

## WEB PLATFORM FOR THE PRESENTATION OF ACADEMIC FIELD TRIPS AND TRAINEESHIPS IN HIGHER EDUCATION - AGROTOURISM AND PUBLIC FOOD SPECIALIZATION

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### Abstract

*The participation of university students in workplace learning programs, which aims to develop their socio-professional skills, is a fundamental activity for their proper insertion into the labor field, after their graduation. A practical approach to all the theoretical knowledge accumulated over the years of study will contribute significantly to the sedimentation, respectively to the acquisition of pragmatic skills, anchored in reality, and frequently requested by every nowadays employer. Traineeships aim to facilitate a context for the application of theoretical knowledge in a professional setting, giving each student the experience of work, responsibility, accountability, and the satisfaction to be able to perform certain tasks by themselves. Carried out to complement the study program, they represent a real springboard for the student in finding a job in a highly challenging economic environment. The traineeship can be carried out in many industries and services, being a mandatory activity, included in the curricula of the bachelor's and master's programs. This paper aims to present a webpage-type application which was created to present and promote the traineeship opportunities within the specialization Engineering and Management in Public Food and Agritourism of the Faculty of Management and Rural Development, University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest, Romania (UASVM). All the information and pictures presented on the web page are related to a full license cycle of 4 years, which took place before the 2019 Covid pandemic.*

**Key words:** student, traineeship, agritourism, public food

### INTRODUCTION

Lifelong learning is a continuous process of flexible learning opportunities, by correlating studying and the skills acquired in formal institutions with the development of skills in non-formal and informal contexts, especially in the workplace [3].

A traineeship represents the activity that the students carry out according to the curriculum and whose purpose is to check the applicability of the theoretical knowledge that the students have acquired during the faculty's classes and to familiarize the students with the practices from the real economic and social environment [24, 26].

The specialized practice in the Faculty of Management Economic Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development is organized accordingly to the actual legal provisions [15] and is provided in the university curriculum as a mandatory

discipline, of 3 - 4 weeks, which culminates with a project/practice report.

According to the “Regulation on the organization and conduct of specialized internships within the IMAPA license program [22]”, specialized traineeships are carried out at organizations in the field of production and services, commercial companies active in the agricultural sector or related fields, at farms or agritourism establishments, public food establishments, boarding houses, at specialized research institutes, at central or local public administration institutions or in other organizations with legal personality in the country or abroad [12, 17], which can ensure the internship in correlation with the requirements of the license program. Before the start of the traineeship, an agreement regarding its implementation will be concluded between the internship organizer, the internship partner, and the trainee.

The educational objectives that have to be achieved, the skills obtained through the internship, as well as the methods of conducting the internship are described in the document attached to the convention regarding the implementation of the internship, called the traineeship portfolio.

The internship organizer (as the university) appoints a coordinating teacher, responsible for planning, organizing, and supervising the implementation of the internship. The supervising teaching staff, alongside the tutor appointed by the practice partner, establishes the practice theme and the professional skills that are the object of the internship. At the end of the programme, the tutor prepares a report, based on the evaluation of the level of competence acquired by the intern [18]. The result of this evaluation will form the basis of the grading of the trainee by the teaching staff responsible for conducting the internship. Following the completion of the internship, the internship organizer will grant the trainee the number of transferable credits specified in the traineeship agreement [11].

The main purpose of the professional practice represents the sedimentation of the knowledge accumulated during the years of study, by correlating them with case studies and real tasks, which require adaptation and use of theoretical notions in a practical manner [15]. This activity brings the student closer to the field of work, presenting the requirements imposed by various fields of activity to which he/she can go after graduation.

The fulfillment of the specific objectives, aimed at successfully solving all the tasks received during the internship, will lead to [20]:

- Alignment of theoretically acquired knowledge with the requirements of practical activity;
- Optimizing the relationship between the academic and the economic environment, aiming to adapt the curriculum to the market requirements, the easier transition between the academic environment and the active life, respectively the easier insertion into the labor market;

- The receptiveness of the economic environment to the importance and benefits of internships;

- Opening students' attitudes regarding the advantages of professional practice programs, emphasizing the development they bring to their practical skills.

The purpose of this article is to present and promote the internships, respectively the documentation and practice trips in which one of the authors participated, in the period 2016-2020, during the four years of being a student majoring in Engineering and Management in Public Food and Agrotourism - Faculty of Management and Rural Development, UASVM Bucharest. All images from trips and internships are from the author's archive.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to put into practice the objectives that were the basis of the article, it was chosen a modern method of a multimedia presentation throughout a web page.

From a constructive point of view, a WIX website builder platform (Fig. 1) was used to create the website, which is user-friendly, free, modern, and rich in functions.

The method of creating web pages in WIX is mainly based on the drag-and-drop function, a standard practice for the platforms in its category. According to the authors of the platform, its purpose is to offer the possibility of creating a website without the need to know how to code in HTML, CSS, or JS.

The WIX platform [mmm] contains a large number of editing options for content elements, the list of elements accessible in the WIX site builder is composed of [30]:

- Texts (regular, headings, paragraphs)
- Images (both files and images from Facebook or Instagram accounts)
- Galleries (regular, 3D, sliders)
- Buttons (several dozens of ready-made button projects)
- Fields (Regular, patterned fields or containers mentioned above)
- Stripes (classic, parallax + some additional types)
- Shapes (lines, arrows, icons, banners, decorative shapes)

- Video files (from Youtube or Vimeo)
- Music files (WIX offers a wide range of audio players for audio files + integrations with external systems: SoundCloud, Spotify, iTunes, Apple Music)
- Social media plugins (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, Youtube, VK).
- Contact modules (forms, Skype, subscription fields, Google maps).
- Site menu (with motifs, vertical, horizontal, and a menu for anchors)
- Lists (messages, events, references for products and services, staff)
- Blog
- Online shop for HTML code (HTML, CSS, JS, Flash)
- Fields for login (for simple users and administrators)
- PayPal payment options
- Anchors (elements that will always be displayed on top)

