

The Role of Museums for the Issue of Tourism Development

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Abstract:

Tourism is an integral part of the life of our planet. This complex, highly profitable intersectoral complex is one of the main areas of the global economy, which contributes to a high level of employment, social welfare and quality of life, as well as economic unity and cultural diversity of states and regions of the world.

One of the ways of spiritual development of society is cultural tourism, in the development of which museums have an important place. It should be noted that significant investments have been made in the development and construction of museums. This seemingly conservative and quiet institution, like a large modern corporation, integrates with amazing speed into the processes of modern globalization and receives an unlimited number of visitors. It is aimed at attracting both local and foreign tourists.

Today, most of the museums work closely with the public. The trend of integration of museums is the result of several factors; one of them is globalization, which affects the relationship between the museum and the public and promotes communication through various communication methods, among them simplifying travel. The atmosphere created in the museums is wholly focused on the tourists' area of interest; the museums offer them a perfect museum environment and quality.

Museums offer tourists many products - tangible and intangible. The subject of museum tourism can be considered a wide range of objective laws, which directly relate to obtaining and analyzing information about the tourism market.

Keywords: cultural tourism, museums, museum work, museum exhibits,

Discussion:

I will consider those significant museums that can significantly contribute to the development of museum tourism in our country.

Dmanisi Museum-Reserve was founded in 1983. Where the medieval city and one million and eight hundred years old geological space is presented, which is distinguished by the abundance of fossil forms. In 1991, due to archeological excavations carried out on the museum territory, five ancient human skulls were found, which have not been found on any monument in the world. This important fact received a great response in the world scientific community. In particular, the opinion that the movement of ancient people on the territory of Africa was recorded has changed. It was the fossil found as a result of this archaeological excavation that confirmed that the first man moved to Georgia. This important fact made a great contribution to the development of museum tourism in the country, and the number of visitors is increasing significantly every day.



Pc. 1. Dmanisi Museum-Reserve pc. 2. Historical and Ethnographic Museum of Svaneti

Historical and Ethnographic Museum of Svaneti - founded in 1936 and has existed for quite a long time. The museum presents ancient archaeological and ethnographic material and an essential collection of ancient Georgian manuscripts. The old Georgian engravings and paintings are quite interesting. Tourists who visit Svaneti always come back full of impressions because they are convinced that the landscape, terrain, and natural diversity here are interesting for ecotourism, as well as cultural and ethnological objects. Svaneti is distinguished by the abundance of cultural heritage monuments, gastronomic traditions characteristic of this region, different way of life and customs, and traditional days that make it even more attractive for tourism. Svaneti is often called Georgia's visiting card.



Pc. 3. Museum of Samtskhe-Javakheti pc. 4. Archaeological Museum-Reserve of Van

Historical Museum of Samtskhe-Javakheti - founded in 1923 in Akhaltsikhe, a valuable amount of cultural heritage of the region is collected here. More than twenty-five thousand exhibits are preserved in the foundations, especially the Georgian stone carving art

pieces and carpets and rugs exhibition spaces. Also old manuscripts and ethnographic materials.

Archaeological Museum-Reserve of Van - which was created in 1981. Before that, there was a regional museum in its place. It is part of the National Museum of Georgia. The territory of the museum reserve includes - Nakalakari of Vani, the base of the expedition and the museum, where the archaeological material found in the territory of Nakalakari is preserved. The samples of the ancient blacksmithing found in this area are preserved in the National Museum of Georgia. Annual international conferences dedicated to the problems of history and archaeology of the Black Sea countries of antiquity are constantly held in Van. The village of Vani has been at the centre of the attention of visitors and the scientific community of the world for several decades. The number of foreign visitors is increasing every year.

Karvasla - whose museum funds contain more than fifty thousand exhibits, they describe Tbilisi's past, which includes the end of the 4th millennium BC to the present day. Archaeological, ethnological, documentary material, folk and applied art and the richest photo collection are preserved here. Many unique monuments of artistic and graphic art are kept here. The Tbilisi Historical Museum also presents contemporary art, and Georgian and foreign artists' exhibitions are held periodically.

Tbilisi Museum of Dolls and Toys - which was founded in 1937. Initially, the collection included playware, toys, books and manuscripts. The museum was raided in the nineties, and 24 dolls belonging to foreign puppeteers were stolen. The museum was closed for about fifteen years. In 2009, several dozen items were added to the museum collection, and today, the Tbilisi Doll Museum is open to visitors. Today, the museum has about three thousand unique items. which belonged to the 19th and 20th centuries and were brought from the Middle East and Europe. There is also a souvenir shop, which is always full of tourists.



pc. 5. Karvasla



pc. 6. Tbilisi Museum of Dolls and Toys

The first in the Caucasus - **Ethnographic Museum of Tbilisi in the open air** - where more than eight thousand exhibits are kept in one space. It was founded in 1966. The museum is both a scientific and an educational institution, where Georgian ethno-cultural items are presented.

