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The Place and Role of Triple Biography Research (Family, Professional and Migration) in the Typology of Tourists in Romania

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Abstract: In this article we intend to discuss the intertwining of sociological and demographic perspectives in tourism on the Romanian coast that are directly translated into tourist demand and services requested by tourists. The family as a social group plays an important role in tourism both from the perspective of the local family in the tourist area and from the perspective of the family as a tourist group. The generation transmits social thinking, changes, habits, which flow directly into the social environment, locally or nationally. The profession is a representative career factor for an original tourism that ensures the maintenance of the traditional status, economic and social area. This includes job security, salary but also a work-life balance. The intergenerational transmission of the professions in the tourist environment is important in maintaining the local customs and habits, a representative feature for an original tourism. Migration is a key factor in tourism due to the need for skilled labor. The instability of economic and social factors has caused professionally qualified people to emigrate to European countries for a better life. On the other hand, the tourist units use the labor force from Africa and Asia, for which a better life is represented by a job in Romania. The connection of this triple biography with the typology of tourists consists in the direct influence they have on the population that forms the tourist area and on the quality of life of the locals and tourists who choose the tourist destination. The hypothesis we start from is that in order to talk about a satisfactory quality of life, there must be a balance between family life, profession and migration, the need to move to another territory determined by economic, social, political or natural factors. We consider the fact that the family represents an important element in the Romanian tourism as a social factor because each family has its own traditions, its own professional environment regardless of whether it is imposed by the generation or represents one's own choice of the family member. Most of the time, the family environment forms the tourist environment in which the culture, traditions, gastronomy, clothing specific to the tourist area are presented, transmitted and lived, these aspects being sought by tourists. Due to the fact that starting from education, individual and group social needs are formed, we can identify different types of tourism implemented in different areas from a demographic, social, cultural, economic point of view.

Keywords: *Original tourism; sociology; family; profession; migration; generation; quality of life.*

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Introduction

The influence of tourists on the population and on the quality of life of the population given by the triple biography respectively family, profession and migration can lead on the one hand to a balance between the three factors when the influence is positive and socially constructive but also to an imbalance when the notion of family, profession and migration is improperly developed and performed.

The demographic perspective includes the interactions between the various phenomena of an individual's life and on the other hand the sociological perspective that takes into account the perception of the biographical dynamics produced by these events.

The profession can influence the type of tourists in that on the one hand it can offer a tourist area where crafts, traditional, technical professions are practiced, which would attract tourists who want a rural, traditional environment, and on the other hand if the majority professions in the area tourism are in the field of services, they will certainly attract tourists for a predominantly commercial environment.

Classification of tourists considering the triple biography

Depending on the importance of changing the family or professional situation:

1. Basic or established tourists regardless of family or professional situation: that category of tourists who are established family, professional and prefer to travel in the same place always regardless of changes in personal or professional life. They are attracted by the emotional state and according to what is offered by the tourist area and they feel good in any company, they even feel emotionally balanced when they arrive in that area.

2. Unstable tourists depending on the family or professional situation: that category of tourists who change their tourist destination depending on the family, professional situation. This category prefers to change the tourist destination once there are changes in personal and professional life.

Depending on the destinations specially designed for family or business:

1. Tourists who prefer tourist destinations especially for families, with recreational places and entertainment activities. This category prefers peace, education and occupation, especially for children, so that both adults can relax and spend constructive time.