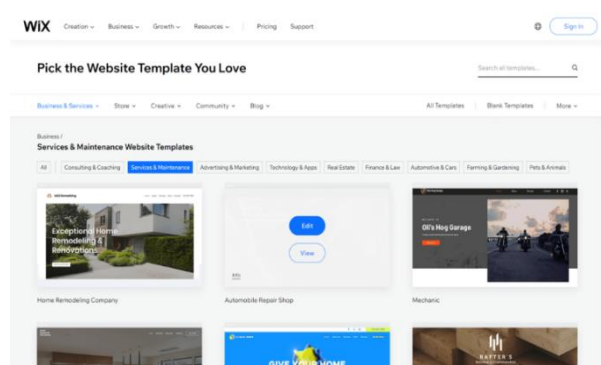


Fig. 1. WIX platform main menu  
Source: [30].

Adding different elements to the content of a site is easy and intuitive, using the drag-and-drop method. The WIX program is definitely one of the best options on the market, successfully combining high functionality and multiple, modern options with good optimization, ease of use, and ergonomics. A huge advantage of the WIX site maker is its stability and the fact that you can transfer an idea online without having to work on the site's code. In addition, already during the editing of the site, a clear picture of how the future site will look is provided, being a very useful tool.

At the same time, a disadvantage of the WIX platform could be the lack of support in the

Romanian language, as the tutorial base and app's functions are in English.

As seen in Fig. 2, all the elements of the site are arranged centrally, at the top is the header - which displays the university's logo - and below there is the content, on a white background chosen for legibility and visibility.

The navigation bar comprises five buttons/menus – Acasă, Anul I, Anul II, Anul III, Anul IV – each of which is created with a link property to a page whose content is displayed according to the title. Both the Acasă button and the top image of the university's coat of arms lead to the main page, with all these content elements embedded in the page with links to the main page.



Fig. 2. Navigation bar with menus  
Source: own contribution.

All site's pages contain the navigation bar and the logo, arranged throughout it on a white background.

The texts and images displayed on the website pages are framed on a white, green, and yellow background to create a visually pleasing color scheme, and the color of the text alternates between green, white, and black.

Images are not displayed at their maximum potential resolution in a manner for the site to be viewable on any type of device (some devices do not support high resolution, and under these conditions, the site will not be able to be displayed on it).

The pictures are not arranged in the same way in any of the menus because we did not want to create a routine, they alternate between right and left alignment or center alignment.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The structure of the site was designed as follows:

→ The **Acasă** button (Fig. 3) – represents the main page of the site, which contains a brief description of the site's content and integrates a satellite map indicating the location of the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine in Bucharest and, implicitly, of the Faculty of Management and Rural Development.

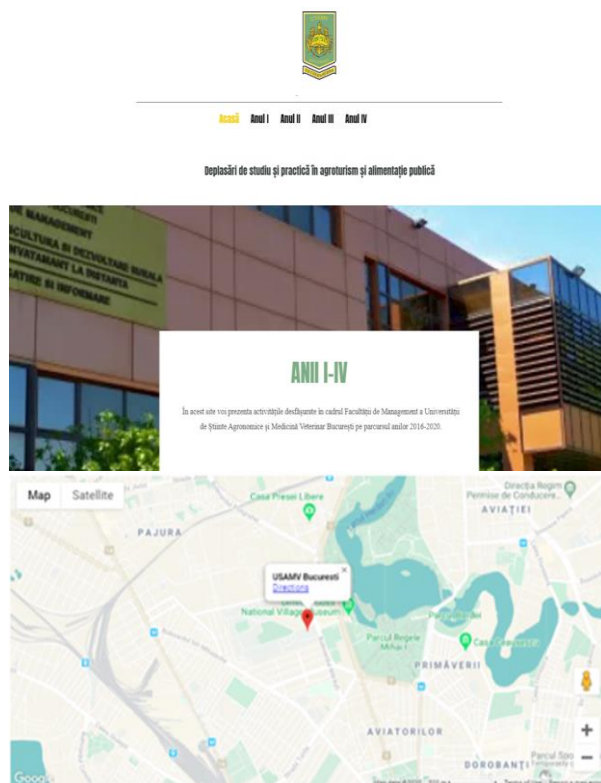


Fig. 3. “Acasa” Page  
Source: Own contribution.

→ The following buttons: **Anul I**, **Anul II**, **Anul III**, **Anul IV** – lead the user to different pages where the trips are reported in chronological order, as we are going to present them in the following paragraphs. By pressing the **Anul I** button, the website will open the page with the presentation of the trips and the traineeship from the first year of the faculty (Fig. 4). The first trip was to Ploiesti, as documentation and practical research visit (Fig. 5).



Fig. 4. “Anul I” Page  
Source: personal archive.

During this trip, it was visited the Clock Museum “Nicolae Simache” [4], which has a collection of almost 1,000 pieces, among them: a sundial, a clock set in motion by a waterfall, the first pocket watch (“the egg de Nürnberg”), tower clocks, pieces made by London craftsmen, French, Austrian or Swiss clockmakers, clocks with musical mechanisms, clocks that belonged to personalities, fun clocks (of the miller, blacksmith, barber, etc.), clocks with various indications outside the hours, as well as other items related to the theme.



Fig. 5. “Anul I” Page – visit to Ploiesti  
Source: personal archive.



The County's Museum of Natural Sciences [23] was established in 1956 and since then has been in a continuous process of expansion and modernization. It is nationally recognized as one of the most prestigious centers of this profile in Romania.

The **Anul II** button allows the display of study and practice trips made in the second year, in the order specified below.



Fig. 6. "Anul II" Page  
Source: personal archive.

