



Developing Rural Tourism with the Participation of Related Parties in Bac Kan Province

Le Ngoc Nuong, Ngo Thi Huyen Trang, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy and Nguyen Thi Thuy Trang
TNU-University of Economics and Business Administration (TUEBA), Thai Nguyen, Viet Nam
Banking University HCMC, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam-International University of Japan

Keywords: Tourism development, rural tourism, people, Bac Kan. JEL: M10, M21, Z32

Corresponding Author:

Nguyen Thi Thuy Trang
Thai Nguyen University, Tan Thinh Ward, Tan Thinh, Thai Nguyen City Vietnam

Page No.: 180-186

Volume: 15, Issue 05, 2021

ISSN: 1993-5250

International Business Management

Copy Right: Medwell Publications

Abstract: Tourism development policy will pay attention to stakeholders, especially the people who play an important role. However, in reality when people participate in rural tourism development, they are not equipped with basic knowledge and skills in managing and serving tourists. Because the benefits between stakeholders are still not clear, the participation of people in rural tourism development is currently only passive. Active participation need to be directed from the Government and local authorities because the concept that rural tourism development is not only about creating economic benefits but also associated with conservation and preservation, together with keeping and promoting cultural-historical values in rural areas.

INTRODUCTION

Rural tourism in BacKan has just been formed for more than a decade but has brought great benefits to participating households. In general, rural tourism in BacKan has not really developed to match the potential of a locality with a long origin in agricultural production. Together with the trend of “urbanization” today, this has opened up opportunities to develop diverse forms of tourism in which rural tourism is a relatively new direction.

In rural tourism development, stakeholders, especially, the people, play an important role. Vietnam Tourism Law 2017 clearly states that residential communities have the right to participate and enjoy legal benefits from tourism activities and are responsible for protecting tourism resources. Accordingly, the residential community is facilitated to invest in tourism development, restore and promote

different types of cultures. This shows that the Party and State have been highly appreciating activities of developing different types of tourism including rural tourism.

However, the reality shows that when people participate in rural tourism development, they are not equipped with basic knowledge and skills in welcoming, managing and serving tourists. In addition, the benefit distribution mechanism among stakeholders is still not really clear. Therefore, the participation of people in rural tourism development is currently only symbolic and passive.

Therefore, the study will focus on researching, analyzing in-depth, understanding the process of people’s participation in rural tourism development and through the factors affecting that participation, proposing a number of recommendations and solutions for managers in policy-making to increase their participation in the coming time.

Literature review: Ertuna and Kirbas^[1] examines different types of community participation in tourism development. Accordingly, there are 5 types of community participation. These include active participation, passive participation, consultation, participation in information provision, participation in the implementation of tourism development functions.

Anonymous^[2] studies the barriers in which people participating in tourism development activities. In this study, people will be affected by three groups of barriers when deciding to participate which are operational barriers, cultural barriers and structural barriers.

Latkova and Vogt^[3] studies the attitudes of people when participating in tourism. This study identifies factors that influence people's participation decisions. Accordingly, there are 3 groups of influencing factors: people's perception of tourism the role of barriers when participating in tourism, personal benefits received from travel.

Huy^[4] undertakes research with the aim of understanding the effect of local people's perceptions on willingness to participate in volunteer tourism in Sapa, Lao Cai, Vietnam. The research has built 4 hypothesis and proved that all 4 research hypothesis are accepted through multivariate regression model under the support of SPSS 19.0 Software.

Huy *et al.*^[5] performed researches on people's awareness and participation in tourism development. This study used Pearson's correlation to see the relationship between consciousness and people's participation. Accordingly, after conducting the investigation and processing the data, the results obtained is that there is a positive relationship between awareness and participation.

Hanh^[6] conducted research on local community participation in mountainous tourism development, a typical case in Sapa, Lao Cai. Accordingly, the theory of social exchange is used to clearly see the factors affecting people's intention to participate. The results show that the perception of factors affecting both positively and negatively influences on people's participation. Besides, the new factor is the added experience when joining tourism is a new variable proven to influence the decision to participate in tourism in the future.

