

STUDY REGARDING RURAL GUEST-HOUSES AND AGRI-TOURIST HOUSEHOLD'S NUMBER AND PERCENT IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS IN ROMANIA

Diana MARIN¹, Cornelia PETROMAN¹,
I. PETROMAN¹, Ramona CIOLAC¹,
Ioana BALAN¹

¹University of Agronomy Sciences and Veterinary
Medicine of Timișoara

Fundamentals of accommodation appear as a strict liability application and is very sensitive to its imperatives. Currently, in Romania, in rural areas, there are mainly two types of tourist accommodation structures belonging to rural tourism:

- Pensions represent tourist reception structures for tourists and provide accommodation and meal, can make available to tourists between 3 and 20 rooms, operating the homes or property owners and provide independent means and leisure;

- Pensions (households) Agro-tourism structures are structures with the same functions as a guesthouse, having between 3 and 10 rooms in the same house with the owner. Add also that the owner ensure all raw materials and food from their own resources or local level. Agro households, which constitute the bases of specific agro tourism accommodation, are characterized by great diversity, as such may be classified by several criteria's. The most significant criteria are considered those witch classified peasant households in terms of usefulness and destination and the services offered to tourists.

Key words: households, accommodation, rural areas, rural tourism

Rural tourism market is the result of interference of two components: supply and demand of rural tourism.

The evolution of rural tourism activities not only reflects fluctuations in the analysis of indicators that highlight the offer: the number of tourist rural accommodation existing capacity, capacity to stay operational.

Two other indicators for the first three joins the whole picture changes facing the rural tourism business, they capture state and rural tourism demand are represented by the number of tourist arrivals in tourist reception structures in rural Romania and spent the appropriate number of such units.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The authors of the paper were used as methods of work: data collection, processing, analysis, observation and their interpretation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Romania, rural tourist accommodation has led to the shaping of the following major types of households:

- peasant households performed before 1990;
- peasant households conducted since 1990, which can be categorized by the type of utility, as follows:

- Peasant households with common utilities;
- Peasant households with separate utilities.

The number of Agro guesthouses is considered vital to the conduct of business of rural tourism, taking into account, that any activity of rural tourism can not be held without receipt of a tourist.

Table 1

The evolution of rural guest-houses and agri-tourist household's number

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Specification								
Total	601	780	953	1109	1353	1553	1961	2028
Rural pensions	201	244	271	328	461	597	702	736
Households	400	536	682	781	892	956	1259	1292

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2009

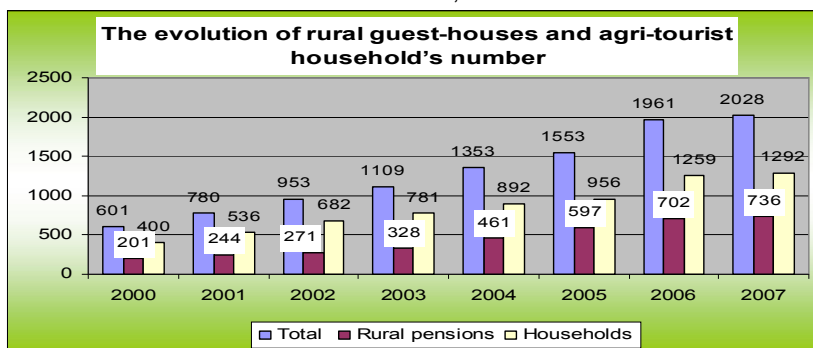


Figure 1 **The evolution of rural guest-houses and agri-tourist household's number**

By the year 1994 into the Ministry of Tourism evidence there is no detail on tourist hostels and Agro farms, from 1996 until there is clear evidence in both categories.

In the years 1994-1995 the data presented include total tourist guesthouses, here including urban and pensions.

Year 1996 marks the existence in Romania of Agro farms approved and classified. Increasing the number of those in 1996-1999 periods is significant, as

the support that this sector has received from local and national authorities as regards the organization in the field has been almost nonexistent.

Since 2000 there is a differentiation on Agro farms and rural pensions. Development of Agro farms is more accessible to the rural population towards the construction of rural pensions (which include a capacity for accommodation and catering higher).

Table 2

Guesthouses in all tourist establishments' percent in Romania

Anul	Total unități turistice din România	Total pensiuni turistice	Poderea pens. în total unități turistice
1994	2480	116	4,08 %
1995	2905	128	4,4 %
1996	2965	216	7,28%
1997	3049	319	10,4%
1998	3127	483	15,44%
1999	3250	663	20,4%
2000	3121	601	19,25%
2001	3266	780	23,88%
2002	3338	953	28,55%
2003	3569	1109	31,07%
2004	3900	1353	34,6%
2005	4226	1553	36,74%
2006	4710	1961	41,63%
2007	4694	2028	43,20%

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2009

If in 1994, reference year, the total number of guesthouses was quite low, 116 units from 2840 units total tourist receipts, after 2000 the number of tourist guesthouses increase rapidly, reaching 1961 units in 2006 from a total number of 4710 units of tourist reception. As a share, also is an increase after 2000, (with considerable share of between 19.25% and 41.06%), compared with a rate of 4.08%, as recorded in 1994.

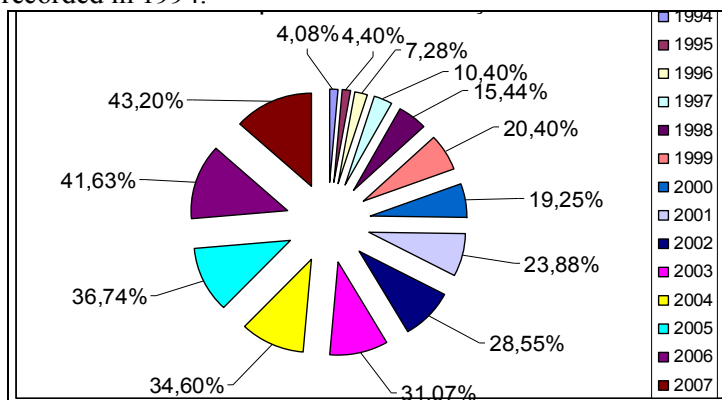


Figure 2 Guesthouses in all tourist establishments' percent in Romania

Being a relatively new form of tourism, explains the low number of Agro guesthouses in Romania compared with the structures of tourist receipt from the country. The number of tourist structures of receipt in rural tourism has registered an upward trend stronger than tourism in general.

CONCLUSIONS

Number of rural guest-houses and agri-tourist household's reflects the material base in recent years of this form of tourism. State policies on supporting the development of tourism in general and rural tourism in particular, interest from some non-governmental agencies and private initiatives have increased the number of rural guest-houses and agri-tourist household's.

Intensified demand for rural tourism has positively influenced the concerns of tourism managers and investors within the meaning reorient their activities towards this form of tourism. This is the main argument which shows the average increase of 21.64% of Romania guesthouses Agro.

The conclusion is that the upward trend in the number of tourist receipt in Romania is the result of the trend of development of tourism in general. This, pointed out in recent years to rural tourism as a result of changes in this area, the preferences of potential visitors being targeted to various activities, entertainment, performed in a space as less polluted.

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