

SUBTYPES OF PERIPHERAL TOURISM PRACTICABLE WORLDWIDE

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Abstract. *Peripheral tourism reproduces the phrase slum tourism or tourism des bidonvilles whose synonyms are ghetto tourism or tourism in neighborhoods inhabited by poor people, tourism de la misère and poverty tourism. There are also geographical forms of peripheral tourism such as favela tourism focused on the outskirts of Brazilian cities or township tourism, suburban tourism, focused on suburbs or cities in South Africa. Peripheral tourism is a form of urban cultural tourism that involves visiting the poor areas of cities in countries with low economic development worldwide, areas considered of physical and symbolic contact in which geographically and historically separate communities come into contact and establish relationships that involve, conditions of coercion, difficult conflict to resolve and radical inequality. Peripheral tourism, as a subtype of urban tourism, is practiced alone, as a form in itself or in combination with other subtypes of urban tourism, business tourism, ecumenical, educational-recreational, for visiting relatives and friends. The most well-known types of peripheral tourism worldwide, practiced as such or in combination with other subtypes of urban tourism are peripheral tourism with a stay at the residence of residents, peripheral tourism as an optional trip and peripheral tourism as a trip itself.*

Keywords: *urban tourism, peripheral tourism, subtypes*

INTRODUCTION

Urban tourism is a form of tourism in which all services are provided in urban settlements for both residents and foreign tourists, the advantage of this form of tourism is to contribute to economic regeneration and job creation in the town. (3, 5, 9, 14). Urban tourism refers to spending free time both in the historic centers and on the outskirts of large urban agglomerations, vacations, visiting them and carrying out activities of a very diverse nature such as: visits to relatives, meetings with friends, watching shows, exhibitions, shopping. According to this meaning, it has an extremely wide scope and as a result, it is difficult to customize in

relation to other forms of tourism. The inaccuracy of the notion and the area of reference largely explain the information poverty on urban tourism, although it has an old tradition and justifies, in a way, the lower interest given by the organizers of this mode of travel, visits to cities are recorded. The vast majority of them are in the category of self-employed tourism.

- 35.10-40.00%, leisure and programs with cultural content;
- 9.90-15.00%, meetings with the family;
- 14.80- 15.00%, meetings with friends;
- 10.50- 15.20%, business and professional reasons;
- 29.70%, visits with gastronomic content, shopping, participation in cultural-artistic events.

Urban tourism benefits from the action of favorable factors such as: increasing interest in cultural objectives, enhancing domestic and international social contacts, developing business and peripheral tourism. As a result of these aspects, we can speak of an increase in the importance of urban tourism, in the structure of tourists' options, simultaneously with a diversification of its forms, so within it a share of 35.10-40.00% of total urban travel belongs to cultural tourism. In order for an urban trip to be included in the sphere of cultural tourism, it must meet the following conditions:

- a. be determined by a cognitive desire;
- b. the consumption of a tourist product with cultural significance takes place;
- c. to involve the intervention of a mediator to realize the cultural product.

Peripheral tourism is practiced on five continents (1, 6, 9, 10) but in the last two decades, the poor peripheries of the world's major cities - marked by exclusion, insecurity and stagnation, but also by creativity, culture, development and a sense of community (15, 17) - they have entered a process of "tourism" - that is, of transformation into tourist destinations (19, 22, 23). Moreover, with the emergence of peripheral tourism, the relationship between tourism and poverty has changed: poverty is not only combated through tourism, it is an attraction of tourism, which has consequences for the relationship of peripheral tourism with other forms of tourism in which poverty functions as an attraction, such as volunteer tourism or development tourism (2, 4, 20). Thus, a poor neighborhood in an urban agglomeration can become a tourist destination promoted, sold and consumed as an extreme tourist experience, as a physical and/or social landscape or as an ecological site (3, 8).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Peripheral tourism, as a form of urban tourism, involves visiting poor neighborhoods of cities, areas considered, physical and symbolic contact in which visitors come into contact with residents and establish relationships, the visit being assimilated with a guided tour among the poor. Taking into account these aspects in this scientific approach we made an analysis of the subtypes of peripheral tourism, and the phrases used to define it, depending on the destination and language, proposing after consulting the opinion of other specialists, scenarios that are applicable for peripheral tourism, in combination with other types or subtypes of urban tourism, business tourism, leisure, visiting relatives or friends, religious pilgrimage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The phrase peripheral tourism, according to the tourist literature shows:

- the English phrase slum tourism;
- the French phrase tourism des bidonvilles or tourism in the neighborhoods inhabited by poor people.

