

RURAL TOURISM IN ROMANIA AND ADOPTING BEST PRACTICES FROM OTHER STATES

TURISMO RURAL EN RUMANÍA Y ADOPCIÓN DE LAS MEJORES PRÁCTICAS DE OTROS ESTADOS

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the important pillars of many national economies. Practicing the tourism has a multiplier effect on several industries, being interdependent with the food industry, communications, transport industry etc.

Worldwide, all rural areas face the same problems: economic decline, environmental degradation, poverty of population or gradual loss of national identity. Its population is aged, young people preferring to migrate to cities. In this context, the villages are struggling to maintain its viability.

Tourism is one of the sectors that can contribute to resuscitate villages. Practicing rural tourism was developed in response to human needs, subjected to daily increasing stress, to recreate the economic needs of these areas and the concern to preserve the environment and tradition.

This paper aims to analyze the trends and changes rural tourism in Romania, namely how tourism activity has evolved, but the direction he is going, too. For this, we will use the existing data and studies.

Studying this theme is justified by the actuality of the topic, given that attempts to maximize the benefits from tourism in a way that nature and heritage anthropogenic authentic to not suffer, but also the need to develop the localities and rural areas where only tourism and agriculture are productive domains. Rural tourism is a viable alternative in a society preoccupied with sustainable development which is moving increasingly towards forms of ecotourism. In addition to protecting nature, heritage conservation and preservation of tradition and stimulating the authenticity of the village, rural tourism brings the socio-economic benefits for the local population.

Rural tourism can meet tourist needs without harming the environment. It appears as a suitable alternative for the daily man increasingly stressed and pressured economic and social. Rural tourism is a "strategy" viable recovery of the villages, from several points of view: attracting earnings in areas where it is practiced; generating employment; contributing to the development of rural areas; supporting the rejuvenating of villages population; preserving and protecting the natural environment; keeping alive tradition; meeting the needs of tourists.

Tourism in general and in rural areas, in particular, is a springboard for other industries in that area, but also for society. Practicing this activity in rural areas can lead to economic development, but also to raising living standards and quality of life. Facing the challenges of globalization and with uncertain economic conditions, rural tourism can be a "lifeline", under proper capitalization and promotion of effective heritage

After identification the best practices in rural tourism that held in other countries, we propose for adopting those practices which are fit for rural tourism in Romania.

Development of rural tourism in recent years is not accidental. The village and the tradition create a competitive tourism product, bidder. Rural tourism is based on everything that is specific national identity, but also everything that involves cultural and human environment.

Romania resourced rural tourism that involves a variety of activities. Given that they would be exploited properly, Romanian tourism could attract large numbers of visitors, tourists from all socio-economic and professional categories, and satisfying their preferences accordingly.

The situation of the rural tourism in Romania

Rural areas of Romania presents a social and economic situation quite difficult, aspect rendered by the following elements:

- incomes are with 20-30% lower than those in the cities;
- local administrations do not have sufficient resources to combat problems encountered in villages;
- 75% of the rural inhabitants living in poverty, aspect supported by statistical data according to which 87.1% of Romania's surface is represented by the rural area where live approximately 45% of Romanians;
- according to NIS¹, employment opportunities in rural areas are close to zero.

Therefore, it is justified the lifting of tourism at the pylon of socio-economic restarting of rural areas. It benefits from a strong and numerous promotional support and development policies through legislative measures which granting advantages to those who performing the rural touristic activities.

To analyze the situation of rural tourism in Romania, we will use statistical data related to this activity, offered by official statistical sources. We will discuss issues related to number of Establishments of touristic reception at nationwide, the accommodation capacity, the number of tourists accommodated, etc. in an attempt to identify the situation of rural tourism in Romania.

