



Scientific Tourism

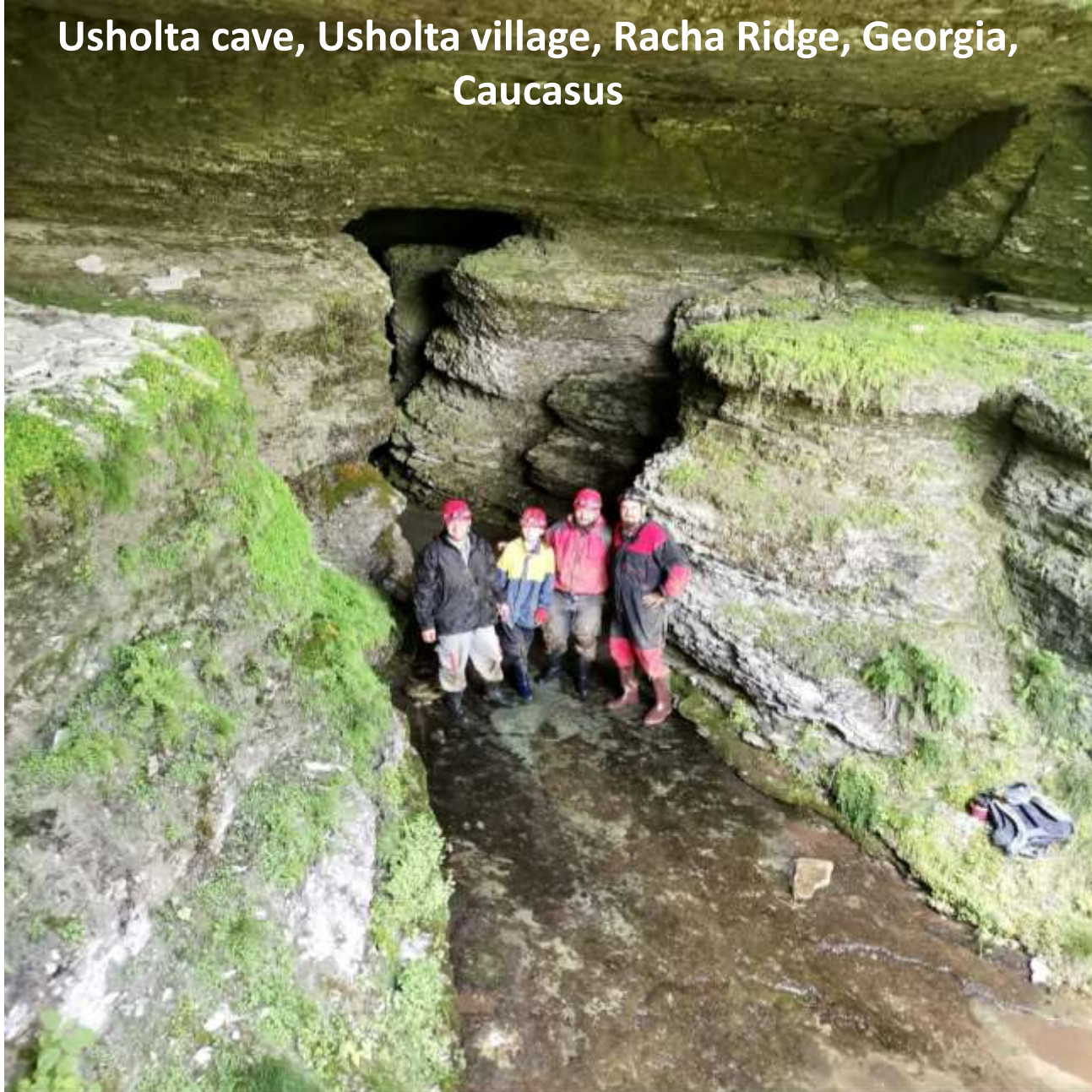
Scientific Tourism for Research and Development

The Potential for Science Tourism in Georgia





Usholta cave, Usholta village, Racha Ridge, Georgia,
Caucasus



Scientific Tourism is Wherever and Whenever we are

“Scientific tourism is an activity where visitors participate in the generation and dissemination of scientific knowledge, carried by research and development centers.”

Science tourism is subdivided into many types, which may have different combinations. Science tourism can be classified as a type of tourism that is carried out - for the purpose of professional research and of interest to science: study of historical and cultural heritage, fauna, flora and so on. Usually the research is undertaken at the expense of the sending party and is in the form, of expeditions, field practice and so on. For various conferences and seminars, science tourism is combined with business tourism:

- with practical and educational purposes for students of educational institutions. For example, geological, historical, archaeological practices;
- for the purpose of acquainting the general public with the history of scientific research, the uniqueness of natural resources and historical and cultural heritage. For example, travelling to caves, visiting museums and so on.



Science-based tourism includes trips to explore

- Natural objects

- Historical and cultural sites

- Museums, theatres, etc;

- The social structure of the country visited

- The life and traditions of the peoples in the country visited, etc.

This type of tourism is based on a rich excursion programme. Scientific and cognitive purposes are combined with the purpose of recreation (some tours offer various services to restore the participants' health and relaxation, e.g. rafting, bathing and so on) and entertainment (participation in various evening programmes if desired).

For the development of scientific-cognitive tourism the "cluster" principle of planning which provides creation of additional objects of visiting - museum expositions, folk crafts workshops, and also the organizations of cultural actions, entertainment events - near the main object of tourist interest is of great value.

This makes it possible to attract more tourists, to increase the duration of their stay and, therefore, to increase the efficiency of tourist infrastructure use.

These additional sites must be functionally appropriate to the main attraction, accessible to tourists and, at the same time, not detrimental to the historic environment.



In the age of scientific and technological revolution, science complexes are an important resource for science-based tourism. Specialized museums and exhibitions, planetariums, as well as nuclear power stations, space centres, nature reserves, aquariums and so on should be included among the most popular scientific sites. Excursions to scientific sites can be organized both for specialists in a particular field of knowledge and for mass tourists. For example, the John F. Kennedy Space Flight Control Center in Florida attracts a huge number of tourists every year and offers educational and scientific information even to the untrained tourist.

Global tourism is mainly focused on trips to far-away, exotic destinations, cruises and holidays in hotels with full board and drinks, as well as specialised visits which are organised for adventurers, those for whom the wilderness is a subject of endless interest, collectors of artistic creation and folklore.



Nogha, Kakaro Cave, Georgian and French researchers

ნოღა, კაკაროს მღვიმე, ქართველი და ფრანგი მკვლევარები

Useful links for submission your ideas or proposal and find partners abroad

info@eucalls.net

<https://www.wowessays.com/research-proposal/tourism-research-proposals/>

<https://youthnetworks.net/available-grants/>

<https://www2.fundsforngos.org/category/latest-funds-for-ngos/>