2. Tourists who prefer special destinations for business or professional tourism - they are deprived of the presence of other people who are accompanied by children

3. Tourists who do not have preferences regarding the persons accommodated in the same place / area

Depending on the desire for privacy of tourists:

1. Tourists who want professional and family privacy during their stay

2. Tourists who do not want professional and family privacy during their stay, on the contrary, they prefer diversity in this matter

Depending on the profession

1. Tourists who have a legal profession
2. Tourists who have an economic profession
3. Tourists who have a technical profession
4. Tourists who are unskilled workers
5. Tourists who have a socio-cultural profession
6. Tourists who have no profession or work

Depending on the family situation

Married tourists
Unmarried tourists
Divorced tourists
Widowed tourists

Depending on your health

Sick tourists
Healthy tourists
Sun-sensitive tourists
Food-sensitive tourists

Depending on their desire to know the tourist area:

Tourists discussing and asking about the history of the area and its development

Tourists not interested in the development and history of the area

Depending on their kindness

Tourists who react understandingly and positively to certain aspects
Incomprehensible tourists and recalcitrant to any service

Depending on previous tourist experiences:

Tourists who expect to have the same services as in other areas

Tourists who want an element of novelty, a change in tourist services

Depending on the expectations of tourists:

Tourists who look at the location and the area as an evolution and in continuous process of improvement in customer satisfaction

Tourists who look at the area critically and incomprehensibly

Tourists who do not care about the area and location and just want to relax

Depending on the gastronomic preferences of tourists:

Tourists who prefer the novelty in gastronomy

Tourists who always consume the same dish and do not want to diversify gastronomically

Ap (1992) classifies tourists into two categories according to the type of destination: familiar versus unknown. He calls the two types discussed as the allocentric tourist, a category that includes tourists who choose new destinations, and takes the risk in search of new cultures and places and the psychocentric tourist is the one who chooses familiar places and is happy in places where more traveled.

On this subject, Cohen (1979) establishes 5 models of tourist experiences: recreational, diversified, experiential, experimental and existential.

Renata Grzywacz and Patrycja Zeglen present in this article the classification made by Valene Smith (1977) regarding the seven levels that describe the demographic aspects of tourism (Grzywacz & Zeglen, 2021, pp. 6):

1. A lot of exploratory tourism: it is a very limited category that includes discovery and involvement in the local community.

2. Elite tourism includes visits to exotic places adapted to the individual level

3. Isolated tourism ("off-beat") in which we notice the desire to avoid congestion

4. Unusual tourism includes visiting special attractions such as isolated or dangerous areas

5. Early mass tourism observes small groups of tourists using several common services

6. Mass tourism offers general packages with all-inclusive packages that lead to the creation of tourist enclaves (foreign tourists isolated in the middle of the indigenous community)

7. Charter tourism offers relaxation destinations that include as many services and facilities

Based on the 7 levels, the author defines 5 interests and motivations to establish a destination: ethnic, cultural, historical, environmental and recreational.

These levels show us the evolution of tourism over the years, they can be not only diachronic (historical) but also synchronous (several forms at the same time). They are now renamed but they are essentially the same thing.

The professional choices of a family member also have a social significance. In the past most of the time they were transmitted from generation to generation, from parents to children but now there is a social change determined by the personal, social individualization of the social actor, who chooses not to accept the social pressures imposed and choose a profession in a field totally different from the family professional environment.

This aspect influences tourism in the sense that the changes in a society start from the individual level to the mass level, so that the tourist demand depends on the cultural, emotional needs of each person or family.

Thus, tourism is influenced by the personal, professional and family life of the individuals that form it, thus, both tourism and the family as a social group representing a basic element of the social structure.

Also, the notion of generation served to introduce a new orientation, a dynamic perspective in all areas of social life. In the context of the profound upheaval of traditions and customs that has taken place in recent decades, in the perspective of standardizing the ages of life, related to a decrease in the mandatory nature of age norms, have resulted, among others, new models in the relationship between generations and the idea. the decrease of the importance of the age criterion: the relations of authority have weakened in families, schools, jobs and have given way to new forms of relations, based on competition, solidarity and cooperation. There are changes in the world among young people, in the sense of the decrease of the revolutionary spirit, the decrease of the interest for the political parties,

and the increase of the mobilization around the militant associative movements, for the human rights, the defense of the environment.