Table no 1. The number of establishments of touristic reception at national level

¹ INS-România în cifre, 2011

	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	5821	6009	6130	6821
Hotels	1400	1445	1473	1545
Motels	206	215	212	221
Tourist Inns	3	3	5	3
Hostel	178	185	204	248
Touristic villas	621	621	624	643
Bungalows	242	249	242	280
Tourist chalets	146	152	162	196
Holiday villages	6	6	9	7
Campings	48	48	52	66
Camps for students	70	62	62	63
Touristic halting places	39	35	35	33
Guesthouses	1247	1335	1323	1527
Agro-touristic boarding houses	1569	1598	1665	1981
Tourist cottages	36	45	53	61
Ships accommodation spaces	10	10	9	10

Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2015 and Romania's tourism – Statistical Breviary, 2016

The number of establishments of touristic reception presents an upward trend, overall in 2014 was by 5.3% more than in 2012, while on types of accommodation establishments in most cases are recorded increases except for school camps, Touristic halting places and spaces accommodation vessels. In 2015 situation is extremely favorable for the number of establishments, increasing is very high: 11.3% compared to 2014 and 17.5% compared to 2012

Regarding the number of agro-touristic boarding houses, in which practice rural tourism, we find that in 2013 their number increased by 29 compared to 2012 year, while in 2014 their number was 67 higher than the 2012 year and with 96 to 2013 year. In 2015, according to data from the Romania's tourism – Statistical Breviary, agro-touristic boarding houses took an important elan, being about 300 units more, something that can translate into greater interest of entrepreneurs for such a deal that could be developed on European funds but and in demand increasingly higher for rural tourism.

Also, in rural areas it is located and a large part of tourist cottages, touristic boarding houses, touristic halting places, camping, camps, holiday villages, villas, cottages, inns, motels and even hotels, but statistical data are not reporting on the residence of those establishments.

Even if numerically, establishments are more numerous it is important to analyze and accommodation capacity which is given by the number of places.

Table 2. The existing touristic accommodation capacity -number of places

	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	301109	305707	311288	328313
Hotels	181702	183330	186236	190275
Motels	8078	8493	7883	8331
Touristic inns	81	61	143	63
Hostels	7562	8482	9116	11757
Touristic villas	14775	14047	13812	14473
Bungalows	2663	2834	2722	2768
Touristic chalets	5150	5183	5128	5876
Holiday villages	352	372	717	557
Campings	12816	11945	12925	15039
School camps	10908	9851	9759	7979
Touristic halting places	1847	1800	2209	1792
Touristic boarding houses	25019	27325	27295	32051
Agro-touristic boarding houses	27453	28775	30480	35188
Tourist cottages	2199	2665	2398	2657
Ships accommodation spaces	504	517	465	507

Source: *Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2015 and Romania's tourism – Statistical Breviary, 2016*

Also, the number of accommodation places was increasing in the period under review, 2015 was the best year compared to 2014 which recorded a growth of 5.4%. The number of accommodation places in agro-touristic boarding houses increased by 11.02%, something which brings to the fore the

growing interest of investors and entrepreneurs in developing establishments of touristic reception in rural areas, of course correlated with the demand for rural tourism. To analyze the demand for tourism in general but in particular for rural tourism we present data on the number of tourists.

Table 3. Number of tourists in the establishments of touristic reception, by types of units

	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL	7686489	7943153	8465909	9930496
Hotels	5779858	5917889	6326198	7282484
Motels	230835	242522	231740	259961
Touristic inns	832	643	1336	1994
Hostels	153759	147848	189243	258106
Touristic villas	240961	24287	231312	291540
Bungalows	16780	16393	18062	24491
Touristic chalets	86322	94888	94049	94976
Holiday villages	3547	5810	3348	5932
Campings	62516	42879	30673	60723
School camps	51539	48177	59523	48109
Touristic halting places	12113	12987	14482	17772
Touristic boarding houses	586119	653467	704129	899494
Agro-touristic boarding houses	447113	501746	549302	672756
Tourist cottages	6927	9580	12013	11798

Source: Processing of data from *Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2015*

In terms of the number of tourists in the establishments of touristic reception in the period 2012-2015, there is a positive trend, in the sense that, from year to year, more tourists were registered accommodated. So, in 2013 the overall number of tourists has increased by 3.3% compared to 2012 and in 2014 increased by 6.5% compared to 2013. In 2015 compared to 2014 the growth was by 17%. Number of tourists in touristic boarding houses and agro-touristic boarding houses has evolved in the same direction, registering significant increases that support the assertion that the demand for rural tourism in Romania is increased. It is very important to analyze the origin of domestic and foreign tourists, in this regard presenting the following data:

