

SCIENTIFIC TOURISM: TWO CASES OF CONFERENCE TRIPS IN RELATION TO THE PATTERN

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- cultural tourism
- scientific tourism
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Abstract:

Background: In the scientific conception of tourism it was taken the problem of similarities and differences between two conferences (check out and participating in these), on the basis of comparative analysis. The authors seek commonalities and differences between these scientific events. This is to be a contribution to the state of knowledge on the scientific tourism / congress tourism.

Material and methods: The method is multiple case study research, both the descriptive, interpretive and evaluative, for two cases.

Results: It was found that despite the different thematic profile were similar, national conferences. Getting participants resulted from a distance of conference space and cost. Differences - indicated in the comparison - the result of the number of submitted and accepted papers, the quality of scientific discussion and selection of the cultural program. **Conclusions:** It is important, who organizes the conference, and whether it is a cyclical event, whether the first. The accompanying cultural program of the conference is an additional advantage. Deciding on the scientific quality is the selection of participants. The organizational efficiency provides, among others, the ability to rapidly publish the work.

INTRODUCTION

Departure for a scientific conference is one of the various forms of tourism, or sometimes refuses to identify it as a tourist trip. In particular, it may be scientific tourism [Cynarski 2015b] or congress / business tourism [Sawicki 2016], depending on the criteria for classification. Because we used here the systemic-anthropological theoretical paradigm of tourism with conception of non entertainment tourism (for higher values) [Obodyński, Cynarski 2004; Cynarski 2015a], we can speak on cultural and scientific tourism.

The method is multiple case study research, both descriptive, interpretive and evaluative, for two cases [Skinner, Edwards, Corbett 2015: 116-133]. It is a case study of two trips for scientific purposes - for active participation in scientific conferences.

So, in view of the conception of scientific tourism was taken the problem of the similarities and differences between the two conferences (check out and participate in these), on the basis of comparative analysis. The authors seek commonalities and differences between these scientific events, according adopted for this purpose criteria. This is to be a contribution to the state of knowledge on tourism research - conference.

Status of research and scientific discussion in this area is not very rich. There is probably only one book in Polish [Cynarski 2015b] and sparse series of articles on the subject [cf. Piskozub 2007; Kosiewicz 2011; Molokáčová, Molokáč 2011; Cynarski, Ďuriček 2014]. The authors agree that the main reason for the departure at a scientific conference is to develop the scientific participant - gaining new knowledge, presentation of research results, the publication of these results etc., which does not exclude other motives and goals yet.

RESULTS

Were included two national conferences, held in September 2016. The comparison according to the following criteria described in the sequence, and a summary in Table 1 collectively shows seven important features.

1) Thematic profile

In the first case it is a national conference, "Combat sports - philosophy, organization, law", organized for the first time, but with the participation of foreign guests. Patron of this is a newly formed association of specialists in sports law, so the thematic profile can be described as sports law in relation to the combat sports and the philosophy of martial arts.

In the second case, it is the seventh conference on cultural tourism organized by the same team. So has occurred an aspect of the cyclical and organizational experience. But first time it was related to sport tourism - the theme of the conference was "Inspiration sport in cultural tourism".

2) Place of the conference and organisers

The John Paul II Lublin Catholic University of Lublin (KUL) was the site of the first conference of Polish network of sports law, which co-organized the three cooperating institutions: John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, University of Bydgoszcz and Gdansk University. This took place on 15 September.

On the other hand, this year a conference on cultural tourism held in a charming hotel in Biskupice Wielkopolskie. Authority mover was the Chair of Humanities Fundamentals of Tourism and Recreation, Academy of Physical Education (AWF) in Poznan; organizer of previous scientific meetings was the Department of Cultural Foundations of Tourism. Here, on 28-29 September they debated by specialists from various national research centres.

3) Distance and travel

For the authors, the main motive of choice a transport was the distance from their school and place of residence. Because in the first case it was less than 200 km, it was decided to leave the private passenger car. In the second case (about 470 km one way) – it was selected departure by train. In the calculation of the critical importance was the driving time and costs.

4) Number of participants

In both cases, these were small conferences, according to the criterion of the number of participants, namely about 30 people. But perhaps more importantly was, who participated in the two scientific meetings.

Similarly, in both cases, it can be stated advantage of young people, sometimes debuting with active participation (oral presentations). In Lubin were only two titular professors and two people from abroad, including Prof. Dr. Klaus Vieweg (University of Erlangen, Germany). In Biskupice - including two professors: Jerzy Kosiewicz (president ISSSS – the International Society for Social Sciences of Sport) and Wojciech J. Cynarski (president IMACSSS – the International Martial Arts and Combat Sports Scientific Society). The ordinary Professors are (generally), in their majority, less active in conference arrangement.