Thus, in the second year, the specialized practice was carried out in the field of public catering and agritourism in the balneo-climatic resort of Balvanyos (Fig. 7), at the agritourism guesthouse whose owner is Mr. Attila Daraguș, professor of Culinary Techniques at the Faculty of Management and Development Rural.



Fig. 7. Traineeship at Balvanyos  
Source: personal archive.

"Sfânta Ana" Lake is the only crater lake in Romania located in the volcanic crater of the volcano named Ciomatu Mare of the Eastern

Carpathians, near Tușnad in the Natural Reserve of Mohoș, Harghita County (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8. "Anul II" Page – visit to "Sf. Ana" Lake  
Source: personal archive



Fig. 9. "Anul II" Page – Travel to Buzau  
Source: personal archive.

Another study trip was to Buzău and was centered on visiting two wineries, one of them belonging to the material base of USAMV Bucharest. The Licorna Winehouse winery [16] was opened in 2013, but its history starts 100 years ago, the red wine being its specialty. The varieties planted on the 30 hectares of the Licorna winery are Sauvignon blanc, Fetească albă, Chardonnay, Romanian Tâmbioasă, Fetească neagră, Merlot, and Cabernet Sauvignon.

The trip continued with a study visit to the Research - Development Station for Viticulture and Winemaking Pietroasa [21] - an area steeped in history, famous for its viticulture treasury and its unique wines. Pietroasa is the place where history meets the voice, harmony, and charm of wine. Considered the "cathedral of viticulture", Pietroasa represents values such as tradition, continuity, and performance (Fig. 9).

The last trip was to Giurgiu County, to the Comana Natural Park [6] – a protected area with an area of approximately 25,000 ha. The purpose of this park is to protect the floristic and faunal diversities within its premises.

### 3. DEPLASARE COMANA SUB COORDONAREA DOAMNEI CONF. UNIV. DR. STOIAN MARIA



Fig. 10. "Anul II" Page – visit to "Comana" Natural Park. Source: personal archive.

The Adventure Park is like a magical outdoor land, where every sporting activity leads the visitors to push their limits and helps them to build their self-confidence. The fresh air and surprising trails offer guests a pleasant and recreational way to spend their free time with family or friends (Fig. 10).

By choosing the **Anul III** button the site will display a list of the trips made that certain year (Fig. 11). On this page, compared to the other ones, I inserted a list-type object because in, the third year, there were the most trips, and it will facilitate the access to the specific information.



Fig. 11. "Anul III" Page

Source: own contribution.

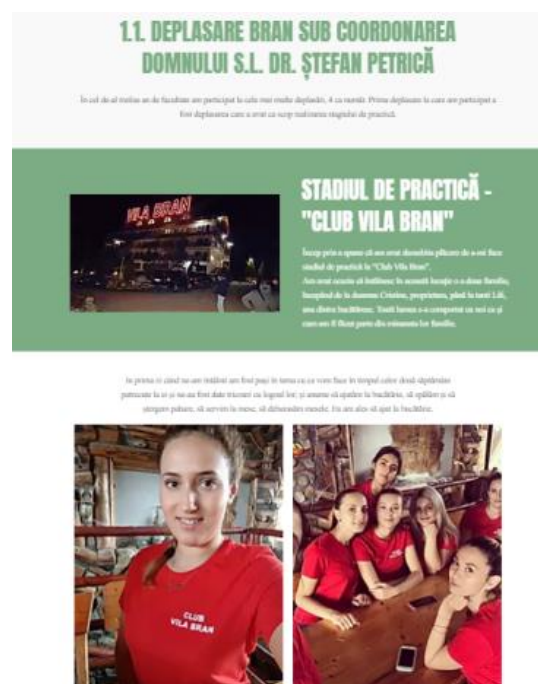


Fig. 12. "Anul III" Page – traineeship at "Club Vila Bran".

Source: personal archive.

In the third year, the first internship took place at Club Vila Bran [5] - a mountain complex located 1 km from the center of Bran and 4 km from the Zănoaga ski center, with terraces with a panoramic view of the Bran Castle and the Bucegi Mountains. The traditional Romanian restaurant at Vila Bran offers a campfire with folk music and mulled red wine



(Fig. 12). In addition, the guests are entertained by traditional Romanian and Greek dances, and international music recitals. Among the activities offered, as part of the complex's entertainment program, there are horse and pony riding, archery, and water gymnastics. At the same time, it is important to mention that, the complex can organize a variety of team-building actions and trainings for companies.

The second specialized internship of the third year took place at the Practice Center in Public Food and Agrotourism in Bran - a complex consisting of 2 guesthouses - owned by the Faculty of Management and Rural Development (Fig. 13).

The students were assigned to groups of 20 trainees, the duration of the internship being 2 weeks, during the entire study year.



Fig. 13. "Anul III" Page – traineeship at Faculty's Practice Center in Bran  
Source: personal archive.

In the Bran area, the practice partners with whom legal practice agreements were concluded were:

- Vila Bran 4 students/year of study,
- Hanul Bran 4 students/year of study,
- Complex Wolf 2 students/year of study,
- Casa Bran 2 students/year of study,
- Popasul Reginei 4 students/year of study,

- Vraja Munților 2 students/year of study,
- Pensiunea Carpatia 2 students/year of study,
- ANTREC Bran 1 student/year of study.

In that year, a 3-day trip was carried out, which included documentary visits to the Cozia Monastery (Fig. 14) and the Astra Museum (Fig. 15), respectively to several objectives in Sibiu - the Christmas Market, the city's zoo garden (Fig. 16).



Fig.14. "Anul III" Page - study visit at "Cozia" Monastery.

Source: personal archive.

