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Doi: 10.7251/SHTEN1402066M

**OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN FUNCTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION - EXAMPLE INTERNATIONAL CLIMBING SCHOOL****Abstract**

*On the way nature connected individuals, groups, organizations and the state? It is precisely in such a way that nature knows no limits or boundaries. Laws and interests are built "virtual constraints" and a review and evaluation of the situation, there are interests that these deleted or "temporarily removed" for the needs of a particular organization with the aim of achieving a common goal. Physical culture with entities covered part of the application projects using funds for the purposes of cross-border cooperation. As one of the component parts of each entity and physical culture the theme "Outdoor activities" through which you can create projects that are covered by the requirements of EU funds without their separation. The paper presents a practical guide and a guide to the development of cross-border cooperation thanks to knowledge in the field of outdoor activities and its synergies with closely related social activities. Outdoor activities practically presented as a casual "eraser borders" and unifier of transnational interests.*

**Keywords:** *physical education, inter-institutional cooperation, rock climbing school, IPA projects, interstate interests*

**1. INTRODUCTION****1.1 Recognition the definition as an initial step in the organization of cross-border cooperation**

It would be interesting to the organizers before making a decision about making a joint international project acquainted with the regulations, thanks to what the next steps will be facilitated by the entire organization. The following definitions finds the basis for the launch of the first steps in this complex organization towards the way of implementing cross-border cooperation.

*"Cross-border cooperation can be defined as more or less institutionalized cooperation between regional and local authorities in border regions of neighboring countries."* (Perckman and Marcus 2008).

Lazarević et al find that cross-border cooperation has contact with several individual areas and, consequently, on the basis of these areas achieved the goal of cooperation:

*"Cooperation between neighboring regions along the internal or external borders of the European Union, with the aim of promoting sustainable economic and social development, address common challenges in areas such as:*

- *environmental protection,*
- *natural and cultural heritage,*
- *public health,*
- *prevention of and fight against organized crime,*
- *as well as ensuring efficient and safe boundaries.*

The Cross-border cooperation programs were funded in the framework of INTERREG (European Territorial Cooperation for the Member States)." (Lazarević et al. 2011).

Knowledge of labor laws in the above text, reveals a clue to the easier way for the realization of a wide variety of projects whose primary task is the development of cooperation between two or more states. This legal framework can be used as the basis for projects from a wide range of social activities into within which certainly should include the area of physical education as an integral part of the general culture but also an important factor in the realization of projects marked "union with a common purpose." When adopted a unique form of organization, each next project will be routinely organized and implemented.

Where the above regulations is a space reserved for the complex field called physical culture?

If you perform a retrospective can be seen that there are certain projects with the aim of sports (could be mentioned for example International TID Regatta, projects building school sports objects, etc.).

The question is initially a simple question: why not to go over and beyond the competitive activities of physical culture in the foreground puts her often neglected, a hierarchical set in the first place the educational component?

## **1.2. Sport and organization contents of outdoor activities**

Outdoor activities as a subject of study at the institutional level, involves their issues all entities of physical culture:

- **In physical education** for that purpose the organization education in nature, which is defined as compulsory courses, provided the annual plan and program of the school. Under this teaching are considered extracurricular forms of teaching organization with high abundance of sports and educational content, which may offer student population among which produce excellent response and interest (classes in nature, excursion, summer camps...). (Miletić and Gavrilović, 2013).
- **Applied in sport**, as well as individual sports activities are directed towards achieving results in competitions (climbing, mountaineering, sailing, rowing, orienteering ...).

- **Within the recreation** trend in recent years that the segments of outdoor activities utilize to enrich the content of the entrenched offered Schedulers served on recreational menu (*team-building* outdoors, visit the nature and organization of programs in nature for both recreational and for trainers).

One of the definitions of the area of physical education, which is in direct contact with the natural environment that makes easier to approach its subject and a better understanding would be:

*"Outdoor activities in represent a range of sports and other activities, which take place in a natural environment with the help of scientific disciplines, which are in the service safer to stay open with respect to all natural laws and respect and preservation of nature"* (Miletic, 2009).

## 2. METHOD

In this paper dominates comparative descriptive method of research of domestic and foreign authors who have dealt with similar themes.

An interesting fact is that regardless of what the program contents of outdoor activities or working on any type of residence is in the nature of a word, most of them can be applied in various social activities within the framework of the following approaches:

- primarily **educational** in which it implements a wide range of sports facilities, and provides training and briefing about the same,
- **sport** where the competition can take place and occupation in order aimed at achieving specific results in sport,
- **recreational** because nature activities carried out in the natural environment and Natural is a need to change the destination. The most common are the maritime zone, nature parks, national parks, reserves and other protected areas, which have the resources to properly and safely perform the planned program content,
- **protection of the natural environment** as a factor of safety and integral part of the outdoor activities where all types of travel, as well as sports activities taking place in nature according to environmental standards in order to preserve nature,
- most programs and skills closely related the training of the armed forces thanks to which strengthens ties with these institutions, and useful knowledge and skills can be used for specific tasks required for firing at example in **emergency situations** (certain methodical units of climbing, rowing, orientation, survival in nature, etc.).
- from the previous follows the narrow specialization directed to particular forms of exercise and training, known as **special physical education**, which is the interface to the institutions to which taught as a separate subject matter.

The conclusion is that the subject matter of the accompanying outdoor activities, covering all requirements, based on each approach can be to apply for funding to carry out projects, because they are mostly all defined by law as "areas of interest" cross-border cooperation.

