the critical value read from the tables (24.32), so the hypothesis H_0 was rejected in favor of the alternative, concluding that age affects the nature of the planned trips. The nature of trips planned to children is different from their parents. Although the largest number of people, both children (70%) and adults (76%), choose to stay on holiday, the ways of relaxation are different. Children often go to summer camps, green schools and excursions where they are not accompanied by parents.

Tab. 1. Nature of planned vacation trips in 2013

Nature of planned trips	Tourists' age	
	7-14 years	25-44 years
Holiday stay	935	5847
Treatment	1	31
Tours	78	654
Sport, hobby	60	185
Gaining skills, training	23	38
Meeting family, friends	218	839
Going to the own piece of land	3	38
Other	12	54
In total	1330	7686,3
Chi-square test = 91,9	df = 7	p < 0,001

Source: own research based on: Central Statistical Office (2014).

Studies on the relationship between the number of trips of children and parents gave similar results (Table 2). The calculated value of the chi-square statistic (31.9) is greater than the critical value read from the tables (18.4), therefore the hypothesis H_0 was rejected again. Over 90% of children travel up to 5 times a year, among adults this ratio exceeds 80%. Over 10% of adults go 6-10 times a year, and almost

2% more than 20 times. These are often business trips, without children. Almost 50% of children leave only once a year, unfortunately often without parents (camp, summer camps).

Tab. 2. Participants in short domestic trips according to the number of trips in 2013

Number of trips	Age of tourists	
	7-14 years	25-44 years
1, 0	310	1158
2-5	277	1277
6-10	32	299
11-20	19	86
Over 20	2	50
In total	640	2870
Chi-square test = 31.9	df = 4	p < 0,001

Source: own research based on: Central Statistical Office (2014).

A comparative analysis of the accommodation base and the age of tourists indicates that, similarly to the above cases, there is a relationship between the surveyed groups of people and the accommodation base (Table 3). The calculated value of the chi-square statistic (214.1) is greater than the critical value read from the tables (31.26), therefore the hypothesis H₀ was rejected. Most adults (64%) choose to stay at the family, but among children this percentage falls to 61%. The remaining accommodation facilities in the case of short-term domestic travels are not very popular; children rank second with private accommodation (12%) and parents with hotels (14%). Therefore, besides trips to the family, parents usually do not travel with children. Camps or summer camps are usually organized in lower category accommodation facilities than hotels, which confirms that parents do not spend time with their children during trips.

Tab. 3. Short-time domestic trips according to the type of accommodation in 2013

Accommodation	Age of tourists	
	7-14 years	25-44 years
Hotel, motel	109	1047
Travel lodge, hostel	70	139
Holiday-relaxation centre	69	131
Private rooms	160	724
Agrotourism accommodation	37	163
Campsite, tent site	12	121
Tourist house, bungalow	15	73

Sanatorium	0	2
Means of transportation (e.g. ship, train, car, coach)	0	26
Other accommodation venues	2	22
Staying at the family	817	4907
Own holiday house	0	271
Other non-rented accommodation (including own tent, sailboat, open-air accommodation)	39	68
In total	1330	7694
Chi-square test = 214.1	df = 11	p < 0,001

Source: own research based on: Central Statistical Office (2014).

The calculated value of chi-square statistic (41.8) in the case of comparison of the months in which the trip took place, with the age of tourists is greater than the critical value read from the tables (31.26), so the hypothesis H₀ (table 4) was rejected again. Over 10% of adults travel from April to September, as well as young people, and the accumulation takes place in the summer months.

Tab. 4. Short-time domestic trips according to months 2013

Months in which the trip took place	Age of tourists	
	7-14 years	25-44 years
I	58	291
II	68	404
III	41	388
IV	68	467
V	168	953
VI	169	865
VII	246	1331
VIII	225	1127
IX	103	520
X	84	430
XI	30	281
XII	69	636
In total	1329	7693
Chi-square test = 41.8	df = 11	p < 0.001

Source: own research based on: Central Statistical Office (2014).

It was found that the relationship between the age of tourists and the distance of a holiday destination from the place of permanent residence is also statistically significant (Table 5). The value of the chi-square statistic (81.8) is greater than the critical value read from the tables (20.51), therefore the hypothesis H₀ was rejected.

Most children travel to 50 km (27%), while the majority of adults travel 50-100 km (28%). A significant dominance of adults was visible on trips to the distance of 101-200 km – here 26 % of adults left, and 19% of children. In this case, it can also be stated that children did not travel with their parents. School trips or camping trips usually take place only a short distance from the school, which is indicated by the largest share of children traveling to 50 km.