The "Astra" Museum is the most important ethno-museum institution in Romania. Conceived under the auspices of the Transylvanian Association for Romanian Literature and the Culture of the Romanian People, the ASTRA Museum (then the Museum of the Association) hold its first exhibition on August 19, 1905. The museum was born from the desire of the Transylvanian Romanians to define their own ethnocultural identity, in the ethnic conglomerate of The Austro-Hungarian Empire and against the backdrop of the cultural emancipation of all the peoples of central and South Eastern Europe [2].

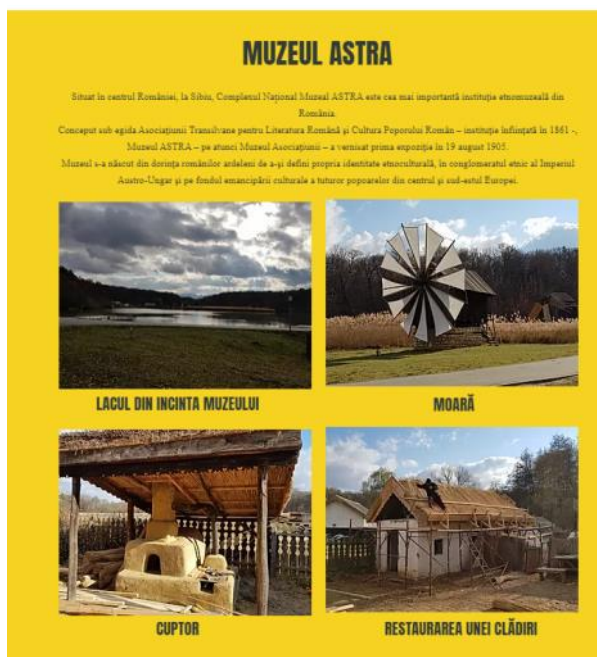


Fig.15. "Anul III" Page - study visit at "Astra" Museum. Source: personal archive.

The Zoo in Sibiu began its activity in 1929, on an area of over 15 hectares. It is worth mentioning that the oak tree at the entrance is over 600 years old.



Fig.16. "Anul III" Page – visit to the Zoo of Sibiu Source: personal archive.

Opened for the first time in 2007 - the year in which Sibiu held the title of the European Capital of Culture - the Christmas Fair became known throughout the country for its scale and tradition, and from then it has become a local custom of Sibiu. The event is organized by the Events for Tourism Association and co-financed by the Sibiu City Council through the Sibiu City Hall.

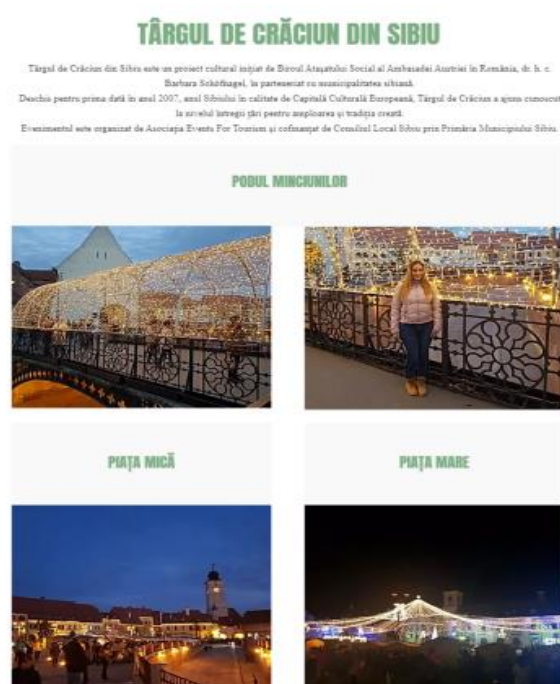


Fig.17. "Anul III" Page – the Christmas Market, Sibiu Monastery. Source: personal archive.

Another three-day trip took place in Iasi County. The "Lungu" farm or "Lungu" Domains [18], established in 2001 and with an area of 2,000 ha (Fig. 18) was the first spot visited by the group of students. The farm's main fields of activity are viticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, and tourism.



Fig.18. "Anul III" Page – study visit at "Lungu" farm Source: personal archive.



The trip continued with a visit to the "Panifcom" cattle farm (Fig. 19), which is one of the best-performing farms in Romania. The farm has 4,000 ha cultivated and a number of approximately 1,700 heads of cattle.



Fig.19. "Anul III" Page – study visit at "Panifcom" farm.

Source: personal archive.

In Fig. 20 are presented images from the last visit within this trip, which took place at the "Ion Ionescu de la Brad" University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine - an institution specialized in higher agronomic and veterinary medical education, with national and European prestige. Its fundamental mission represents the training of engineers specialized in agronomy, horticulture, agricultural biotechnologies, engineering and management in agriculture and rural development, food product engineering, environmental engineering, animal husbandry, biology graduates, and veterinary doctors.



Fig. 20. "Anul III" Page – visit at USAMV Iasi

Source: personal archive.

The last study trip from the third year targeted the following tourist attractions in Arges County [25]: the Golești Museum (Fig. 21),

the Golești Museum (Fig. 22), and the Curtea de Argeș Monastery (Fig. 23). The Golești Museum was established in 1939 by King Carol II and has developed over the years with new basic exhibitions that reflect both the family history and the history of Argeș traditional culture and civilization.



Fig.21. "Anul III" Page – visit at "Golesti" Museum

Source: personal archive.

The Royal Church is the only church that has on one of the walls a unique painting in the world, which represents the pregnant Mother of God. The over 300 scenes of the original painting from the 14th century represent, according to the opinion of specialists, one of the most valuable examples of Byzantine art in South-Eastern Europe, without being able to be integrated into a particular school and movement.

## BISERICA DOMNEASCĂ

Construcția bisericii Domnească Sfântul Nicolae din Curtea de Argeș este cunoscută din Basarab I (1310 - 1352), fiind mai târziu continuată de Nicolae Alexandru (1352 - 1364) și terminată o dată cu pictura murală, păstrată în mare parte până astăzi, sub domnia lui Vladislav I (1364 - 1377).