Table 4. The number of domestic and foreign tourists

	Domestic tourists			Foreign tourists		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	603005 3	622579 8	655133 9	165643 6	171735 5	191457 0
Hotels	429326 3	438042 9	459986 1	148659 5	153746 0	172630 7
Motels	215615	226604	216068	15220	15918	15672
Touristic inns	818	643	1336	5	-	-
Hostels	133886	128159	162738	19873	19689	26505
Touristic villas	219780	220903	207354	21181	21284	23958
Bungalows	15261	15439	17312	1519	954	750
Touristic chalets	80407	89497	88711	5915	5391	5338
Holiday villages	3273	5439	3179	274	371	169
Campings	51204	35032	26827	11312	7847	3936
School camps	51183	47822	58774	356	295	749
Touristic halting places	11709	12442	13935	404	545	547
Touristic boarding houses	529236	590069	635182	56883	63395	68947
Agro-touristic boarding houses	416939	463563	507868	30174	38183	41434
Tourist cottages	6801	9179	11789	126	401	224
Ships accommodation spaces	678	578	375	6599	5662	34

Source: Processing of data from Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2015

From data for Table 4, we concluded that, same as at national level and rural tourism has increased both the number of Romanian tourists and the number of foreign tourists. Compared to 2012, in 2014 was with 22.85% more tourists in agro-touristic boarding houses, the number of Romanian tourists increased by 21.8% and the number of international visitors with 37.31%. From these data, we can say that in Romania, rural tourism is on the rise, with

opportunities to develop increasingly, in the presence of a competitive rural tourism product.

Rural tourism in other countries

In Europe, the rural tourism is recognized in many countries such as France, Denmark, Italy, Austria, Spain, etc. In trying to find the best practices that agro-touristic boarding houses from other states to practice them, present some specificities in the most important countries that had success with rural tourism.

France is considered to be the cradle of tourism in rural areas, due to old tradition, and maximum rates of diversification, organization and promotion which it realize. Most of the French equipment can be called rustic houses and controlled, approved and reserved by National Federation "Gites de France" (founded in 1955), which includes over 38,000 owners, over 55,000 equipment accommodation, 600 employees, 95 regional departments. Each year, this association conducted numerous promotional materials more than 2 million guides (11 national guidelines, 95 departments, a journal of the owners and creators a guide). If we consider the statistics we find that France ranks first in the number of equipment accommodation in rural areas - 65 303 hostels.

What attracts towards rural tourism in France is French cuisine; white, red, pink or black wines; champagne; french-cancan; cheese, their way of being: undisciplined, seductive, a little chauvinistic, but especially attentive hosts, ready to satisfy any visitors, but also quality price ratio which is a major concern for each provider. To those so far is necessary to add a strong attachment for native region and some aversion to change one region to another and take care of the authorities to support these companies through loans (agricultural, hotel special arrangement of villages) for long-term (up to 15 years) and low-interest (3-5%). All these and a few things that you can not

discover only than the spot contributed to the new look of French tourism in rural areas and its ranking in the top of the preferences of tourists everywhere.²

Italy is another country which has a recognized rural tourism, is famous for manifestations "green holidays" and its main component agrotourism. In Italy is an association involved, namely L'Associazione Nazionale per l'Agriturismo, l'Ambiente e Territorio which was founded in Rome in 1965, which publishes regularly The guide of rural hospitality which containing information on farm holidays addresses, descriptions machinery, equipment, etc. typical, about facilities in 20 regions of Italy. In this country there are specific rural tourism equipment and we refer to farms, ancient renovated housing, pensions, rest houses, modern villas, traditional houses, castles and fortifications.

Which attracts tourism in rural areas of Italy refers to diversity of cultural traditions and landscapes, culinary traditions of Italian cuisine; famous wines; folklore dances and songs and art music; various architectural monuments; poetry and legend settlements in each placement. Famous regions are are famous regions, Piemonte, Lombardia, Trentino, Veneto, Emilia Romagna, Liguria, Toscana, Lazio, Abruzzo, Umbria, Campania, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia and not least Alto Adige.