The continuous construction of tourist typologies is based on the diversity of lifestyles in an active process of integration of hazards, unforeseen, social discontinuities. Socially reconstructed, the respective biographies of individuals' lives are "melodies of life", in the words of Hodges (1944), which contain dissonances, possibilities and ruptures that make a life never, even in the last moment, be interpreted in all its elements, there always remain a certain number that do not fit into any coherence, that make no sense. As C. Attias-Donfut (1988) concluded, whatever the forgetfulness, the loss, the sum of the lived experiences remains in the traces left in the psychic and cognitive structure, in memory and knowledge, achieving the impregnation with a social duration and historical symbolized instead in a common, socially constructed duration. This correspondence ensures the mediation between the trajectory of life and the generational space. At the intersection between a lifetime and a sequence of history, a space is delimited whose common character is essentially symbolic, the space of a generation.

Literature review

"Longitudinal biographical research has undeniable advantages. Among other things, the use of the expressive force of the biographical form as a means to promote ideas on the social, seems to me to be particularly interesting for Romanians, who must quickly learn a new way of life, in which some aspects have yet to be invented. In addition, in order to face the problems of tomorrow, the future must be thought in terms of reformulating the social treatment of age. With the new temporal flexibility, a better knowledge of the functioning of multigenerational families and of the forms of solidarity they develop, can contribute to a prospective vision, the observation of successive generations being a privileged means of privileged access to ongoing and gestational social changes. The generational perspective seems fertile for noticing certain consequences of the aging population on the evolution of social relations, as well as on the transformation of mutual shaping patterns between present generations, in the social, economic and symbolic spheres in interference" (Staiculescu, 2003, pp 78).

Tourism is seen as part of global mobility, as well as the flow of individuals, along with migration, diaspora, and other voluntary forms of

travel, the ability to use these mobile opportunities being unequal in contemporary society, given the standard of living, culture and religion (Hannan, 2008).

Four sociological aspects related to mobility in tourism are: multiple residence, migration, diaspora and travelers as a lifestyle (nomad). (Cohen & Cohen, 2012, pp. 218).

Antoine Zalatan believes that an "ex ante" tourism classification can facilitate the planning process and provide a basis for tourism marketing, classifying the types of tourists as follows:

- "SOCIAL TOURIST" (wherever family and neighbors go) accounts for over 45% of tourist classifications,
- "CONVENTIONAL TOURIST" (19.8%, relies largely on the services of a travel agent), "marketing tourist" (17.5%, goes to places that are widely promoted),
- "PLANNING TOURIST" (10.7%, plans in detail all aspects of the holiday trip) - "IMPULSIVE TOURIST" (6.1%). % decides on impulse)

In the dimensional approach to community tourism by Melphon Mayaka et al. (2021), they offer a perspective on community tourism, for the recognition of which there have been requests, they approach community tourism in terms of formism and contextualism to be applied to case studies of the Kenyan community, with the aim of encouraging the exploitation of innovative ways in which communities can collaborate with other actors to meet the needs of community development at the local level (Mayaka et al., 2019).

For a better understanding of this concept it is essential to define community tourism as a form of sustainable or responsible tourism in which hospitality is managed by the local population.

Thus, it is argued that the link between tourism and community development has been and is debated in the tourism and development literature, considering that a correct use of tourism can contribute to community development more than in terms of economic gain, so tourism through innovation and Strategic partnerships can be self-sustaining and achieve results in local community development (Jones, 2005). I also argue that community tourism debates and very different views are based on different interests, different assessment bases and application models (Mayaka et al., 2019).

The authors start from Pepper's approach (1942), Koltko-Riviera, 2004) on the dual vision of organizing community tourism: on the one hand they analyze the literature to present a general framework and discover aspects of community tourism, but also to highlight similarities and the differences between certain forms of community tourism, and on the other hand analyzes the contextual perspective through the peculiarities of community tourism discovered following case studies conducted in Kenya (Pepper, 1942).