Cele peste 300 de scene ale picturii originale din secolul al XIV-lea reprezintă, conform opiniei specialiștilor, unul dintre cele mai valoroase exemple de artă bizantină din sud-estul Europei, fără a putea fi integrate într-o școală și un curent particular. Pe unul dintre pereți există o pictură unică în lume, care o reprezintă pe Maica Domnului însărcinată. Unele dintre fresce prezintă scene din viața Sfintei Filofeia, ale cărei moaște au fost aduse la Biserica Domnească în anul 1396. Moaștele au rămas în lăcașul de cult până în 1894, când au fost mutate la Mănăstirea Curtea de Argeș.



Fig.22. "Anul III" Page – visit at "Golesti" Museum

Source: personal archive.

Curtea de Argeș Monastery represents a sanctuary of Romanian monasticism due to the desire of the Royal Family of Romania to be buried here.



Legenda spune că Meșterul Manole, încercând să construiască mănăstirea, și lovindu-se de grele obstacole (ceea ce construia ziua se dărâma noaptea), recurge la sacrificiul suprem și își zidește soția, pe Ana, într-unul din zidurile exterioare ale mănăstirii, aceasta fiind singura cale ca edificiul să poată fi ridicat. Sacrificiul uman nu se oprește aici, Manole însuși pierzându-și viața când încearcă să zboare de pe acoperișul mănăstirii. Acolo unde trupul său s-a izbit de pământ legenda spune că a apărut un izvor, pe locul respectiv aflându-se, astăzi, Fântâna lui Manole.

Fig. 23. “Anul III” Page – visit at “Curtea de Arges” Monastery.

Source: personal archive.

Fig. 24 shows a screenshot of the menu related to the **Anul IV** page, where the user can find a list of the study trips that were carried out, but we have to mention that - due to the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 at the beginning of 2020 – three of the already planned trips were canceled (an agritourism fair in Italy and two visits to agritourism objectives in the Counties of Harghita and Iași).



Fig. 24. “Anul IV” Page  
Source: own contribution.

However, in the first semester of that academic year, students had the chance to participate in "Agritechnica" - the most important fair of agricultural technologies, which is considered the showcase of the world

agricultural engineering industry and a forum for the future of plant production (Fig. 25). The visit was part of a circuit that included Germany, the Czech Republic, and Hungary. In addition to the academic goal, the students had the chance to visit the tourist attractions in the cities where they stayed.



Fig. 25. “Anul IV” Page – visit to “Agritechnica”  
Source: personal archive.

The story of the magnificent “Marienburg” Castle [19] (Fig. 26) is a tale of true love. Located between Hanover and Hildesheim, at 135 meters above sea level, it is a tranquil, untouched monument to a great romance. Every detail in this superb, authentically preserved summer residence speaks of a tale of two hearts, the true story of the love between Queen Mary and King George V, the last King of Hanover.

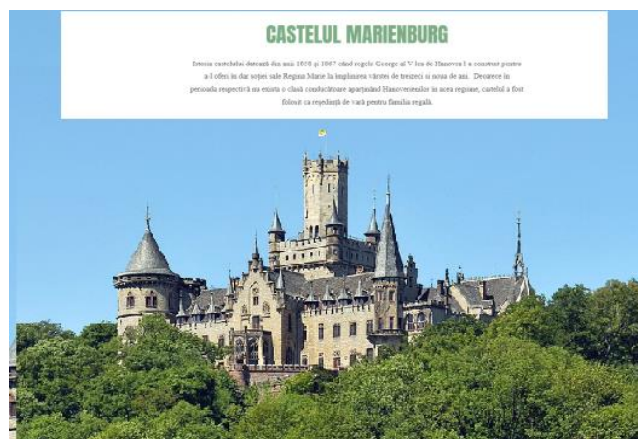


Fig. 26. “Anul IV” Page – visit at “Marienburg” Castle  
Source: personal archive.



Hanover [19], the capital of Lower Saxony, is Germany's greenest city, a pleasant and modern city that has adopted elements from all corners of the world, being a mix of people and architecture. In a country full of cities that became more touristic, Hanover has entered the niche of the big technology fairs, whether they are industrial or IT-focused. It is said that the exact time in IT is given in Hanover, and the CeBIT fair is the largest IT fair, where firsts and even revolutions in the field of information and communication technology are announced.

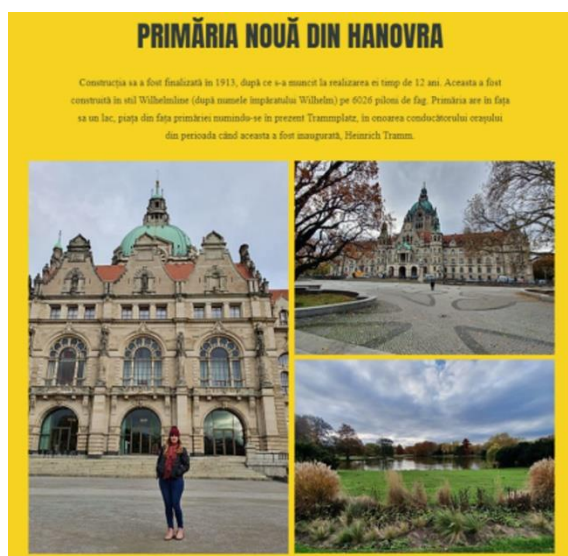


Fig.27. "Anul IV" Page – visit to Hanovra, Germany  
Source: personal archive.

The Astronomical Clock in Prague [28] (Fig. 28) is an important tourist attraction, due to its special manner of announcing the exact hour. Every time the hours are announced, there is a real animated show that attracts like a magnet all the tourists in the vicinity.