Peripheral tourism has the following synonyms: ghetto tourism or ghetto tourism that takes place in neighborhoods inhabited by poor minorities, tourism of misery or tourism de la misère and poverty tourism or poverty tourism. Today in the tourist literature are also presented geographical forms of peripheral tourism such as:

- a. favela tourism that takes place on the outskirts of cities in Brazil;
- b. suburban tourism or township tourism focused on suburbs or cities in South Africa.
- c. slum tourism as a Romanian term, which we avoid using in this study, due to its negative connotations (1, 5).

We can appreciate that the peripheral tourism that takes place in the poorer neighborhoods of urban communities, is a subtype of urban tourism that involves regardless of the continent, the visit by tourists:

- poor areas of cities considered "physical and symbolic contact" areas;
- historically and geographically separated areas;
- areas of conflict that are difficult to resolve and radical inequality"(7, 11, 12);
- areas "with the perfume of exoticism" (13);

- of the zoos of poverty”(14).

Visiting the poor peripheries of the world's cities is often metaphorically assimilated by researchers, with a safari among the poor or with a visit to a zoo (in which case residents - powerless, lethargic and miserable - are considered, by default, wild animals –

Other researchers have identified the 'discreet charm' of urban poverty (16) or have seen peripheral tourism as a 'morally ambiguous experience' (18).

We notice that peripheral tourism, as a subtype of urban tourism is not practiced alone, for these reasons (21) we propose several different scenarios for its practice, which can be applied:

- peripheral tourism as such;
- in combination with other subtypes of urban tourism:
 - a. business tourism;
 - b. ecumenical tourism (23);
 - c. educational-recreational tourism;
 - d. tourism for visiting friends and relatives (17);

The main types of peripheral tourism practiced as such or in combination with other subtypes of urban tourism can be:

1. peripheral tourism with leisure stay at the residence of a resident living on the periphery which involves:

- contract with a tour operator offering the services of a guide;
- tourist assistance on the periphery and accommodation for

residents;

- payment for the services of the tour operator and residents for accommodation services, table;
- pay for the guided tour, as tourists are promised direct observation of real living conditions in the community;

2. peripheral tourism as an optional excursion, in which the participants in a conference, congress, decide to visit a poor peripheral area for:

- to know the area;
- to observe the living conditions of the residents of these areas;
- to taste street food;
- authentic experiences.

3. peripheral tourism as a trip in itself, which involves:

- payment of the tour operator;
- donation to a charity;
- buying handicrafts from residents, food;

- discussions with residents and understanding poverty from another perspective.

Peripheral tourism is a very controversial topic, being criticized:

- voyeuristic (class) and exploitative aspects, considered a “pornography of poverty” (4);
- exploiting human suffering;
- lack of interaction between tourists and residents (11);
- perpetuation of stereotypes (13);
- provoking moral anxiety by transforming poverty into a tourist product;
- poverty cannot be transformed into a tourist product (7);
- transforming poverty into entertainment, that is, into something that can be experienced for a moment and then forgotten;
- selling poverty (12);
- violation of the dignity of residents (3);
- violation of residents;
- visiting the suburbs during Christmas and Valentine's Day just to make tourists feel better.