Austria is the country of mountain glaciers and crystalline lakes. This rural tourism activity date back more than 150 years, when tourist accommodation is either in rustic guesthouse or touristic inns. Today appeared two notions: "the tourist village of recreation," and "rest resort". The rural area is represented by cities and villages have fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. Rural tourism contents: tourism la ferme-> most practiced; the farm with specific: organic foods with traditional kitchen, children's farms, farms for riding, wine farms, farms for people with disabilities and other programs; vacations with specific in nature: hiking, ecotourism, mountaineering, riding, fishing, adventure sports, educational, tourism, travel, art, ethnic tourism.³

² <http://www.agriculturae.ro/index.php/zone-turistice/strainatate/1053-franta-leaganul-turismului-rural.html>

³ https://www.academia.edu/6223681/Turismul_rural_in_Austria

Spain and Portugal, two countries of the Iberian Peninsula, represent important destinations in Europe for tourists who prefer rural tourism, despite the fact that coastal tourism prevails in the tourism industry of these countries. Spain, the second tourist destination after France, is a large pool receiver tourism demand areas, "white villages" in Andaluzía, in the south of country, music and flamenco dance, bullfighting and the numerous locations of traditional accommodation constitutes attractions for visitors. Rural accommodation on Spanish territory is ensured by halting rural, equestrian farms, farm-inn, guest room-grouped in associations Agroturism Basc and Spa Agroturism, historic buildings, ex. PARADORS - is a chain of hotels founded during the Franco dictatorship as a way of financing the reconstruction, but also in order to save historic buildings that have been renovated and converted into comfortable rural hotels. Participation in free trade zones in rural tourism is fundamental to establish business contacts and to know the competing products, and Spain is a country where many fairs are conducted in rural tourism.⁴

Conclusions

Rural tourism is a viable solution for the problems which rural areas confront, and can contribute to resuscitate villages. Rural tourism is an important direction for action in all strategies of tourism development. As we have demonstrated, Romanian village has a tourism potential internationally. The recommendations for development of rural tourism aimed at both business diversification and valorisation of creative potential and attention to each customer segment and a system of effective promotion.

The mutations from rural tourism have emerged as a result of changes in the demand for rural tourism. Analysis of consumer trends and motivations of rural tourism consumer underlying aspects of its development, such as urban

⁴ http://www.utgjiu.ro/revista/ec/pdf/2007-01/47_Stoian%20Mihaela.pdf

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stress, better education, leisure developments, the level of costs, infrastructure development, health concerns.

Rural tourism corresponds with the principles of sustainable development. This makes them more attractive, in the context where tourists tend to make eco-friendly choices.

At national level, rural tourism enjoys a fairly weak promotion. However, there are numerous policies to support. As a result, the number of tourists in rural areas has increased by about a third in recent years.

Conclusions of this paper are:

- Romania has a significant rural and varied tourism potential;
- Rural tourism potential is insufficiently exploited;
- Require concrete measures for the recovery of tourism in rural areas;
- Investment is needed in road infrastructure and accommodation, but also investments related to staff training;
- Rural tourism involves specific activities and other forms of tourism, for which there are significant resources in the Romanian village: ecotourism, mountain tourism, caving, cycling tourism, business tourism, agritourism, rest and recreation;
- Tourism products need customized by categories of tourists.

Proposals aimed the increase of competitiveness of the Romanian village tourism are:

- Capitalization of resources by categories, namely: caving resources, sports resources, ethnographic resources, cultural resources, ecological resources, historic resources, agro-resources etc .;
- Rehabilitation of buildings and monuments;
- Improvement of road infrastructure;
- Training and qualification of human resource;
- Elaboration of a strategy to promote rural tourism;
- Crearea unui brand turistic din satul romanesc;

- Creating a brand of Romanian village;
- Emphasizing the elements that define each rural area;
- Development of tourist information centres;
- Supporting events and investment in rural areas.

From the analysis of the specific rural tourism from presented countries is noted that the units involved in this activity are grouped into associations and it promotes constant through well-designed promotional materials. Those associations are involved in order to establish common objectives for rural tourism stakeholders in each area and attractions with their specifics.

Proposals for rural tourism development focuses on creating customized travel. They should meet the needs of tourists and their concerns. These rural tourism products could be made up through investments and through responsible tourism offer, valuing natural and anthropogenic targets, enhanced activities constituting themselves a tourist motivation.

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