

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN VAD-BOROD DEPRESION

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Abstract

Vad-Borod depression needs development in tourism after the economy in the area was destroyed.

Key words: tourism, development, recommendations

INTRODUCTION

In Romania, organized rural tourism exists from the period 1920 to 1930 and consists of accommodation visitors of rural settlements.

As time passed, agrotourism and rural tourism have developed a huge influence with an establishment of that ANTREC since 1997 and have 28 branches and 3000 members, and the number of foreign tourists more than 6 million people, with proceeds of over one billion euros. Projections for the year 2020 foresees an increase in the number of foreign tourists (3,4 times over 1990, and receipts of 7.7 times).

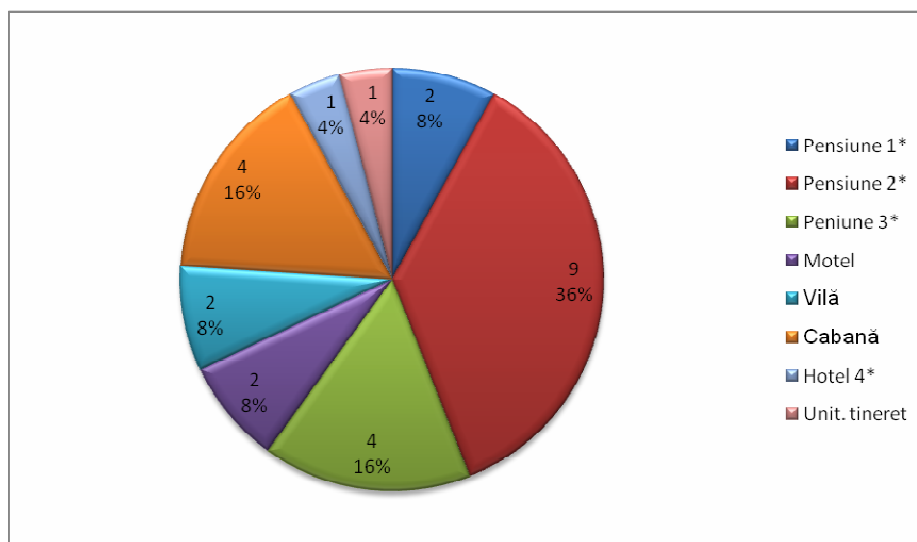
Studies have been conducted in the area Vad-Borod, situated in the eastern part of Bihor County and includes the following villages: Borod, Aștileu Auşeu,, Haarlem, Lugaşu de Jos, Măgeşti, Şuncuiuş, Rév and Aleşd.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the research I used a questionnaire whit 25 questions. The questions where about the: type of the accommodation unit, the classification category, services, language knowledgebase, payment possibilities, promoting methods. The questionnaire was given to 25 managers and after receiving the back papers I interpreted the answers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the area under study, is evident predominance pension type units; (15 units – 60% of the total establishments), argued, in part, by the fact that there are agrotoutistic units of specific rural tourism accommodation. In the early 1990s, appeared in documents agrotoutistic units official statistics included in the same category with farmhouses and inns urban tourist attractions. After 1996, the complexes have been identified as a category in its own right.

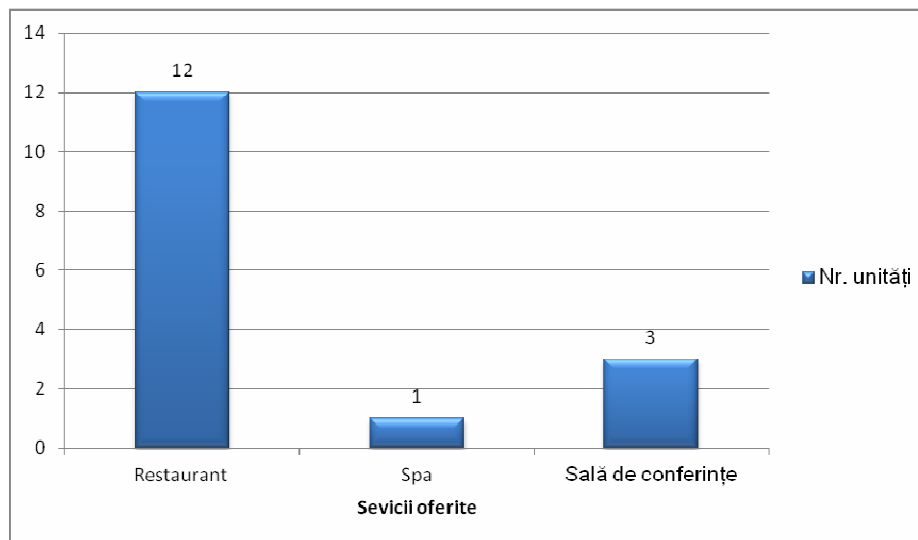


Classification of accommodation units

Of the total of 15, 9 (60%) are classified with 2 stars, 4 Hostels (26,67%) have a degree of comfort equivalent to 3 stars and there are 2 Hostels (13,33%) rated with 1 Daisy. The share of pensions of 2 stars is a rural tourism characteristic at national level. According to the National Institute of statistics (2012) at 2010 levels, graded with 2 stars was 47,76%, towering over the share of other hostels. "In the period of 2000-2005, started the construction of hostels for 4-5 stars, but most have been completed at a 2-star comfort, given that most of the tourists come from the country, and the number of foreign tourists is much lower than the residents. Gradually, the owners of tourist and agrotourist pensions pensions have understood that the most important for tourists are the atmosphere, the way of delivery, regional and local cuisine, the possibilities of recreation and leisure. "

Other tourist accommodation units that we encounter in the area are: motels (2-8%), villas (2-8%), cottages (4-16%), a 4-star hotel and an accommodation for youth.

Regarding the services provided by the accommodation unit, the interviewees gave the following answers:



Services offered by the accommodation units

Out of the total 25 units, only 12 of them (48%) provides dining services, 4% possibilities for wellness treatments/spa, respectively, 3 units (12%) hold the Conference room. These facilities we encounter to units that have a higher rating (3 stars bed and breakfast or hotel of 4 stars). Within the hotel there are two restaurants-one with traditional specific and other hunting-specific, with capacity of 45 and 80 seats. Spa Center: gym, pool, jacuzzi, sauna, solarium. Conference halls at their disposal units have a capacity ranging between 40 and 80 seats.

CONCLUSIONS

1. To attract and increase the number of tourists in the area studied, it is necessary to develop investment projects, attracting EU funds aimed at the following:

- power supply centralized gas supply;
- completing the network of water supply and sanitation;
- promoting stimulation of investment in agricultural holdings and the creation of new jobs;

2. Increased capacity of at least 15%, which will lead to revenue growth and financial stability of owners and a substantial contribution in increasing the funding councils, on the basis of taxes and levies pertaining

3. Ensuring urban-urban utilities (commercial bank, Exchange Office, Conference and entertainment facilities, healthcare, lighting of the promenade, fitness rooms, children's playroom, landscaped park, home furnishings and amenities for walking).

4. Attracting and retaining young people in rural areas.
5. Stimulating the development of less-favored areas of the natural environment and by providing economic compensation for less-favored areas by restructuring
6. Practicing sustainable agriculture compatible with the maintenance and protection of the environment and stimulation of investments for processing and marketing of agricultural products.
8. Development programs on the establishment of the curtains and the development of the forest fund.

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