Kumar^[7] concludes that the use of technology has evolved the way that rural tourism could be conducted. Furthermore, it has opened up ways to use rural tourism as a means to solve existing socio-economic challenges in society. An and Alarcon^[8] confirmed that efforts to understand sustainable rural tourism from the customer

perspective have been increased since customer loyalty is considered important for sustainability. This study is significant in that, since, it evaluated the knowledge status for the first time through systematic review and applied content analysis to academic literature related to sustainability in the sector of rural tourism, it can expand and deepen the knowledge and understanding of related topics and raise awareness of a new research direction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research sample: Based on the research object, time and objective of the study, the researcher conducts a survey at tourist destinations with rural tourism development conditions in BacKan province according to the list of suitable sites for development. Rural tourism is based on the research results of "Vietnam rural tourism development practical handbook". Sites that have been researched and proven to have rural tourism activities include: Pac Ngoi village; Coc Toc village; Nam Dai village and Bo Lu village.

For managers: For each village, the researcher chooses 5 managers, so the number of questionnaires is $4 \times 5 = 20$ managers.

For residents, the total number of the population in the province that practice rural tourism in BacKan as of the end of 2019 is 57 households. Therefore, the author will use the overall survey method to collect information on the participation of households in rural tourism development in BacKan province.

Analytical model: The regression model used to analyze the factors affecting the participation of people in rural tourism development has the following form:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

- +Dependent variable (Y): People's participation
- +Independent variables (X) include:
- X_1 : Benefit
- X_2 : Barriers
- X_3 : People's opinion
- X_4 : State policy

Current situation of participation in rural tourism development in BacKan province

Situation of people's participation in rural tourism development in BacKan province: The following research results show a relative assessment of the research subjects people on the level of people's participation in activities related to rural tourism development. Accordingly, the results were implemented with 57 people and 40 management staff participating in rural tourism development activities in the area. Participate in planning process.

Table 1: Situation involved in the planning process 2020

Content planning	Resident		Managers	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Participate in collecting resource data on rural tourism	43/57	75.4	25/40	62.5
Participate in proposing rural tourism development ideas	49/57	86.0	31/40	77.5
Participate in setting rural tourism development goals and targets	48/57	84.2	31/40	77.5
Participate in building an implementation plan	46/57	80.7	31/40	77.5

Table 2: Content involved in the process of building an organizational structure 2020

Content building organizational structure	Resident		Managers	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Participate in human resource proposal to manage rural tourism development	23/57	40.4	13/40	32.5
Participate in building operational regulations of the organization	21/57	36.8	12/40	30
Participate in the management staff in the decision-making process of rural tourism development	26/57	45.6	15/40	37.5

Table 3: Content involved in the design process of tourism products and services 2020

Product design content travel services	Resident		Managers	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Visiting and learning the model of rural tourism development in localities at home and abroad	27/57	47.4	21/40	52.5
Participate in proposing ideas for building specific rural tourism products of the locality	42/57	73.7	25/40	62.5

Table 4: Content participates in the process of receiving visitors 2020

Content receiving visitors	Resident		Managers	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Develop regulatory regulations on rural access for tourists	38/57	66.7	23/40	57.5
Provide information about tours and attractions for tourists	48/57	84.2	25/40	62.5
Designing tourism products specific to regions	41/57	71.9	24/40	60
Create a safe and hygienic accommodation environment to serve tourists	39/57	68.4	24/40	60

Results of survey data analysis in 2020

The analyzed results in Table 1 show that there is a difference in the assessment between the different surveyed subjects. If the people show a high level of agreement on the contents of the planning process in which they participate, the management staff, particularly the village leaders and the socio-cultural staff of Communes showed lower levels of consent. Accordingly, from the point of view of local residents, they assessed that they have the highest participation in the concept of rural tourism development in the area and that they have participated in data collection. Rural tourism is considered to be the lowest level by the people. Meanwhile, from views of managers, they appreciate the role of people in participating in the stages of proposing rural tourism development ideas, so, They set rural tourism development goals and targets and develop implementation plans, although the level of consent is generally not as high as that of the people as analyzed above. Participate in the process of building an organizational structure^[9].