5) Number of papers

In the first case everything was held one day. The introduction presented by Fr. Sławomir Fundowicz, Assoc. Prof. KUL, Director of Scientific Network Sports Law. Then

there was Prof. Vieweg with a paper: *Legal and medical problems in the sport*, and even 15 speakers - in three consecutive sessions.

In the second case, due to a greater number of papers, were awarded one plenary session and deliberations in thematic sections. The entire conference was spread over two days. Introduction presented Marek Kazimierzak, Assoc. Prof. AWF, the chairman of the Scientific Committee and the main organizer. In the plenary session were presented 5 papers by independent researchers. Another 20 works were presented and discussed in parallel sessions.

6) Scientific level - evaluation

In Lublin level of papers was varied. In addition to interesting papers by Kamil Zeidler, Prof. UG (*Low problems of martial arts and combat sports*), Dr Gabriel Szajna and Wojciech J. Cynarski, UR and IPA (*Autocreation between a fence and art - silhouette sports champions who are artists*), and Mr Przemysław Pawelec, IPA (*Martial arts and their narrative in the media*), were some weaker works. Mixed up the story with mythology of Korean martial arts, no definition of the basic concepts, and philosophy of Budo recognized as popular/ colloquial.

While the level of papers at the second conference discussed here was relatively high. Even in the case of masters and young doctors. Found, inter alia, that **sports tourism** is divided into three forms: active tourism, tourism events (trips supporters) and nostalgic tourism (trips to places held sporting events). Two papers refer to the specific phenomenon of the “tourism of martial arts” – W. J. Cynarski (*Typology of participants tourism martial arts*) and Thomas Sahaj, Assoc. Prof. AWF Poznan (*Supporters’ tournaments of martial arts*).

Topics and openness to different environments meant that, especially in Lublin there were people with experience in the practice of martial arts, but with a weaker methodological workshop.

7) Accompanying cultural program or artistic part

In Lublin it was a show – demonstration of martial arts / combat sports. Some of participants did take part for this practical demonstration of their school (or styles, disciplines).

For participants in Biskupice it was a recital of song, after dinner/supper. Also, listening the music, cultural recreation and relax.

So for conference participants in Lublin the accompanying cultural program / artistic part was related to the thematic profiles, while in the second case the artistic performance was not related to the subject of scientific debate.

Tab. 1. Comparative characteristics of selected conferences

Ordinal	Distinction	Conference 1	Conference 2
1	Thematic profile	Sports law / combat sports	Cultural tourism / sports tourism
2	Place	Lublin, KUL	Biskupice, hotel
3	Distance and travel	About 160 km, by car	About 470 km, by train
4	Number of participants	About 30	About 30
5	Number of papers	16 (1 day)	25 (2 days)
6	Scientific level	Diversified	Relatively high
7	Accompanying cultural program or artistic part	Martial arts / combat sports	Recital of song

[Source: authors own research]

8) Publication of the results of scientific research

The important fact, due to the operation in science and higher education, is the publication of research results. Big advantage in Biskupice was to issue a collective

monograph [Kazimierczak 2016] and handed copies to the participants on the opening day of the conference. While the yield of the Lublin conference is scheduled for release in print, as the organizers, later this calendar year.

To sum up, with a similar number of participants, the conference in Biskupice was slightly higher (according to the number of papers and duration). This may be due to its cyclical nature.

DISCUSSION

Participation in the conference in Biskupice was a typical, exemplary case of the scientific tourism. Even if the content of the papers related to other forms of tourism (cultural or martial arts') [cf. Munsters, Melkert 2015], it was on the basis of scientific interpretation of these issues. It was a meeting with the sport culture, in its various forms, in scientific reflection. Therefore, it is also cultural tourism, which does not exclude its classification as the congress tourism [cf. Piskozub 2007; Cynarski 2015a, b; Sawicki 2016]. Of course, the scientific purpose (cognitive, educational, self-realisational) do not exclude other purposes of participating in a scientific event.

However, in the case of the conference in Lublin it is also a scientific tourism, cultural tourism and tourism of martial arts [cf. Buczkowska 2014: 183; Cynarski, Ďuriček 2014; Cynarski 2015b: 41-70]. Participants had the opportunity not only to discuss the different types and problems of martial arts and combat sports, but also to show their skills, or at least look at these demonstrations of the Martial Arts and Combat Sports.

CONCLUSIONS

An important factor seems to be the institution body - who organises of the conference, and whether this is the first scientific event of this kind or yet another. The accompanying conference program of cultural or artistic part may indicate the specific nature and subject matter of the conference. There is also an additional undoubted advantage. While deciding on scientific quality here is the selection of participants. On the other hand, of the organisational efficiency proves both that the program complies with the predetermined record, as well as the ability to relatively rapid publication of scientific works.

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