



## The Role Of Hotel Types In Tourism

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**Abstract:** *Hotels are definitely one of the fastest-growing sectors in the tourism sector and it is truly justified as accommodation is the key part in the development of any country or region's tourism. Tourism and Hotel Industry always go hand in hand and the presence of enough hotels also adds value and quite a lot of factors and punches it within the region's economy. The Existence of a Hotel isn't enough to single-handedly boost a region's tourism but they also give out a symptom of health tourism.*

**Keywords:** *Accommodation, Tourists, Tourism, Services, Green economy*

### INTRODUCTION

Hospitality is one of the fundamental concepts of human civilization, with the development of which the provision of hospitable services to people who found themselves out of the house for one reason or another turned into a profession for more and more people, until it turned into a true industry.

In many countries, hospitality is the most important sector of the economy, annually supplying goods and services worth tens and hundreds of billions of dollars (in the USA - about 400 billion USD).

Americans unite in this industry all related branches of the economy that specialize in serving traveling people through specialized enterprises: hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, national parks, recreation parks, etc. In the US, this industry is the second largest employer, providing jobs for more than 10 million people. The appearance on the industry market of such giants as McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Marriot, etc. turned the hotel and restaurant business from a family business, as a typical private ownership of all property, into a powerful industry. This industry is dominated by transnational conglomerates, referred to in Russian as "networks". The



globalization of the industry was accompanied by the development of modern management forms: the acquisition of licensing rights (franchises), partnerships, syndications, rental agreements (leasing), contract management, etc.

**Accommodation** - is the most important element of tourism. No accommodation (overnight) - no tourism. This is an immutable and strict requirement of the economy of any tourist region or center, which is hungry for solid and large incomes from the reception of tourists and the exploitation of its tourist resources. The hotel industry is the essence of the hospitality system. It comes from the ancient traditions inherent in almost any social formation in the history of mankind - out of respect for the guest, the triumph of his reception and service. Note that there are tourist centers and areas that live solely at the expense of transit tourists and excursion services. But in this case, in order to receive significant income, the tourist product must have a significant bias towards the commodity component.

**Main part.** Means and systems of accommodation, as fixed assets, are buildings of various types and types (from a hut or bungalow to a super-giant hotel), adapted specifically for receiving and organizing overnight stays for temporary visitors with a different level of service. The number of beds in the hotel industry is the most important indicator used to assess the potential of a tourist center or region to receive tourists. Although you can invent any numbers with any number of zeros, demonstrating the number of tourists visiting the tourist center, which is what local administration officials do in an effort to prove their activity to the leadership. But the number of places in hotels clearly determines the capacity of accommodation facilities and the real possibility of receiving tourists in this tourist center. And the intensity of occupancy of the number of rooms adequately determines the effectiveness of the activities of the local administration and tourism organizers. Unreasonable planning (or lack thereof) leads to the fact that during the season the load may exceed the allowable capacity, and due to confusion, tourists, even those who paid for the night in advance, will remain on the street.

Other collective accommodation facilities include recreational dwellings. Examples of this group of accommodation facilities are apartment-type hotels, house complexes or bungalows. These premises have a single management, are rented for a fee, for rent, free of charge by any person (persons) or organization. The Irish Tourist Board, for example, provides for a certain organization of the holiday home complex. The complex includes at least nine buildings, one of which houses an office. The buildings are long-term structures, with separate entrances, in good operational condition. Each house has a room for sleeping, dining, relaxing, as well as a warehouse, a bathroom and toilets with appropriate equipment. Provision is made for the use of



space outside the home. Each accommodation facility is prepared and cleaned for each new guest. Services for the current cleaning of beds and premises are not provided to the client. The composition of other collective accommodation facilities includes facilities (with a single management) on camping sites, in bays for small craft. The client is provided with an overnight stay and a number of services such as information, trade, leisure.

Tourist hostels, youth hotels, school and student hostels, rest homes for the elderly and similar facilities of social importance should also be considered other collective accommodation facilities.

Hotels and accommodation means enterprises of various organizational and legal forms and individual entrepreneurs engaged in temporary accommodation of tourists and having at least 5 rooms. This category includes hotels, motels, youth hotels (hostels), rest houses, boarding houses, hotels with medical and health services.

**The following terms and definitions apply in this Regulation:**

number of rooms - the total number of rooms (beds) of the accommodation facility: suite - a room in the accommodation facility with an area of at least 75 sq. m, consisting of three or more living rooms (living-dining room \*(1), study and bedroom) with a non-standard wide double bed (200 cm x 200 cm), and an additional guest toilet;

apartment - a room in an accommodation facility with an area of at least 40 sq. m, consisting of two or more living rooms (living room / dining room, bedroom), with kitchen equipment:

Suite - a room in an accommodation facility with an area of at least 35 sq. m, consisting of two living rooms (living room and bedroom), designed to accommodate one or two people:

studio - a one-room suite with an area of at least 25 sq. m, designed to accommodate one or two people, with a layout that allows you to use part of the room as a living room / dining room / office;

Room of the first category - a room in the accommodation facility, consisting of one living room with one / two beds, with a full bathroom (bath / shower, washbasin, toilet), designed for one or two people;

Room of the second category - a room in the accommodation facility, consisting of one living room with one / two beds, with an incomplete bathroom (washbasin, toilet or one full bathroom in a block of two rooms), designed for one / two people:



Third category room - a room in the accommodation facility, consisting of one living room with the number of beds according to the number of residents, with an incomplete bathroom (washbasin, toilet or one full bathroom in a block of two rooms), designed for accommodation of several people, with an area calculated per resident: 6 sq. m in a year-round building. 4.5 sq. m in seasonal buildings

Number of the fourth category - a room in the accommodation facility, consisting of one living room with the number of beds according to the number of residents. with a washbasin, designed to accommodate several people, with an area per occupant: 6 sq. m in the building

**Conclusion.** In general, from all of the above, The concept of holiday ownership offers owners the right to use for a certain period of time (season and interval) annually a room, apartment or other type of accommodation, which, in turn, is part of a tourist complex (club) equipped to provide various services. The buyer pays a certain amount to acquire the right to own a holiday club membership, after which he makes annual fees: intended for the maintenance of the club property: for the exchange of holidays in another club. The selling time period is usually based on weeks (intervals) and cannot, as a rule, exceed 51 weeks per year.

There is no universally accepted definition of a vacation ownership system. Some see the system as a pre-paid vacation, and some see it as a real estate acquisition.

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