With content participating in the process of building the organizational structure, the research results show that the level of consent on the participation content of the

people is not high when the opinions are not yet 50% of the respondents agreement. Accordingly, both the management staff and the people have low assessment of the organization's process of setting up operating regulations. This can be explained by the reason that the people's education level is not high, leading to important jobs that require thinking and involving many people, people are not able to participate. Participate in the design process of tourism products and services (Table 2).

The design process of rural tourism products is shown through the contents in Table 3. The content of visiting and learning the model of rural tourism development in localities at home and abroad has not been appreciated by both the people and the management staff because of the real development of different types of tourism. in general and rural tourism in particular in the research areas of BacKan province have not been highly appreciated by the local authorities and policy makers and the funding for this activity has not been widely allocated. Participate in the process of receiving visitors (Table 4).

Among the contents in which people participate in rural tourism development, the visitor welcoming process is directly related and associated with the relationships

Table 5: Content participating in the promotion of tourism 2020

Content promotion of tourism	Resident		Managers	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Participate in the promotion of rural tourism services through rural tourism products and services	28/57	49.1	19/40	47.5
Participate in promoting rural tourism services through the media (Internet, newspaper, radio, ...)	20/57	35.1	13/40	32.5
Participate in promotion through service quality based on visitor feedback	26/57	45.6	17/40	42.5

Table 6: Content involved in the control and management of tourism 2020

Content control and travel management	Resident		Managers	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Gather information on the number of tourists, local tourism revenue	20/57	35.1	12/40	30
Compare and analyze the rural tourism development indicators and the actual results achieved locally	21/57	36.8	13/40	32.5
Proposing solutions to attract local visitors in the future	23/57	40.4	15/40	37.5

Table 7: Level of participation in rural tourism development in BacKan province 2020 Unit: %

Levels	Planning	Building an organizational structure	Designing tourism products and	Reception of visitors services	Control and management	Promotion
Completely under the direction of the authorities	53.3	74.5	42.1	32.4	73.2	72.6
Be notified by the regulator about rural tourism development activities after the contents are completed	55.7	73.6	43.8	33.6	74.7	74.5
Participate in consulting about rural tourism development content for managers	74.2	12.5	82.4	74.3	45.3	35.1
Participate in providing information to the survey staff according to the survey available	74.5	54.4	83.5	73.4	44.8	54.6
Participate in proposing rural tourism development policies for managers	72.4	40.7	82.7	75.8	42.1	56.8
Contribute material and human resources to rural tourism	0	45.8	62.9	62.1	41.9	22.4

Table 8: Regression analysis of factors affecting people's participation in rural tourism development

Models	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		t-values	Sig.	Collinearity statistics	
	B	Beta	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
I								
(Constant)	2.316	0.215			10.786	0.000		
LI	.400	0.031	0.481		12.951	0.000	0.973	1.028
RC	-.176	0.033	-0.199		-5.385	0.000	0.982	1.019
QD	.120	0.032	0.142		3.728	0.000	0.925	1.082
CS	.106	0.031	0.129		3.372	0.001	0.919	1.088

Results of survey data analysis, 2020

between other stakeholders in the local community. This means that the best possible reception of tourists requires a close coordination between the parties, namely local authorities, tourism service providers, industry agencies and people-subjects standing at a central role in the connection. Because of that importance, both the people and the management staff appreciate and show a high agreement with this content. In particular, the stage of providing information about tours, tourist destinations for tourists and designing tourism products specific to regions was rated highest by both participants^[10]. In addition, there is more expectation on the participation of people in

creating a safe and hygienic accommodation environment to serve tourists because this is an important highlight to attract the locality. Participate in tourism promotion (Table 5 and 6).

The study shows that the promotion of rural tourism, although interested by the people and government officials is not really appreciated. Mainly, people only participate in promoting rural tourism services through rural tourism products and services associated with famous regional specialties such as Tay people or from rural places that are well-known. The modern and more active activities such as promoting rural tourism services

through the media (Internet, newspapers, radio) are not really interested in people and authorities. Participate in tourism control and management (Table 7 and 8).