Through this article, the authors set out to create a new concept for understanding community tourism based on the three dimensions that underline the development of community tourism: the degree of involvement, power and control of the community (Blackstock, 2005; Giampiccoli & Sayman, 2014; Sebele, 2010). At the same time by applying the concepts of "formism" and "contextualism" they want to demonstrate the potential of a nuanced analysis on the creation and development of community tourism. Understanding these complexities is essential in applying community tourism development models (Mayaka et al., 2019).

Compared to the perspective exposed by this article, I would like to make a series of mentions regarding my own research regarding the southern area of the Romanian coast. According to Pepper's vision (1942), Koltko-Riviera (2004) referring on the one hand to the concept of "formism" which includes the theoretical, basic part and theoretical ways of researching community tourism, but also to the concept of "contextualism" which is refers to the practical research itself and the implementation of the elements of formal theory and research modalities in tourism (Pepper, 1942), the southern part of the Romanian coast embraces both concepts, and can be framed as a form of community tourism with excellence due to the fact that it meets the conditions of this form of tourism.

Thus, the resorts in the southern part of the Romanian coast meet the conditions of the concept of "contextualism", residents and investors focusing on developing a more dynamic environment that changes continuously over time, they have a very important contribution being united, reinvesting savings from basic tourism to the redevelopment of locations, restaurants, guesthouses that attract tourists to this area, both to spend a long stay and to spend their free time, knowing the activities, culture, traditions and dishes specific to the area (restaurant with specifically fishery, Turkish, Italian, Lebanese, traditional Romanian). In this way, a united community is formed, which has as a common goal a zonal development, for a social, cultural, economic environment as diversified and increased as possible. In this way we can consider the fact that there is a

phenomenon of redistribution of economic power in tourism in the northern part of the Romanian coast such as Mamaia Resort and Constanța which over the years have been a first option for tourists and due to high demand overburdened by the abundant construction of buildings, which transformed the area into a predominantly crowded, commercial luxury and opulence, to the southern part of the Romanian coast that developed as a concept of original and community tourism, a more relaxed area, greenery, tranquility and large spaces for leisure.

A sustainable development of the southern area of the Romanian coast is reflected in several aspects. First of all, a sustainable development of the area leads to a sociocultural change that determines social changes that are based on an ideational culture that in turn determines a material culture, so the basis of social changes being the changes in the ideational culture, especially those in the direct plan of the ideas of social, cultural, economic development. This development process also involves the emancipation of the mentality of the inhabitants, by focusing on present needs, based on utility, realistic and a series of principles but also the maturity of social needs by awareness of problems to be solved, resulting from resource depletion, environmental degradation, growth and imbalance. age of the population but also geographical accessibility by facilitating relations with other societies and cultures such as cultures that have integrated into these areas over time brought by the community of Turks and Tatars, Lipovans, Italians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians and Armenians (Grosu, 2006).

In this area live both older people who have passed on to the whole generation values, ideas, habits and who have a stagnant personality being afraid of zonal changes but also young people who have a more flexible personality and are open to change by acting in this sense and capitalizing on the resources available in this area, respectively human, material, financial, technological, natural resources for the development of tourism and implicitly of the area in which they live.

The growth of the concept of community tourism in this area is also related to the pandemic situation due to the Covid 19 virus, the pandemic forcing in a way the inhabitants who worked or studied in other localities or countries to retire home, thus reaching the support of local businesses and to increase local consumption. Thus, the restrictions have made residents and investors in tourism more creative and locally create holiday-like experiences to adapt to the crisis situation.

Also, due to the ability of people to work remotely and children to take online courses, tourists are willing to pay for a holiday for a longer period than before the Covid virus.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the south of the Romanian coast also embraces the form of community tourism, framed by its specificity, zonal history, but also due to the zonal inhabitants of several generations who chose to continue living in this area, but also by young people of the new generation who are eager for adaptation and social evolution working and applying different methods and tactics for a social, economic, financial, human but also cultural development.

The social change given by the change of generations also has an effect on tourism because many people want to discover old customs and traditions by choosing as a tourist destination places in Romania with a history, with a story behind such as the southern Romanian coast.

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