"St. Vitus" Cathedral (Fig. 28) is an excellent example of Gothic architecture and is the largest and most important church in the Czech Republic. In addition to religious ceremonies, the coronation ceremonies of kings and queens were also held here. The cathedral represents a huge tourist attraction, both through the original and through the classic of its architectural elements. "Charles" Bridge (Fig. 28) is the most famous of these and marks the main road between two important tourist spots of the capital: Prague Castle and the Old Town. Its architecture is

based on the Gothic style and numerous statues in the Baroque style, plus three towers that make it up [28].

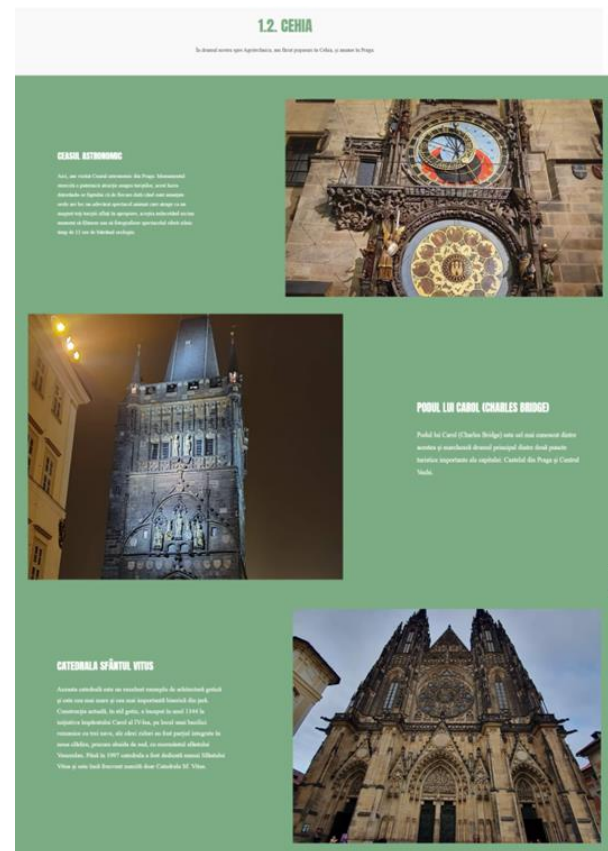


Fig. 28. "Anul IV" Page – visit to Prague, the Czech Republic  
Source: personal archive.

The Hungarian Parliament (Fig. 29) is one of the most majestic political institution buildings in the world. The phenomenal view it offers is due both to its location (right on the banks of the Danube) and to the graceful yet severe style it exemplifies, a style known to those versed in the field as Gothic Revival or Neo-Gothic [14].



Fig.29. "Anul IV" Page – visit to Budapest, Hungary  
Source: personal archive.



The second study trip from year IV was an internal one (Fig. 30), destined for the Apuseni area, and was carried out together with students from years II and III from the IMPA specialization. On the route, the Cozia Monastery (Fig. 31) was visited again, which has been guarding the Olt Valley for over six centuries and delightfully surprises its tourists on every occasion.

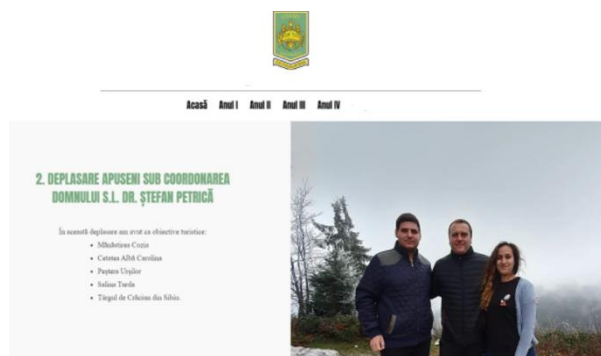


Fig. 30. “Anul IV” Page – visit to “Golesti” Museum  
Source: personal archive.

The “Cozia” Monastery was built between the years 1387-1391 by ruler Mircea cel Bătrân, at the behest of St. “Pious Nicodim” from Tismana, who was “Mircea's advisor in divine matters”. The monastery complex from Cozia has located 3 km from the balneo-climate resort Calimanesti-Caciulata, on the right bank of the Olt, and approx. 20 km north of Ramnicu Valcea [9].



Fig. 31. “Anul IV” Page – visit at “Cozia” Monastery  
Source: personal archive.

The journey continued with the visit to the “Alba Carolina” Fortress (Fig. 32), a strong fortification, which was built as a complex

system of defense against the Turks and a way to consolidate the control over the conquered territories – practically, the Citadel's role was military, given by the bastion system, the type of artillery pieces it was equipped with, as well as the size of the troops inside it.

The “Alba Carolina” Citadel has experienced spectacular transformations in recent years, which make it increasingly visible on the tourist “cake” of Europe. In parallel with the restoration works, co-financed from European funds, the valorization of its exceptional cultural heritage was also considered. The fortification is the place where cultural festivals take place, famous orchestras are heard, and where top Romanian and foreign artists perform [1].



Fig. 32. “Anul IV” Page – visit to “Alba Carolina”  
Fortress  
Source: personal archive.

Among the objectives visited was the “Urșilor” Cave [29] (Fig. 33) from Chișcău, Bihor County, respectively the Turda salt mine [27] (Fig. 34), Cluj County.



Fig. 33. “Anul IV” Page – visit at “Ursilor” Cave  
Source: personal archive.

The “Urșilor” Cave was accidentally discovered in 1975 and is structured on 3 visitable galleries and a "Scientific Reserve". The three galleries: Gallery of Bones, Gallery Emil Racovita, and Gallery of Candles can be visited in an organized way with a guide. This impressive cave is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the Apuseni Mountains, which is 1.5 kilometers long and at an altitude of 482 meters [29].