Activities covered here including organizational structure building; tourism promotion as well as tourism control and management have been participated by local people but the level of interest and appreciation are not high for both residents and managers. Table 6 shows that only the content proposing solutions to attract local visitors in the future is of much interest to the people and officials. However, the remaining issues addressing developing strategies to control and manage rural tourism in the future have not been mentioned and concerned. A stable and sustainable development of this type of tourism can help reduce poverty, improve income and living standards of the local; however, a long-term strategy is difficult to formulate (Table 7).

In addition, the results also show a comparison of the level of participation in rural tourism development among research subjects. Accordingly, the assessment of people about their own participation is higher than that of managers. This indicates that there is a difference in the perception and assessment between the two subjects by education level, subjective perspective as well as opinions in general^[11].

Level of participation in rural tourism development process: The participation level is shown under two aspects: passive participation and active participation. The first two levels in the table are defined by the researcher as passive participation whereas the remaining four levels are generalized as active participation. Accordingly, the contents of planning, designing tourism products, services and receiving visitors are aspects in which people actively take part in. However, in terms of building the organizational structure promotion and control and management, the local has passively merge themselves into the process and only do such things under the steering of the authorities and receive announcement from the authorities once the work has been completed (Table 7 and 8)^[12].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of factors affecting the participation of people in rural tourism development in BacKan province: According to the multivariate regression results table, it appears that there are 4 factors that have a linear relationship with the participation of people in rural tourism development with a significant level. <5% ($p < 0.005$) includes the benefits, barriers, views and policies of the State. This means that we have a basis to reject the hypothesis H_0 that there is no linear relationship between Benefit (Hypothesis 1), Barrier (Hypothesis 2),

Viewpoint (Hypothesis 3) and State policies (Hypothesis 4) with the participation of people in rural tourism development; accept H_1 (alternative hypothesis) -there is a positive relationship between these factors with people's participation in rural tourism development.

Considering the standardized Beta values, we see that the variables of interests, views and policies of the State are all < 0 which means that the variables have a positive influence on participation in tourism development. In rural areas, the barrier variable has a negative impact on participation in rural tourism development in BacKan province^[13].

CONCLUSION

The study comes to give some conclusions and suggests policies to increase the participation of people in rural tourism development based on the analysis of the situation and the model of factors affecting participation of people in rural tourism development in BacKan province. As follows:

Increase the benefits of rural tourism: It is necessary to have initial support for newcomers to tourism such as: investment consulting, consulting on production and business techniques, organizing training courses, to help them acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to provide the best CBT products. Local authorities need to involve farmers in their research in order to add new value with their own "rural" resources to develop services.

It is necessary to clearly identify the goal of tourism in rural areas is to develop ecotourism and cultural tourism with the mode of diversifying participants. Efficient exploitation of resources for tourism development needs to pay attention and share benefits with local communities, ensuring sustainable development.

Limit barriers in rural tourism development: Information on tourism development planning, plans and policies should be transparently publicized, so that communities in the region can actively participate. It is necessary to consider the main factors for rural tourism development which includes community factors and building up the traditional cultural identity of each ethnic group, each locality; participation of rural communities and people as subjects of rural tourism; promote the role of other stakeholders.

The authorities at all levels, especially the grassroots level, need to organize forums for people to contribute their opinions on tourism development plans and tourism

plans in the area. Through the participation of local communities to develop traditional industries and festivals, tourists can visit and experience with rural communities.

Travelling agencies together with local authorities should recommend to the superior authorities to remove barriers to rural tourism development such as quality of local tourism human resources, people's knowledge and experience and people working in tourism.

Raising people's awareness about rural tourism: Visit each household, talk and listen to people's opinion. This is a basic method to create opportunities for conversation, openness and intimacy, thereby confirming people's desire to participate in tourism, listening to their comments and assessments.

Group discussion: Group discussions are conducted according to local units or industry groups. Group discussion is a meeting with a large number of participants, according to specified topics. Through group discussion, it is possible to see the major opinion of the people in the area on relevant issues, thereby building Overall measures to impact groups of people in the region^[14].

Organize training programs for people: Training sessions may or may not be tourism related. Topics may be related to agriculture and new rural construction incorporating tourism development. In addition, training programs can also be designed to raise people's awareness by combining educational, propaganda and economic methods.