As one of the criteria for approval of the project required a higher probability that the same be financed is that the project covers several approaches or all of these approaches.

### **2.1. Principles of cooperation between two or more countries - elimination of borders**

Sport-educational cooperation from the content of outdoor activities will serve as a starting point for the elimination of borders between two or more countries. At the outset it should be understood that Nature knows no boundaries, as well as outdoor activities that nature used in the function of "field", "the maritime zone" or "polygon". All "sports grounds" of nature and outdoor activities can be defined metric units, nor are they limited to written rules. These courts are of variable size "prescribed" by nature, for example, the height of the mountain from bottom to its peak, the length of the waterway from the source to the mouth of the river flow, volume wind tunnel freefall parachutist etc. This knowledge is of great benefit to insignificance presented fictitious boundaries in the world of sports and the realization of educational content in the field of outdoor activities.

The inter-state border as a geographical term is defined as *"an imaginary line which represents the geography between the two countries, areas and territories, regions, etc. in terms of jurisdiction."* (Mastilo, 2005).

From the definition of the inter-state border reveals the meaning of the term, as well as evidence that the above claim is accurate, and the product is clearly justified cooperation between the two countries if the project is justified.

This implies that cross-border cooperation can be strengthened by a fictitious line of separation.

Limits officially "does not exist", but were created for specific reasons, primarily because of the control of the territory.

## **3. THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1. Example of cross-border cooperation through the implementation of rock climbing school**

The initiator of cross-border cooperation and coordination of certain institutions were Mountaineering Association of the Republic of Srpska with the idea of organizing a mountaineering school in the dry wall on the territory of the Republic of Srpska, more accurately on the mountain Romania.

In addition to the Mountaineering Association of the Republic of Srpska with the host Mountaineers Ecological Society Romania Pale participation in the project have taken the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports University of East Sarajevo and the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, University of Belgrade. Selected participants of the First International Course of mountaineering schools are: one representative of each mountaineering associations from the territory of RS, as well as members of the MUP RS (their members as a function of participant schools), instructors with an international license AOB (Alpine section of Belgrade) in Belgrade as performers teaching. The project is also supported by the local government through the transfer of mass media, tourism organizations and other institutions, which have found their interest in the project. Participants alpine First Course of the

International School of climbing per requirements stated in the competition were aged 18 to 35 years. In addition to the male population, it was reported a few girls, who did not participate in the practical as well as the final part of the first international course mountaineering school.

On the basis of the curriculum to educate professionals and the plan for 2014. Mountaineering Association of the Republic of Srpska organized the initial rock climbing course in a time period of 25. 10. - 01. 11. 2014. The school consisted of 12 theoretical lectures with 26 teaching hours from 12 thematic units, training, exercises and practical climb the rock, with 54 teaching hours at the location of playground Centre of rock climbing the Republic of Srpska, mountain Romania.

Leadership Mountaineering Association of Republic of Srpska, headed by the Chief of alpinism, except mountaineering companies contacted for participation in the project the following institutions: MUP of the Republic of Srpska for material and technical resources, the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports of the Republic of Srpska with a request for tangible assets (cost estimate with the specification). In the end, the final part of rock climbing school is targeted coincided with a significant date in the 75 years since the first climbing ascent in Bosnia and Herzegovina (01. 11. 1929. on top of Romania peak Deva), and this time the final exam afore the commission in a mountain home Stajna on Romania (01. 11. 2014). All course participants successfully complete school with the presence of the President; Secretary, Chief of Mountaineering Association of the Republic of Srpska, participants from Belgrade, as well as other guests from the host Mountaineers Ecological Society Romania Pale, which proved to be an excellent organizer.

This is practically the encirclement of the importance of a project of this type, which is an integral part of the outdoor activities, for the purpose of promoting the sports field with a clearly defined plan and program, then offer the region in which teaching the alpinism as a major tourist destination and all over ideas cross-border cooperation project.

### **3.2. Goal of the international rock climbing school**

The outcome of the international school of rock climbing are primarily educated people participating countries of the project, which can be made available in the dissemination of acquired knowledge to others (popularization of sports population) for the benefit of clubs, organizations, associations, and from there, the next step is that the practical application of knowledge can be used in emergencies, competitions, strengthening the combat readiness of members Armed Forces. Through the example of rock climbing schools can be organized and implemented many other sports and educational facilities which is one of the guidelines of this work.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the experience with successfully completed a joint project between the institutions of the two neighboring states, "traced the path" for future projects of this type, which can be achieved by a large number of events in the field of outdoor activities in order to develop cross-border cooperation.

Outdoor activities could be defined as an instrument, which performs the demand of funds for the implementation of cross-border cooperation projects and other access projects, which include activities (environmental, educational, sports, nature tourism, action in emergency situations, etc.).

From this we can conclude that outdoor activities is instrument and unique formula for the realization of projects "all in one" character with the aim of eliminating temporary fictitious boundaries. As a point at the conclusion of the paper is completely sufficient allegation that clearly and legally justifies the realization of the above and any future IPA project aimed at CBC (Sector for Programming and Management of EU Funds and Development Assistance, 2013):

*"Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is a new European support, which should help the candidate countries and potential candidate countries, including countries from the region to face the challenges of European integration, to implement the reforms necessary for progress in the Stabilisation and Association Process and to create a basis for meeting the demands required for membership in the EU ". (Copenhagen criteria).*

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