

**THE EVOLUTION OF ACCOMODATION STRUCTURES IN ROMANIA
BETWEEN 1994-2012**

**DANA SÂMBOTIN¹, TABITA CORNELIA HURMUZACHE¹, COSMINA-SIMONA
TOADER¹, ANDREEA ADRIANA PETCOV², SIMONA CRISTINA MARTIN¹**

¹ *Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine*

"King Michael I of Romania" from Timisoara, Romania, Faculty of Agricultural Management

² *Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine*

"King Michael I of Romania" from Timisoara, Romania,

Faculty of Horticulture and Silviculture

dana82tm@yahoo.com

Abstract: *Assembling the resources and touristic attractions in specific geographic areas, followed by equipment distribution favoured an orientation way of touristic flux and favoured the appearance of some significant differences among the country areas regarding the touristic activity intensity, differences regarding the arrivals number, the spent nights, the medium period of vacation, the degree of use the equipments and installations, etc.*

Knowing these differences, of generating objective and subjective causes may establish an image of touristic potential valorification and the way of a strategy in the field. In present paper we will analyze the mountain tourism, balnear tourism and itinerary tourism. The paper wants to emphasize the magnitude and importance of tourism field at national level. Tourism development during past centuries has meant important incomes for economy regarding IBP.

Key words: *tourism, hostel structures, evolution, destination*

INTRODUCTION

In the past few years the tourism was modernized, most travellers being interested in urban tourism, cultural tourism, agro-tourism, rural tourism, long term tourism, eco-tourism, etc., these having a flourishing evolution due to more requests. First of all tourism is an economic activity; most regions being dependent by the tourism incomes. Its economic role continue to be new jobs, incomes for population and governmental budgets, including low developed areas Romania touristic potential it is marked by two essential components:

- natural component, represented by spectacular views, various relief, favorable weather conditions, therapeutically value and abundance of natural factors for treatment;
- antropique component, represented by civilizations vestiges, monuments and laic art objects or religious, museums and museum collections, ethnographic elements and original folklore, actual prestigious achievements.

From touristic point of view in Romania the general objective is represented by national and international promoting the touristic potential of places and regions specific attractions, well known, but also information regarding the less known or the ones known at all.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was based on methods specific to selective research: identification of problem under research, delimitation of research framework, information collection, data processing, analysis and interpretation and drawing up the conclusions.

The information sources that have been used are the official data of National Institute of Statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Many specialists in tourism identified Romania as being the country with the highest potential in Europe regarding tourism development as an important income for investors as for the country budget.

Considering all these and the fact that have been past more than 24 years from the revolution in December, tourism in Romania is still at the beginning stage, at the start. So we describe the evolution of accommodation units number between years 1994-2012, in order to have a perspective of Romanian tourism development.

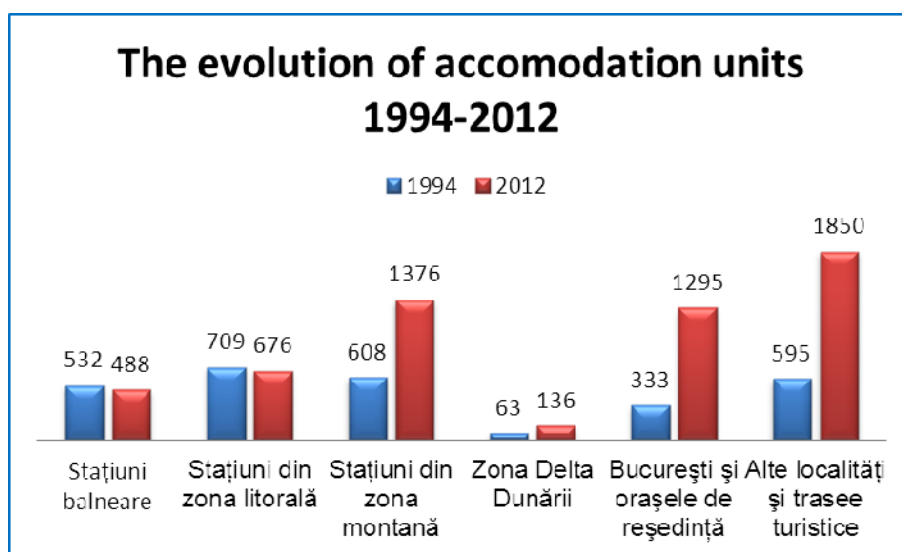


Fig. 1. Evolution of accomodation structure 1994-2012 (INS, 2013)

Here we may observe that in resorts (44 units) as in seaside (33 units) the accommodation units number is below during considered past 19 years. But in other field the increases are significant, of almost 3.5 times in year 2012 than in 1994, hotels number, half board, increasing considerably, but the accommodation units number from Danube Delta or from main towns in the country.