There are 11 zones in the museum space, out of which, ten zones preserve the monument of Georgian traditional architecture, and the eleventh zone completely includes

historical-archaeological monuments. Agricultural and residential monuments from different parts of Georgia are preserved in the museum. Overall, the museum shows the culture and traditions that Georgian people respected in ancient times.

Every year, the Ethnographic Museum of Tbilisi hosts the Art-Gen festival of Georgian folklore and self-creation in the open air. Where the attending public can learn about Georgian folk creativity and unknown samples, an exhibition-sale is organized here and you can listen to Georgian folk music. The history, culture, tradition facts and materials depicting the life of the Georgian people are fully presented in the National Museum of Georgia space. Old national treasures are presented in the museum.

The museum was founded in 2004 by the order of the President of Georgia and is a union of museums operating in Georgia that includes collections of national treasures. In the museum, visitors have the opportunity to view traditional Georgian goldsmith art pieces, Georgian and foreign ancient coins, and medieval archeological expositions.



Pc. 7. Museum of Tbilisi History and Instruments



pc. 8. The State Museum of Georgian Folk Songs and Instruments

We must consider the **Museum of Tbilisi History**, where all the information sources, photographs, ethnological, archaeological, documentary and household items are presented, reflecting the history of old Tbilisi, past and present. More than fifty thousand exhibits are presented and preserved in the museum. There is an art gallery here, which currently hosts exhibitions of contemporary artists.

Georgian folk song is part of the culture and tradition of Georgian people. **The State Museum of Georgian Folk Songs and Instruments** is where old Georgian folk instruments are presented, audio-video recordings and photographs are preserved. The museum was founded in 1975 and was initially referred to as the Museum of Folk Musical Instruments and later as the Museum of Folk Music and Musical Instruments. In the museum, it is possible to visit ancient Georgian and oriental instruments; it is also possible to listen to recordings of Georgian folk songs performed in different parts of Georgia and listen to Georgian folk and oriental songs recorded on gramophone records in the 20th century. View photos.

The history of ancient Georgian literature began in the fifth century and continues to this day. **The State Museum of Georgian Literature** - which was founded in 1929. Later it was called the Writers' Museum of Georgia, and today it is the State Literary Museum of Georgia. Important museum exhibits are preserved in the museum. More than 120,000

handwritten works by Georgian writers are preserved in the museum fund. Today, the museum is actively involved in the activities of modern writers and often hosts cultural evenings, thus contributing to the development of Georgian literature.

Museum of Illusions - where illusion is presented as an exhibit. The Museum of Illusions is a place where you can look an illusion straight in the eye, trick your eyes and ask your mind lots of questions. Take photos freely. Spend your free time in an exciting and fun way. The unique impression you get at the Museum of Illusions will stay with you for a long time.

The Museum of Illusions was established in Tbilisi in 2019 and managed to attract the attention of tourists and locals in no time. Many different types of installations are gathered in the museum, each with its own informative explanation. It is possible to understand more than you can see and perceive what your mind cannot. People of all ages can travel to the Museum of Illusions. In the museum, you can play in the brain teaser room, train your mind and have fun. There is also a souvenir shop in the museum, where you can buy souvenirs.

In our country, there are museums with various themes, where money signs also have an important place next to the main museum exhibits. However, this museum is the only museum space in our country that is dedicated to money.



Pc. 9 The Silk Museum

The Money museum was established in 2001 and is territorially located in Kvareli Municipality, Kakheti. The museum comprehensively presents the centuries-old history of money circulation in the country, covering the 6th century BC to the present day. Also, the money units in circulation of many countries of the world of the 20th-21st centuries are presented.

One of the most important cultural monuments is the **Silk Museum**, which is one of the oldest in our country with its history. Georgia has a long history of silk production.

Therefore, a silk station was established in the second half of the 19th century. which included a research center and a laboratory.

The museum presents the wealthiest collection of silk weaving. There is a very rich library, scientific works of natural science profiles, studies and encyclopedias. Some of the exhibits have quite a long history. The main building of the museum is still present in its original form and is one of the best architectural examples of the 19th century. It has been granted the status of a monument of national importance.

Conclusion:

I believe museums help people learn about art, archaeology, ethnology, history, science, culture and anthropology. Museums make the country more diverse and interesting for tourists because they can learn many new things.

A museum is a space that explores the creativity of people and the critical material in their environment. Museums exist not to make any profit from this work but to interest the public in the necessity of the museum system and to make more people fall in love with the museum. A museum is a complex institution that collects, sorts, familiarises, and popularises cultural heritage.

A museum is not just a building where something is placed, nor the collections stored in it. Both are very important.

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