

ANALYSIS OF AGROTOURISTIC INFRASTRUCTURE – CASE OF SOUTH-WEST OLTENIA REGION

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Abstract

For Romania, the country that has rich and diverse natural and human resources, tourism is one of the priority sectors. This paper proposes to analyze Romania's tourism infrastructure at the end of 2011, Romania's tourism structures was represented by 8438 units. By region, South East concentrates the largest number of pensions, and the opposite being the Bucharest-Ilfov where pensions segment is in an early stage, in position 7 topping the South West region with 547 accommodation units representing only 6.5% of the national total, with a total of 286 hostels tourists of which only seven agro touristic pensions.

Key words: agro tourism, agro touristic pensions, infrastructure, South-West Oltenia, tourism

INTRODUCTION

Over time, Dracula was the most important tourism product exported, together with the Romanian seaside and monasteries in northern Moldavia.

Today, Romania is trying to make known the wisdom of the Romanian village fascinating discovery by past and present.

According to law 151/1998 in Romania were created 8 regions, which is "the design, implementation and evaluation of regional development policy, and collection of specific statistical data in accordance with European regulations issued by EUROSTAT for the second NUTS 2 territorial classification existing in the EU."

In Romania there are 2838 common, with about 13,000 villages and rural population represents about 45.1% of the Romanian population, rural areas representing 90% of the country, most of the economic resources being here: agricultural resources, tourism, spas, industrial raw materials, etc.

Romanian Village Organization (OVR) under the auspices of Phare, developed in 1997 a "Program of development of agro villages 'core group is represented by the" local tourism development', addressing the core

basic tourist villages in organizing and promoting rural tourism and agro tourism. (Photo 1).



Photo: Romania Regions by tourism potential

Firstly, tourism potential is composed of a variety of landforms, mineral water and thermal springs, lakes used for recreation, swimming and fishing, hunting a valuable concentrated in deciduous and coniferous diverse landscapes from that of mountain ridges developed over 2000 m in the lowland coastal and Delta. The history of our people is reflected in many materials and spiritual that can be seen especially in places like

museums, monuments, churches, monasteries, ancient castles and medieval costumes, fabrics, ceramics, etc. They are levels of modernization, paths and forest roads in the mountains that are markers of interest, a network of hotels, villas, bungalows, cottages, village houses and so on, diverse in size and equipment level, multiple possibilities of obtaining food and services, etc..) but with an unequal distribution is concentrated in the major cities along the coast so important tourist arteries.

Thus Romania differ in several provinces with distinct data elements the combination of natural and man-made infrastructure accordingly different values or existing items.

One of the eight regions of developers, named after their geographical location in the country, is the South West region consists of 5 counties,

Dolj, Gorj, Vâlcea, Mehedinti and Olt, based in Craiova, the largest city in the municipality of Region with structured settlements, in 2010, in 40 cities and towns (including 11 cities and 29 towns), 408 communes and 2070 villages.

History of Oltenia County with his fabulous and wondrous earth "spoiled the gods", is part of the South West Development Region, the region "first dry continental geological regions about the Romanian Carpathians kept the ethnicity and dialect clean ... ". And according to the same author, Popescu-Voitești, "... it is the region in which Romanian specificity in port, faith and culture, appears in the cleanest and characteristic shape."

This region whose name comes from no less legendary Alutus the old Olt, who Bogza Geo

wrote that "a song never stopped a huge song, echoed grows, develops and flows over the sides" has a dominant feature 'meeting here, the Mount of the Danube, the two axes that conditioned the time history of the native element apart from the Carpathians ". It is called often and Development Region South West because it is made at a rate of 82.4% in

valuable background elements that focus the attention of many visitors. Add a diverse infrastructure (road network with different the former historic regions, Oltenia old Romanian province, located in the south - west of the country, north of the Danube and the Carpathians and who, in terms of relief, climate, water, soil and its natural boundaries (Danube Carpathians, Olt) is a well-defined natural unity between the meridians of 22 ° 2 'and 24 ° 2' and parallels 43 ° 3 'and 45 ° 3', covering 29,212 km², or 12.25% of Romania, and with a population of 2,330,792 inhabitants at a density of 79.8 inh./km².

Oldest archaeological this region revealed the traces of "the culture of rubble" (Dârjovului valley near the River,) showing human presence after more than 500 thousand years ago, that making this earth discoveries of Oltenia "a sort of primordial cradle" of man in Europe. Just to note that, in the year 168 AD, Oltenia, as the Dacia Inferioris Malvensis, was one of the most flourishing provinces of the Roman Empire.

All these "bad mouths" do not forget that his first law book written in Romanian language, Code of Laws of Govora, and everything from here, on this land, the ban of Craiova, Great Prince Michael the Brave, the 1600 went to his great courage to fulfill a dream of becoming "Unificator" and "founder" of the first Romanian state, created by the union of the three Romanian countries, Transylvania, Moldova and the Romanian Country, who, after having saw his dream come true, delivered the soul at peace, full of words and relief bitterly.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As a method we will use the comparison analyze of agro touristic infrastructure presented in Romania, by regions of development and counties, in the South-West Oltenia Region, by types of units: hotels, pensions, agro touristic pensions, villas and bungalows, chalets, camping, motel, river boat, floating pontoon, tourist camp, tourist village representing other structures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Romania, at the end of 2011 there were 8438 units authorized travel, the highest number being owned boarding houses (boarding + agro), approximately 50% of those registered nationally.