Due to vacation way to spend, a higher attention to environment, walking interest, health, objectives visiting, rediscovering the autencity of a people, are some of the reasons from which lots of tourist prefers rural tourism. Many times rural tourism becomes the type of cheap tourism, which includes a large number of people, few of them with low income. Considering such requirements, have been developed during the time from UE but also from individual states, more actions of support, different reforms, different types of promoting of rural half boards, agro-touristic accommodations, all these leading at increasing of tourist number.

So, that way in year 2012, in Romania, there were 2961 accommodation structure, different each other, for each tourist requirement, Romanians or abroad. The accommodation comfort of hotels in Romania was improved in each studied year. (fig.2)

The touristic requirement is very flexible and permanently fluctuant, being governed by more factors, of different nature. In the meantime it is characterized by an increased degree of complexity and disparity.

Among the accommodation types analyzed in the study the half boards accommodation have noticed the highest increase, followed by hotels, during the time, have decreased (the highest regression was registered by touristic villas from 1025 to 521)

Considering the classifications, we could say that in Romania, tourism has an ascendant demand, comfort degree as the accommodations increased, and predictions are optimistic, considering that more Romanians and also foreign people chooses to spend their vacations in our country.

	1994	2012
☆☆☆☆☆	0	28
☆☆☆☆	7	228
☆☆☆☆	74	653
☆☆☆☆	379	394
☆☆	239	75

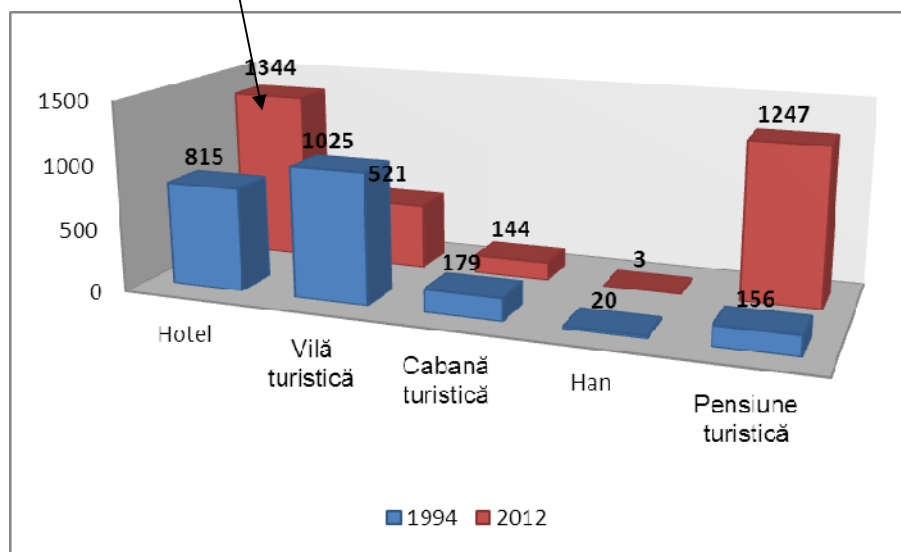


Fig. 2. Classification considering the tourist welcome type (INS, 2013)

Tourism is an industry which allows incomes in national coin as exchange, and contributes to the local community's development with new jobs, and not last increasing the national economy. Although uncontrolled tourism, randomly, without considering the standards and exploitation may lead to environmental degradation and of touristic resources, especially of rural area, where, according to above mentions, rural tourism and agro-tourism registered during past 19 years the highest increase (Petroman I., Tourism Basis).

CONCLUSIONS

1. Touristic industry is that part of economy, formed by various activities or more branches of which common purpose is to satisfy tourists needs, that may be seen in evolution of accommodation structures mentioned in present paper.

2. The highest influence on touristic requests are: population income, prices and rates, demographic evolution, touristic offer, technical progress, so under presented analyze we may see as during time the non – corresponding accommodation structures were significantly diminished or even disappeared.

3. Even tourism is a component of third field that is conjoined in our country, very well with primary field, resulting agro-tourism or rural tourism, increasing during past 19 years.

4. Development of accommodation structures as increase of comfort degree is followed by nature by increase of national economy.

5. Beside direct role of tourism it is emphasized also a social role, cultural, educational and not last political.

6. Although, tourism practice potential in Romania is an increased one, we are still „at the beginning of way” still needing lots of improvements (especially infrastructure).

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