

THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF RURAL TOURISM IN BIHOR COUNTY –ANALYSIS OF TOURISTIC INDICATORS

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Abstract

Rural tourism in Bihor county has great development potential because of existing human and natural resources. In this work was done an analysis of some indicators of rural tourism activity, such as number of rural accommodation structures in Bihor, existing accommodation capacity, accommodation capacity in operation (in use), tourist arrivals and overnight stays in rural guesthouses and their analysis in the period 2006 - 2009 found out that in Bihor county the number of care facilities is constantly growing in this period, and indicators implicitly the existing accommodation capacity and in operation recorded higher values, arrivals and overnights recording growth till 2008 and 2009 recorded a major loss. This is a similar trend with the national one.

Key words: rural guesthouses , accommodation capacity in use/in operation, touristic arrivals, touristic overnight stays

INTRODUCTION

Featuring a natural environment conducive to practice rural tourism, Bihor county was able to work towards the preparation and promotion of rural tourism offer to match international standards.

To enter the rural tourism circuit, every household should be evaluated and have a certificate of compliance, certificate obtained as a result of the conditions required. Evaluation is based on an "assessment of potential agro sheets of the household" and if the household receives a "certificate of conformity" this certificate entitling him to practice agrotourism.

Currently, there are in Bihor county, mainly in rural areas, two types of accommodation: Rural guesthouses and Farmhouses. These major forms of accommodation are recognized under terms of legislation, approval by the national rural housing structures system in our country, their record is found in the publications of the National Institute of Statistics and European Studies (INSSE) (Badiu, 2008)

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Comparative analysis was used, which provides information, performs linear ordering and typological classifications in territorial or temporal. This method can be complementary with indices and statistical

indicators method (number of hostels, accommodation capacity, number of tourist arrivals in rural pensions, number overnight stays in rural tourist pensions, in addition to these there are few indicators of the tourism demand, the tourist traffic, and the quality of tourist travel)

Statistical analysis follows the evolution of indicators measuring the satisfied touristic demand.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSIONS

Table 1

Rural guesthouses in the category of comfort, from Bihor County

Year	<i>Comfort categories(flowers)</i>					Total
	5	4	3	2	1	
2006	-	2	46	71	21	140
2007	-	3	52	73	25	153
2008	-	5	65	81	27	178
2009	-	9	101	83	29	222

It may be noted that the county trend is upward. Specifically in 2007 is registered an increase of the number of rural guesthouses with an absolute value of 13 units meaning 9.3% compared to 2006; in 2008 there is an increase of 25 units representing a 16.3% real growth compared to previous year, reaching the final of the period studied, namely in 2009 to a number of 222 rural guesthouses, meaning a number of 44 additional units than in 2008 which means an increase of 24.7% over the previous year and with 58.57% compared to base year that is considered 2006.

Table .2.

Existing accommodation capacity in Bihor County and in operation from 2006 - 2009

Year	<i>Accommodation capacity in Bihor County</i>	
	<i>Existing(places)</i>	<i>In operation(th places-days)</i>
2006	1722	379
2007	1790	420
2008	1847	442
2009	2921	695

Sursa (Source):ANTREC Bihor, 2010

At the county level it can be observed a similar trend as the national trend. That in the Bihor county we can see a continuous increase in the analyzed period (2006-2009) both of the existing accommodation capacity and operational accommodation capacity of reception facilities in rural tourism. (Tirpe, 2011)

Arrivals situation in Bihor county is similar to the national one,so by 2008 including. are recorded increases in the number of tourists accommodated in rural delivery structures, and in 2009 established their regression. Thus in 2007 there is an increase in arrivals by 2.1% higher than 2006 in 2008 distinguishes a sustained growth by 5.4% higher than the year before, the year of economic crisis registering a 7% decrease in the number of tourists accommodated in rural touristic guesthouses (as can be seen in Figure 1)