Complete state policies to support rural tourism development: The State needs to improve tourism planning for each locality and strengthen state management to implement approved plans. For localities that already have a clear potential for rural tourism development, priority must be given to developing infrastructure, supporting facilities to attract more tourists; To Improve mechanisms and policies to manage tourism services, open classes for local government officials to raise awareness about tourism development. Continue to improve the management mechanism, simplify administrative procedures, create an open environment to attract investment in tourism development.

To build a mechanism to attract capital from the people to invest in tourism development; implement the socialization of the conservation and embellishment of monuments, landscapes, festivals, folklore activities, craft villages ... for tourism development. Perfecting tourism

development mechanisms and policies to create the most favorable conditions for residential communities to participate in tourism activities.

To develop mechanisms to attract capital from the people to invest in tourism development to socialize the conservation and embellishment of monuments, landscapes, festivals, folklore activities and villages. profession for tourism development.

To step up the training of human resources for tourism enterprises, to introduce rural tourism development training programs to training establishments; Strengthen market expansion and propaganda for rural tourism programs built on the basis of ensuring the relationship between exploitation and sustainable development of natural resources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you editors, friends and MrDinh Tran Ngoc Huy(dtnhuy2010@gmail.com) to support this publication.

REFERENCES

01. Ertuna, B. and G. Kirbas, 2012. Local community involvement in rural tourism development: The case of Kastamonu, Turkey. *Revistade Turismoy Patrimonio Culture*, 10: 17-24.
02. Anonymous, 2013. Practical manual for rural tourism development in Vietnam. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Hanoi, Vietnam.
03. Latkova, P. and C.A. Vogt, 2012. Residents attitudes toward existing and future tourism development in rural communities. *J. Travel Res.*, 51: 50-67.
04. Huy, D.T.N., 2012. Estimating Beta of Viet Nam listed construction companies groups during the crisis. *J. Integration Dev.*, 15: 57-71.
05. Huy, D.T.N., V.K. Nhan, N.T.N. Bich, N.T.P. Hong, N.T. Chung and P.Q. Huy, 2021. Impacts of Internal and External Macroeconomic Factors on Firm Stock Price in an Expansion Econometric Model-A Case in Vietnam Real Estate Industry. In: *Data Science for Financial Econometrics*, Thach, N.N., V. Kreinovich and N.D. Trung (Eds.). Springer, Cham, Switzerland, pp: 189-205.
06. Hanh, N.T.M., 2016. Participation of local communities in mountainous tourism development: A case study in Sapa, Lao Cai. Ph.D. Thesis, National University of Economics, Hanoi, Vietnam.
07. Kumar, S., 2020. Technology and innovation: Changing concept of rural tourism-a systematic review. *Open Geosci.*, 12: 737-752.
08. An, W. and S. Alarcon, 2020. How can rural tourism be sustainable? a systematic review. *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, 10.3390/su12187758

09. Huy, D.T.N., P.M. Dat and P.T. Anh, 2020. Building an econometric model of selected factors impact on stock price: A case study. *J. Security Sustainability Issues*, 9: 77-93.
10. Cengiz, T., F. Ozkok and C.K. Ayhan, 2011. Participation of the local community in the tourism development of Imbros (Gokceada). *Afr. J. Agric. Res.*, 6: 3832-3840.
11. Huy, D.T.N., B.T.T. Loan and T.A. Pham, 2020. Impact of selected factors on stock price: A case study of Vietcombank in Vietnam. *Entrepreneurship Sustainability Issues*, 7: 2715-2730.
12. BacKan Statistical Office, 2020. Statistical yearbook of BacKan in 2019. BacKan Statistical Office, Vietnam.
13. Tho, N.D. and N.T.M. Trang, 2009. *Scientific Research in Business Administration*. Nha Xuat Ban Thong Ke Publishing, Hanoi, Vietnam,.
14. Quyet, N.X., 2016. Research on community participation in rural transport infrastructure development in Dong Nai province. Ph.D. Thesis, Vietnam Academy of Agriculture Sciences, Vietnam.