At regional level, South East won the first place, recording the highest number of units in 2640, representing 30.9% of those registered at the national level, 1005 pensions of all the hostels, followed by other forms of 986 units per 3rd topping hotels, last position being owned villas, with 468 units.

South West Region is ranked 7 with a total of 547 units authorized travel, which represents

only 6.4% of all existing in Romania in 2011. Analyzing the South West region on the types of units, we see that boarding houses have the largest share, with 286 units, representing over 50% of total agro hostels instead of 7 am only. The buildings in the area are in number 131 and with pensions are the main forms of accommodation in SW Oltenia.

Last region ranked in Romania is Bucharest-Ilfov region, with a total of 281 units, hotel accounting for nearly 65% of the region, with 188 hotel units. The Bucharest-Ilfov Region has the lowest number of guesthouses, hostels only 29 and agro touristic pensions are missing (Table 1).

Table 1. Structure of units authorized travel by regions and types of units, in 2011

No. crt	Region	UM	Types of unit		in which the types of units				
			Total		Hotel	Pension		Villa	Others*
			Units no.	%		Total	with agrotour		
1	Nord-Est	units no.	948	11.2	147	629	32	35	172
2	Sud-Est	units no.	2640	31.3	649	1005	37	468	986
3	Sud Muntenia	units no.	886	10.5	187	393	6	98	306
4	Sud Vest Oltenia	units no.	547	6.5	131	286	7	54	76
5	Vest	units no.	824	9.8	188	407	15	58	171
6	Nord-Vest	units no.	909	10.8	174	558	97	57	120
7	Centru	units no.	1403	16.6	166	953	44	61	223
8	București-Ilfov	units no.	281	3.3	182	29		20	50
Total units / country		units no.	8438	100.0	1824	4260	238	851	1503
		%	100.00	X	21.02	49.10	2.74	9.81	17.32

* Bungalows, chalets, camping, motel, river boat, floating pontoon, tourist camp, tourist village

Based on the data given in the table, we see that more than half, 286 units representing 52.3% of the total number of units authorized travel are pensions, but unfortunately for agro phenomenon, only 8 units are agro touristic pensions (7 in Vâlcea county and 1 in Gorj), which we can draw a first conclusion, that in the Oltenia region, rural tourism and agro tourism are not well developed forms, the tourism that after the potential of the area, the least, it should be placed on the other coordinates.

A second conclusion that can be drawn, following data table , and to take into account in any analysis aimed at tourism phenomenon development Region South West, is that 256

pensions (including the eight agro touristic pensions), 83 hotels and 118 villa-style units and other establishments, ie, a total of 465 accommodation units (out of 547 total, region), belonging to North Oltenia , or " Oltenia in the mountains" as it is called this territory, in the foothills, that Vâlcea, Gorj and Mehedinți counties with relief predominantly downhill and enjoying existence or microstate tourist resorts, with some specific features, having areas leisure and recreation. Also worth mentioning is that Vâlcea by far the most developed county in the region, in terms of tourism on the territory of a number of 150 pensions (including agro touristic pensions 7), which adds another 84 villa-style accommodation units or other, and

one of 45 hotels, so the total number of housing units is 279 units, accounting for over 51 % of the total units in the region. Counties plain, Dolj and Olt, does not amount, in total, than a number of 90 accommodation units of which 30 units with specific character board, 12 units (Olt 2, Dolj 10) villa type or other and 48 hotels. In these counties there is a tourism of city, tourists coming to the area are either visitors to museums of different sights and monuments of art, existing mostly in urban perimeters or are casual tourists, who

are passing or various tours or are arriving in town for business, meetings, various kinds of congress, festivals and cultural events, sporting or otherwise. Therefore, their accommodation and hotel units focuses on the urban perimeter, especially in the pension or urban.

As a final conclusion, we can say that these figures speak for themselves about the distribution of housing units and intake quite unbalanced in terms of tourism, the counties that make up the Oltenia region.

Table 2. Structure number of units authorized travel counties of the South West Oltenia and drive types in 2011

No. crt	Region	UM	Types of unit		in which the types of units				
			Total		Hotel	Pension		Villa	Others*
			Units no.	%		Total	which agrotour		
1	Dolj	nr.unitati	62	11.3	34	18		2	8
2	Gorj	nr.unitati	114	20.8	19	66	1	7	22
3	Mehedinti	nr.unitati	64	11.7	19	40			5
4	Olt	nr.unitati	28	5.1	14	12		1	1
5	Valcea	nr.unitati	279	51.0	45	150	7	44	40
6	Total unitati Reg Sud Oltenia	nr.unitati	547	100.0	131	286	8	54	76
		%	100.0	X	23.9	52.3	1.5	9.9	13.9

* Bungalows, chalets, camping, motel, river boat, floating pontoon, tourist camp, tourist village

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of 2011, in Romania the where only 8438 accommodations, higher concentration being in the South- East Region, with 2640 types of units, the highest number for guest houses (1005 units) was still here and the highest concentration of agro touristic pensions being in the North West, with 97.

Despite the fact that South-West Oltenia Region has a huge agro touristic potential, it is not still not well capitalized, Oltenia need to improve here touristic infrastructure as soon as possible, having only 7 agro touristic pensions, placing the region on the 7-th position, the last position topping Bucharest-Ifov, which has no agro touristic pensions.

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