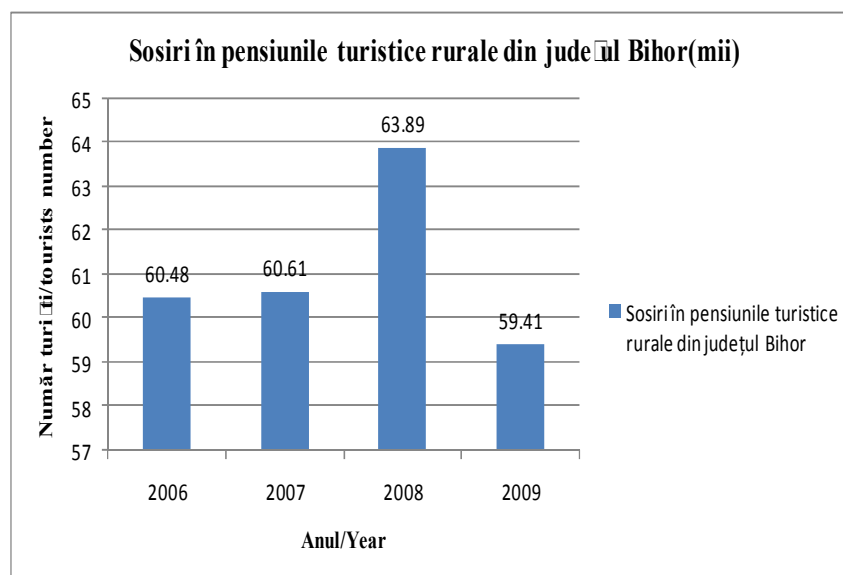


Fig.1.The number of touristic arrivals in rural touristic boarding houses from Bihor 2006 - 2009
(Source):ANTREC Bihor ,2010

As shown in Figure 2, and Bihor county is an increase in the number of overnight stays in rural touristic accommodation structures, namely from 2006 until 2008 inclusive, there is a sustained growth of around 15% in each year, and in the final year of study, 2009 to register a decline of 7.5% over the previous year, representing an increase of 22.3% however from the base year (2006).

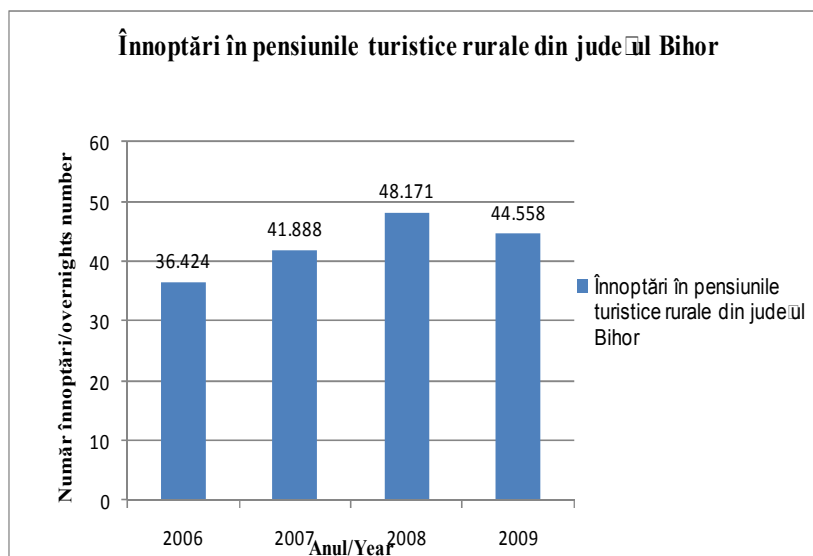


Fig.2. Overnight stays in rural touristic boarding houses from Bihor County,
2006 – 2009
(Source): ANTREC Bihor ,2010

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the number of rural touristic guesthouses highlights their upward trend in Bihor county in 2006-2010, recording in 2010 a total of 234 rural delivery structures as evidence of ANTREC and own research shows. Until 2008 the largest share units have had two flowers / stars (45.5%), followed by the 3flowers/stars (36.1%). Since 2009, of all units, the highest percentage is 45.49% for 3 flowers / stars classified structures, meaning almost half, followed by structures of two flowers / stars representing 37.38%, a trend which is maintained for 2010.

It may be indicated that the growing number of reception facilities in rural tourism is the result of programs and projects implemented with effort but with great success in Bihor county. I refer primarily to the SAPARD program to run efficiently on Measure 3.4. (Development and diversification of economic activities) due to involvement in the most serious way of the management County Office for Rural Development and Fisheries Payments (OJPDRP) part of Bihor APDRP (paying agency for rural development and fisheries).

Increasing the number of rural accommodation structures from Bihor county, means an increased capacity of existing accommodation and hence of the capacity of accommodation units in operation during the period analyzed (2006-2009). Regarding the number of arrivals from these units, it

has an upward trend until 2008, but in 2009 there is a sudden drop (below 2006) the number of tourists accommodated. A similar situation is observed in the tourist overnight stays in the accommodation structures, noting that in 2009 there is a slight decrease, the negative effects of economic recession is truly felt in 2010 and even in 2011.

The upward trend in the number of tourist reception trend is the result of tourism development in general and specifically in case of rural tourism. The general conclusion of this study is that management of reception facilities in rural tourism in Bihor county is a quality one, especially in terms of human resource employee, who gives their best to improve and to satisfy the highest level of customers needs, but without a serious involvement of all public institutions, which largely depend on development of rural tourism Bihor, human and natural resources of the area can not be valued at their true potential.

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