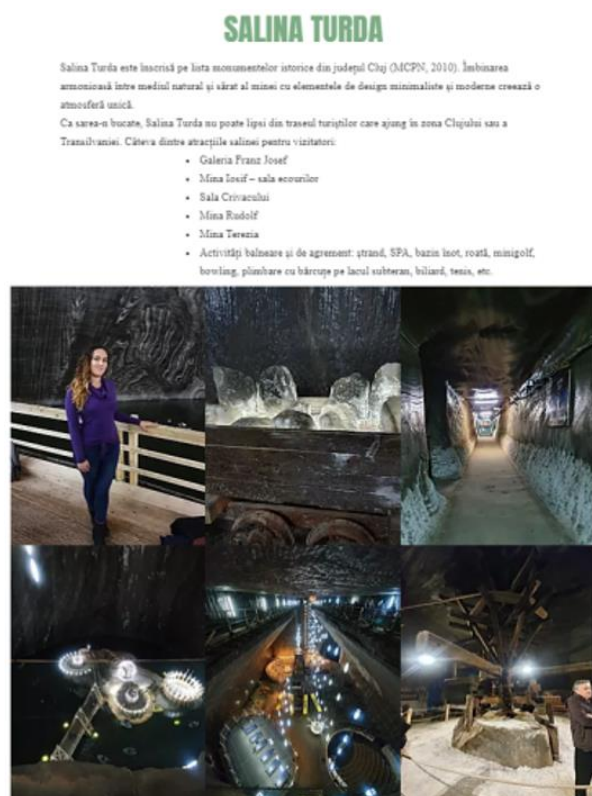


Fig. 34. “Anul IV” Page – visit to “Turda” Salt mine  
Source: personal archive.

Salt mine “Turda” has been registered since 2010 on the list of historical monuments in Cluj County. The harmonious combination of the mine's natural and salty environment with minimalistic and modern design elements creates a unique atmosphere.

“Turda” Salt mine cannot be missing from the route of tourists who arrive in the area of Cluj or Transylvania. Some of the salt mine's attractions for visitors: “Franz Josef” Gallery, “Iosif” Mina (hall of echoes), “Crivac” Hall, “Rudolph” Mine, “Terezia” Mine, Spa, and leisure activities: beach, SPA, swimming pool, wheel, minigolf, bowling, boating on the underground lake, billiards, tennis, etc. [27].

The second internal trip - actually, the last one from the fourth year - was carried out in Hunedoara County [13] (Fig. 35), on which occasion many tourist attractions were visited.

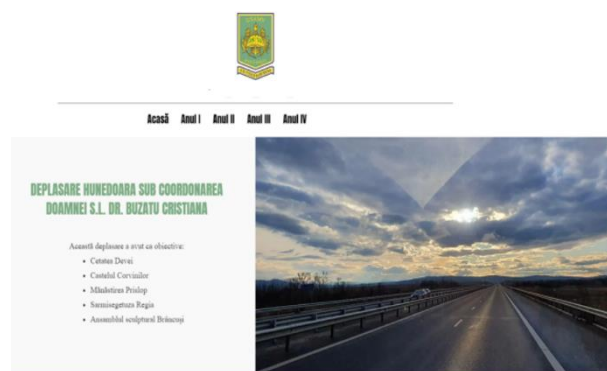


Fig. 35. “Anul IV” Page – visit to Hunedoara County  
Source: personal archive.

In Fig. 36 is presented Deva’s Fortress of Deva, documented in 1269, and a historical monument that has become the symbol of Deva. It was built in the middle of the 13th century on Dealul Cetății, on the site of an oppidum-type Dacian settlement, and is mentioned in the document under the name "Castrum Deva". Deva’s Fortress is one of the most important fortifications in the middle ages and one of the best touristic objectives in Hunedoara county. Due to the hill on which it is built, which now carries its name (the Fortress’ Hill), it was a strategic point of defense on Mureșului Valley which is situated between Transylvania and Banat [13].



Fig. 36. “Anul IV” Page – visit to the Deva’s Fortress  
Source: personal archive.

“Corvinilor” Castle (Fig. 37) represents the medieval fortress of Hunedoara and was built



on an old Roman fort. The first owner of this Gothic architectural monument was Prince Voicu, father of Iancu de Hunedoara, who received the castle as a gift from King Sigismund I of Luxembourg. Access to the castle is via a wooden bridge, supported by four massive stone pillars, placed in the bed of the Zlaști stream [8].

#### CASTELUL CORVINILOR

Castelul Hunedoara, cunoscut și sub numele de Castelul Corvinilor, este un monument istoric deosebit. A fost construit în secolul al XV-lea de către regele Matiaș Corvin. Este considerat unul dintre cele mai frumoase castelle din Europa. Accesul la castel se face prin podul de lemn, susținut de patru stâlpi de piatră, care stau în patul râului Zlaști.



Fig. 37. “Anul IV” Page – visit at “Corvinilor” Castle  
Source: personal archive.

“Prislop” Monastery (Fig. 38) represents an important Orthodox religious settlement in Transylvania. The old church from the 16th century is declared a historical monument. An annual, intense pilgrimage takes place at the Prislop Monastery, especially at the grave of Father Arsenie Boca.

#### MĂNĂSTIREA PRISLOP

Mănăstirea Prislop reprezintă, de aproape șapte secole, unul din cele mai importante aşezăminte religioase ortodoxe din Transilvania, biserica sa, ce datează din secolul al XVI-lea, fiind declarată monument istoric.

În spaţiul originar şi încărcat de istorie al poporului nostru – Ţara Haţegului, Sfântul Nicodim a ctitorit Mănăstirea Prislop, la 13 km de Haţeg.