Some researchers address the issue of respect for human rights in the practice of suburban tourism, because residents of poor neighborhoods face crime, poverty and unemployment every day, to which gentrification is added. However, people living in poor neighborhoods are determined and eager to create an economy for themselves, with almost no external support, and therefore they need inclusive solutions that respect their rights for these reasons management can be a viable solution, because its practice also has positive parts:

- job creation;
- revenues for tour operators and guides;
- motivating tourists to participate in charitable actions;
- providing an opportunity to combine leisure with solidarity with peers;
- offering the opportunity to sell food, traditional products, souvenirs;
- changing people's perception about the periphery;
- development of local economies;
- stimulating social mobility;

We believe that for peripheral tourism to be mutually beneficial, transactions between tourists and poor residents must be fair. The practice of peripheral tourism in the Northern Hemisphere was done with the visit at the end of the 19th century of:

- a. the periphery of Shoreditch and Whitechapel in London;
- b. the periphery and Bowery and Five Points in Manhattan, New York;
- c. on the periphery of Mazatlan and Mexico City, Mexico.

In Europe, peripheral tourism is reported in Poland, Portugal and Russia, but experts have found a reality: peripheral tourism has moved to the Southern Hemisphere:

1. Africa, Cape Flats - Cape Town, Durban, Katorus and Soweto - Johannesburg, South Africa; and Cairo, Egypt, Kibera - Nairobi, Kenya, Swakopmund and Windhoek, Namibia, Kampala, Uganda. It is considered that peripheral tourism in this area needs to be extended to incorporate a better understanding of residents' mobility based on the reality of major cultural differences between tourists and residents. It is necessary the idea of re-creating peripheral tourism in the poor suburbs of major cities in South Africa relying on its creative potential, meaning active participation in learning experiences by visitors, in addition to creative performances and creative spaces. In order for peripheral tourism to become a creative tourism, the two researchers suggest the analysis:

- the way in which the current offers can be creatively diversified in a responsible way, with emphasis on the accumulation of benefits for the locals;
- determining the nature of cultural representations of people and cities through creative forms of tourism;
- determining the nature and extent of creative tourism activities in peripheral areas, expanding economic opportunities and modernizing suburban spaces;
- investigating the demand of visitors in connection with the offers of peripheral tourism;
- investigating the appropriate political responses to creative peripheral tourism;
- creative entrepreneurship.

2. South America:

- a. Buenos Aires, Argentina;
- b. City of God, Nose of Babylon, Nose of Providence, Nose of the Prazeres, Rocinha, Santa Marta - Rio de Janeiro and São Paolo, Brazil.

Analyzing the impact of peripheral tourism on the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Rocinha favela (Rio de Janeiro), it was concluded that more participation and involvement from the local population is needed to ensure a minimum of sustainability.

3. Asia:

- a. Baseco - Manila, Philippines;
- b. Delhi and Dharavi - Mumbai, India;
- c. Jakarta, Indonesia;
- d. Bangkok, Thailand.

It was investigated in this area the perception of tourists on their peripheral tourist experience where poverty has become:

- a personal/private show;
- tourist guides have a significant role in shaping the opinions of tourists, making them to think they are doing something useful by participating in peripheral tourism.

According to the majority of tourism researchers, four different perspectives of residents can be identified: indifference, positivism, reluctance and skepticism. Even if residents criticize peripheral tourism for lack of knowledge about the contribution of urban tourism with its forms to community development projects, they still do not consider themselves exploited, but we believe that tourism operators will develop products for peripheral tourism to grow the number of this type of tourists who visit these areas of the world.

CONCLUSIONS

Peripheral tourism, a subtype of urban tourism in certain areas of the world has synonyms such as ghetto tourism that takes place in neighborhoods inhabited by poor minorities, tourism de la misère and poverty tourism, favela tourism that takes place on the peripheral areas of cities in Brazil or township tourism focused on suburbs or cities in South Africa and periphery tourism as a Romanian term, which we avoid using in this study, due to its negative connotations.

The main types of suburban tourism practicable in poor areas of the world's cities are suburban tourism with a leisure stay at the residences home, peripheral tourism as an optional trip and peripheral tourism as a trip itself. Well-managed suburban tourism can be a viable solution, poor neighborhoods from different cities of the world, because its practice determines, job creation, income for tour operators and guides, motivating tourists to participate in charities, providing the opportunity to combine leisure with solidarity for other persons, offering the opportunity to sell food, traditional products, souvenirs and the development of local economies. For peripheral tourism to be mutually beneficial, transactions between tourists and poor residents must be fair.

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