THE IMPACT OF THE TOURISM UPON WORKFORCE ABSORPTION IN HUNEDOARA COUNTY

IMPACTUL TURISMULUI ASUPRA OCUPĂRII FORȚEI DE MUNCĂ ÎN JUDEȚUL HUNEDOARA

GABRIELA CORINA SLUSARIUC[1]

[1]University of Petrosani, Faculty of Science, Petrosani, Romania; ellaslusariuc@gmail.com

Abstract: *One of the elements that attest the very important role of tourism in economy is that it has the capacity to generate new jobs, in a higher extent compared with other fields of economy. Analyzing this data at global scale and the touristic potential of Hunedoara County, it can be considered that the development of tourism in the area will have a major contribution in attracting the surplus workforce from mining and adiacent industry.*

Key words: *tourism, development, labour market, jobs, unemployment*

INTRODUCTION

One of the elements that attest the very important role of tourism in economy is that it has the capacity to generate new jobs, in a higher extent compared with other fields of economy.

A particular aspect of tourism-workforce relation is constituted by indirect effect of growing number of those involved in this sector. Being an important consumer of goods and services, tourism usefully influences the usage of workforce in its supplying domains like: agriculture, transport, food industry, constructions etc. Although measuring the indirect effects of augmented number of employments in tourism is difficult, studies in this field highlighted the fact that one direct workplace in tourism can create one up to three indirect, induced workplaces.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to statistics on global scale, in year 2005 number of directly employed people in tourism was 221 million (respectively 8.2 %) from the total of occupied workforce on global scale, and for 2015 WTTC forecasts a number of 338 million persons, which will make tourism the world leading
industry.

On region level, in Europe the rate of people employed in tourism is 13.2%, 9.6% in America, in Africa the rate is 7.4%, Asia and Pacific 6.7%, Middle East 6.1%. So, nations throughout the world have very different positions, from 1-2% up to 15% from employed population.

Table no 1

Travel and tourism total contribution to employment from 2000-2011

Year		World	France	Spain	Bulgaria	Romania
2000	Real growth%	-4,1	8,2	13,5	8,8	3,6
	%share	9,6	13,4	14	18,9	3,6
2005	Real growth%	0,6	-4,4	8,4	-1,1	39,3
	%share	9,4	11,6	14,4	21,8	6,1
2010	Real growth%	-0,8	-4,7	-7,1	-3	-0,4
	%share	8,6	10,3	12,6	13,7	5,2
2011	Real growth%	3,2	-1,2	0	-0,8	-0,4
	%share	8,7	10,1	12,6	13,6	5,2

Source: www.wttc.org

RESULTS AND DISCUTIONS

Analyzing this data at global scale and taking into account the touristic potential of Hunedoara County, it can be considered that the development of tourism in the area will have a major contribution in attracting the surplus workforce from mining and adiacent industry. Therefore it will have an important role in attenuation of unemployment. in this area.

Touristic areas of Hunedoara County is a relatively undiscovered region, because of geographical position and social and economical context, mountainous regions and forests have not suffered the effects of anthropic

transformations in the same rate as other areas. By contrast here can be discovered still virgin mountain tracks, caves, extraordinary landscapes.

Being situated in the vicinity of Apuseni, Retezat Godeanu and Poiana Rusca mountains, on Jiu, Mures, Crisul Alb water streams, it has a mainly industrial economy. Due to restructuration in mining and metallurgical industry on one hand and economical crisis on the other hand, it's mandatory to find alternative solutions for reducing unemployment and increasing the degree of workforce absorption in the region. Hunedoara County was 23.013, from which 16.483 with allowance, respectively 6530 without allowance. To this number is added of course, the significant number of unrecorded unemployed persons. Unemployment rate in Hunedoara County was 10,56% in 2009.

In the same time with implementation of local and national programs of tourism development, the problem that comes to our attention is occupational reconversion and qualification of the inhabitants in the region.

To that effect, at University of Petrosani, at Tourism, Services and Trade Economy specialization, more than 300 students are prepared in every year. Also, AJOFM Hunedoara, along with other measures of increasing the number of occupied population, have given a great importance to professional reconversion activities, its final aim being the adaptation of the workforce to the labour market demands. Therefore have been organized for the unemployed persons many qualification and requalification lessons, long or short term lessons, intensive work, or lessons organized in enterprises. These lessons can vary from 6 week to 3 or even 9 months.

Table no. 2

Courses for qualification and requalification between 2007-2009

Years	Total courses	Totals of unemployment	Graduates	Employed
2007	88	1433	938	895
2008	90	1350	954	527
2009	115	1707	1374	873

Source: AJOFM Hunedoara

Persons that search for a job, are offered the possibility to gain new theoretical and practical knowledge of a new occupation, which can increase the chances to hire. These training programs prepare unemployed persons for occupations like: tourism worker, hostel administrator, receptionist,

salesman, waiter, bartender, chef, languages but also indirect occupations like: cosmetics, hairdresser, management.

Besides, by accessing structural European funds, it managed financing qualification lessons, requalification lessons for unemployed persons in the domain of tourism and adjacent. In the next picture is rendered the number of peoples which work in hotels and restaurant in Hunedoara County comparative with Romania and West Regional in 2008.

Table no 3

Employees in tourism in 2008 (thousands persons)

	Hotels and restaurant	Total per economy
Romania	134	8469.3
West Region	15.9	856.4
Hunedoara County	3.3	192.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics

CONCLUSIONS

So, as for professional training, it can be considered that the necessary personnel, well trained, with a good level of knowledge that speaks a foreign language, well qualified is assured for a durable development of the tourism in Hunedoara County. Also, there is a segment of low trained personnel, for the touristic activities that doesn't demand special training. According to performed studies 10% of the totals of employed personnel in tourism have advanced studies, 42% medium studies, and approximately 40% are unqualified.

REFERENCES

1. **PUIU NISTOREANU** (2005) Economia turismului, Bucuresti, Editura ASE, 2005, p18-19;
2. **RODICA MINCIU** (2005) Economia turismului, Bucuresti, Editura Uranus, 2005, p.28-30;
3. **SLUSARIUC GABRIELA** (2006), Dezvoltarea regionala si perspectivele zonelor monoindustriale, Editura Focus, Petrosani, 2006, p.122-131;
4. *** www.innse.ro;
5. *** www.wttc.org