Părintele Arsenie Boca este considerat a fi al treilea ctitor al actualiei mănăstiri deoarece, în toţi anii cei 41 de ani petrecuţi aici a pictat fresce şi icoane deosebit de valoroase astăzi, a reorganizat viaţa de obşte şi a redat mănăstirii strălucirea şi frumuseţea de care se bucură astăzi mii de credincioşi veniţi chiar şi de peste hotare.



Fig. 38. “Anul IV” Page – visit at “Prislop” Monastery  
Source: personal archive.

The capital of the Dacian state, „Sarmizegetusa Regia” Citadel (Fig. 39) was built at an altitude of 1,200 m, in the Orăştiei Mountains, at Grădiştea de Munte, and represents the largest settlement discovered so far in the entire Dacian space. Strategically hidden in the heart of the forests, this extensive fortified settlement was a residence

of the Dacian kings and reached the peak of its development during the time of Decebalus.

#### SARMISEGETUZA REGIA



Cetatea Sarmizegetusa Regia se găseşte în localitatea Grădiştea de Munte, comuna Orăştioara din judeţul Hunedoara. Aceasta este împărţită pe trei zone precum cea civilă (la poalele dealului), cetatea în sine (la altitudinea de 1000 de metri) şi respectiv zona sacră. Deoarece este construită pe un teren bogat în minereu de fier, fortificaţia a beneficiat de-a lungul timpului de o economie afiată mai tot timpul în creştere. Astfel în jurul secolului I d. Hr. a devenit cel mai important punct siderurgic din Europa.

Fig. 39. “Anul IV” Page – visit at the Dacian Fortress of “Sarmizegetusa Regia”  
Source: personal archive.

Some of the evidence of the high degree of development of the Dacian civilization in terms of military, spiritual and craft arts can still be observed throughout the site [10].

#### ANSAMBLUL SCULPTURAL BRÂNCUŞI

Ansamblul sculptural Constantin Brâncuşi din Ţara Jiu, mai puţin cunoscut decât celelalte ansambluri monumentale „Căminul lui Dumnezeu” din Ţara Jiu, a fost găsit în apropierea de Constantin Brâncuşi ca un relief al său realizat dintr-un fragment dintr-un bloc de piatră. Câteva dintre compoziţiile sculpturale sunt dispuse pe o scară înaltă, orientată de la nord spre sud, cu o lungime de 1275 m, înălţime de 10 m. Ansamblul este situat în apropierea Poartei Ţării Jiu şi Căminului lui Dumnezeu.



#### MASA TĂCERII

Măsa Tăcerii, o lucrare sculpturală în piatră, reprezintă masa dintr-un bloc de piatră, în care sunt sculptate două personaje, un bărbat şi o femeie, care stau faţă în faţă, dar nu se privesc unul pe altul.



#### ALEEA SCAUNELOR

Aleea Scaunelor, compusă din două bănci de piatră, este o lucrare sculpturală în piatră, în care sunt sculptate două personaje, un bărbat şi o femeie, care stau faţă în faţă, dar nu se privesc unul pe altul.



#### POARTA SĂRUTULUI

Poarta Sărutului, o lucrare sculpturală în piatră, este o lucrare sculpturală în piatră, în care sunt sculptate două personaje, un bărbat şi o femeie, care stau faţă în faţă, dar nu se privesc unul pe altul.



#### COLOANA FĂRĂ SFARŞIT

Coloana Fără Sfarşit, o lucrare sculpturală în piatră, este o lucrare sculpturală în piatră, în care sunt sculptate două personaje, un bărbat şi o femeie, care stau faţă în faţă, dar nu se privesc unul pe altul.

Fig. 40. “Anul IV” Page – visit at “Constantin Brancusi” Sculptural Ensemble, Târgu Jiu  
Source: personal archive.



The “Constantin Brâncuși” sculptural ensemble from Târgu Jiu [7], also known as the “Calea Eroilor” monumental ensemble from Târgu Jiu, was conceived, designed, and built by Constantin Brâncuși, as a tribute to the fallen heroes who fought in the First World War. The four sculptural components are arranged on the same axis, oriented from west to east, with a length of 1,275 m, starting with — The Table of Silence, The Alley of the Chairs, The Gate of the Kiss, and The Endless Column.

Here the journey ends with what represented the practical part (with documentation and study trips, visits, and traineeships) developed during the 4 years of the Bachelor's degree in Engineering and Management in Public Food and Agritourism Specialization of the Faculty of Management and Rural Development, USAMV Bucharest.

## CONCLUSIONS

In order to achieve the previously established objectives of the professional practice, in optimal conditions, it is required that all the involved parties in this activity show professionalism and contribute to the consolidation of the professional relationship between student - tutor – coordinator teacher of the traineeship programme. This relationship must be based on honesty and professional respect, so as to deliver the necessary context for the good preparation of the student, by offering him a wide range of availability for dialogue.

For the students who do the internship in tourist guesthouses, it is mandatory to understand the importance of the development of agritourism in rural areas. The rural towns where agritourism will be practiced are going to become places where all the elements of sustainable development will be brought together [12]. There can also be found a desire to improve the infrastructure with the aim of establishing a spiritual life in the rural locality, thus, creating improvements in the support of public services. In this way, it will be noticed that agritourism influences the external environment (economic, social, cultural, and environmental), leaving its mark

on the economic development of the respective locality.

Agritourism, an unique architecture in the current world, traditional hospitality, as well as tourism, in general, need promotion campaigns that show everybody the diversity of the tourist offer and leisure possibilities. Tourists must make a first impression about the destination as a summary of several criteria: local tradition, natural setting, quality accommodation services, leisure opportunities, and, last but not least, gastronomy.

The Faculty of Management and Rural Development, through the study program Engineering and Management in Public Alimentation and Agritourism, includes in the field of tourism well-trained specialists to administer, manage and improve this sector. Thanks to the traineeships during the bachelor's or master's programmes, students develop professional skills, such as teamwork, responsibility, communication, time management, etc.

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