Tab. 5. Short-time domestic trips according to the distance of a holiday destination from the place of permanent residence in 2013

Distance from the place of permanent residence	Age of tourists	
	7-14 years	25-44 years
Up to 50	355	1316
51-100	346	2147
101-200	255	2008
201-300	170	1031
301-500	148	908
501--700	44	223
701-1000	7	46
Over 1000	4	23
Total	1329	7702
Chi-square test = 81.8	df = 7	p < 0.001

Source: own research based on: Central Statistical Office (2014).

Comparison of tourists in different age ranges and forms of travel has shown that this relationship is statistically significant (Table 6). The value of the chi-square statistic (273.2) is greater than the critical value read from the tables (22.45), therefore the hypothesis H₀ was rejected. Almost 70% of adults and children choose weekend stays, however, among the majority of children there are mostly excursions (12%), and there are no trips to courses or trainings. This confirms the frequent business nature of trips.

Tab. 6. Short-time domestic travels according to the form of travel in 2013

Forms of travel	Age of tourists	
	7-14 years	25-44 years
Weekend stays	912	5340
Camping trip, rally	17	77
Excursion, tours	157	254
Pilgrimage	11	15
Course, training	0	331

Trip to own piece of land	5	146
Other	226	1539
Total	1329	7702
Chi-square test = 273.2	df = 6	p < 0.001

Source: own research based on: Central Statistical Office (2014).

Summing up the tourist behaviour of children against the background of their parents' behaviour, it should be pointed out that school trips played a more important role, with the co-existence of extracurricular trips with parents. The nature and number of planned trips, months of traveling, the distance of a destination from the place of permanent residence or the form of travel were determined by economic, institutional and educational determinants. The nature of the children's group of tourist consumer services results from changes in the lifestyle in the 21st century, preference for leisure, greater time opportunities and simultaneous small economic constraints. Thanks to the awareness of these factors, it is possible to better plan tourist offers to shape appropriate tourist attitudes of children and adults, which are particularly important for the development of relations between these groups.

CONCLUSIONS

Pedagogy of tourism offers great opportunities to prevent the negative impact of the 21st century achievements on children. Such activities should be adapted to contemporary children and depart from the traditional provision of knowledge about the harmfulness of behaviors, but rather rely on active training of skills, which may be tourism. Because pedagogy of tourism combines the elements of various educational methods, it is an extremely attractive prophylactic proposition.

The research presented in all the analyzed cases indicates that parents do not participate too often in tourist trips with their children. The possibilities of integration between parents and children during trips are not fully used. Children in camps or colonies can use electronic devices and spend time using them. In this way, the impact of the home environment on the child is still missing, family ties remain disturbed, and parents are not the authorities for their children. The virtual world replaces the real world, creating an environment that is unfavorable for the development of proper family ties.

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PEDAGOGY OF TOURISM AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO AVOID THREATS LURKING FOR CHILDREN IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Keywords: the modern society of children and young people, tourism of children and young people, free time of children and young people

Abstract: The aim of the paper is to show forms of tourist activities of the school youth in the context of traveling with parents as an alternative to filling their free time with new technologies. Tourist activity of children in the 21st century was indicated, in the era of the virtual world, the family crisis and the intensification of social pathologies. Modern society pays great attention to new technologies, and school-age children are conversing through communicators, instead of having a direct conversation. A great role in encouraging children and young people to make contacts can be played by tourism, which focuses on communing with nature and cultural heritage as well as learning about new places and cultures.

PEDAGOGIKA TURYSTYKI SZANSĄ NA UNIKNIĘCIE ZAGROŻEŃ CZYHAJĄCYCH NA DZIECI W XXI WIEKU

Słowa kluczowe: nowoczesne społeczeństwo dzieci i młodzieży, turystyka dzieci i młodzieży, czas wolny dzieci i młodzieży

Streszczenie: Celem artykułu jest ukazanie form aktywności turystycznej młodzieży szkolnej w kontekście podróży z rodzicami jako alternatywy dla zapewniania czasu wolnego nowymi technologiami. Wskazano aktywność turystyczną dzieci w XXI w. w dobie świata wirtualnego, kryzysu rodziny i nasilenia się patologii społecznych. Nowoczesne społeczeństwo przykłada dużą uwagę do nowych technologii, a dzieci w wieku szkolnym, zamiast prowadzić bezpośrednią rozmowę, konwersują przez komunikatory. Dużą rolę w zachęcaniu dzieci i młodzieży do kontaktów może odegrać turystyka, która koncentruje się na obcowaniu z naturą i dziedzictwem kulturowym oraz poznawaniu nowych miejsc i kultur.