**About the property:**

Hostel life is considered the best benefit of a student’s life.  prices Those individuals who have experienced it swear by it and those who posses’ wish they might. Hostel life comes with its collection of benefits and drawbacks. Hostel life is full of friends, fun and independence. It provides memories that are numerous the students to cherish forever. A student who has experienced hostel life is better off at taking decisions and forming viewpoint about various things. However, hostel life comes with set that is certain of.

Here are essays on benefits and drawbacks of Hostel Life of varying lengths to assist you with all the topic in your exam. It is possible to opt for anyone pros and cons of Hostel Life essay which you would like the most

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………..**

**Tabular Column:**

**Basic facilities:**   24/7 Wi-Fi

                            Water / Electricity/Laundry...etc

**Food and drinks:** 3 times mess (breakfast /lunch/dinner)

                             South Indian food

**Payment Gateway:** Cash / Card / Online payment

**Media & Technology:** TV / Wi-Fi / Tea - Coffee Maker Machine

**Key landmark:** Nearby Tbilisi State Medical university

**Airport:** 45 minutes by taxi

**Room style:** Classic/ Deluxe

**Room Pax:**  2,3,4

**……………………………………………………………………………………………**

**Images of Room: (Keep university page layout)**

**Video of Rooms:**

**……………………………………………………………………………………………**

**Property Name:** JUAN’S HOSTEL LLC

12 A Gabriel isakadze street/

Saburthalo,Tbilisi  Georgia 0160.

Contact: +995 557 425 881, +995 568 333 213

Girl’s Hostel

Hostel 1. Nearby Tbilisi State Medical University.

Hostel 2. Nearby University of Georgia

Boy’s Hostel

Nearby Tbilisi state medical university

\*JUAN’S HOSTEL LLC \*

BATUMI Hostel

Nearby BATUMI Shota Rustaveli State University

Boys and Girls separate Hostel

\*JUAN’S HOSTEL LLC \*

+995 557 425 881

**Email:** [jacgerogia005@gmail.com](mailto:jacgerogia005@gmail.com)

**Hostel policy - Terms and conditions:**

* Students are required to read the rules and regulations before signing the application (a copy of the rules is attached to the application).
* Smoking, alcohol and drugs are strictly prohibited on and around the hostel premises. Strict action will be taken against violators.
* Management and staff do not take any responsibility for personal items.
* Students are required to keep the campus and rooms clean. Defilement of walls, fixtures, furniture, etc. is strictly prohibited.
* Students must turn off all electrical devices and lights before leaving the room.
* Students are not allowed to use electric stoves, heaters, etc. in their rooms except in designated areas.
* Meals are served only at designated times in designated dining rooms. Waste of food and water is discouraged. Mess timing is shown below.

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**Tourist attraction & Outdoor activities:**

**Georgia's Old Town (Dzveli Tbilisi)**

The Old Town of Tbilisi has managed to keep its scenic appeal despite repeated renovations over the years. The neighborhood's cobblestone streets, historic sites, and stunning balconies entice visitors from all over the world who are interested in architecture, history, and culture because of its vibrant fusion of Eastern and Western influences.

**Narikala Castle**

The historic Narikala Fortress, which was formerly a Persian stronghold, dominates the Tbilisi skyline. It was first built in the fourth century, then grew over the seventh, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries before being largely destroyed by an explosion in 1827. One of the most beautiful views of the Georgian capital may be found from the fortification.

**Church of Metekhi**

One of the most important places of worship in Tbilisi is the Metekhi Church, which is located on the left bank of the Mtkvari River. The church, which dates back to the 13th century and is situated where the ancient Georgian king Vakhtang I Gorgasali is thought to have founded Tbilisi in the 5th century, is a well-liked tourist destination for both history fans and devout believers.

**Holy Trinity Cathedral in Tbilisi (Tsminda Sameba)**

The Holy Trinity Cathedral (Tsminda Sameba), Tbilisi's tallest church, is an iconic part of the city's skyline. Its golden dome rises out of Elia Hill and is visible from practically anywhere in the city. The magnificent building is a part of a larger complex that also houses a theological institute and nine churches (including five underground).

**Aerial Tramway in Tbilisi**

The aerial tramway in Tbilisi was inaugurated in 2012 and runs from Rike Park on the Mtkvari River's left bank to the Narikala Fortress. As the cable car whisks you to the summit of Sololaki Hill, take in the 360-degree views of the Georgian capital.

**Mtatsminda Park**

In the past, Mtatsminda Park was the third-most frequented amusement destination in the USSR. With its carousels, waterslides, roller coaster, and Ferris wheel, the family-friendly landscaped park is still a top choice for tourists and residents seeking a day of entertainment.

**Georgian Funicular**

The Tbilisi Funicular connects the Georgian capital with the Mtatsminda Plateau and is one of the steepest funiculars in the world. The 1905-built funicular, which reopened in 2012 after restorations, links Tbilisi to the highland Mtatsminda Park, which has a dining area, an amusement park, and a TV tower.

**Georgian National Museum (Saqartvelos Erovnuli Muzeumi)**

The Georgian National Museum (Saqartvelos Erovnuli Muzeumi), where spectacular galleries are lined with the art and relics of this diversified nation, dating back to the eighth millennium BC, should be visited by those who want to learn more about the country's lively past.

The well-run museum, according to visitors, offers crucial insight into Georgia's history, especially its time spent under soviet rule. The museum's underground treasury exhibit features diamonds that date back more than 2,000 years, and the armoury section features some amazing World War II artefacts. Visitors say that even though the museum is small by international standards, it manages to cram a huge amount of history into a short area. The majority of the content is not translated, therefore visitors who want to get the most out of this experience could choose to take a guided tour in one of the four available languages.

**Château Mukhrani**

The Château Mukhrani is a winery and castle situated in Mukhrani hamlet, just outside of Tbilisi, and was established in the late 19th century by Prince Ivane Mukhranbatoni. From the start, Mukhrani wines won praise on a global scale, and the winery served as one of the only suppliers to the Russian Imperial Court. The Russian aristocracy and Georgian elite once gathered in the castle and gardens as a cultural hub. During the Soviet era, Château Mukhrani was abandoned and on the verge of being demolished, but in 2002, attempts to resurrect the winery and restore the estate to its former splendour were initiated.

Since 2007, Château Mukhrani has resumed producing wine from grapes grown on-site. In accordance with its original blueprints, the wine cellar has also been restored and can now hold more than 60,000 barrels of wine. Visitors can now take tours of the rebuilt castle, gardens, and wine cellar, taste Mukhrani wines, dine on Georgian cuisine, and even try their hand at making churchkhela, chacha, or bread.

**Open Air Museum of Ethnography (Etnografiuli Muzeumi)**

The Open Air Museum of Ethnography (Etnografiuli Muzeumi), which is perched on a hill overlooking Tbilisi's Vake District, showcases Georgian traditional art and architecture. The museum, which is named after Georgian ethnographer Giorgi Chitaia and was established in 1966, consists of 70 buildings on 52 hectares of ground. Each of the almost a dozen sections that make up the exhibitions represents a distinct aspect of Georgian ethnology.

Traditional stone homes with flat roofs from eastern Georgia, watchtowers from hilly areas like Khevsureti and Svaneti, wooden homes with gable roofs from western Georgia, a Kakhetian wintery, and a Kartlian water mill are some of the structures that tourists will view. Displays of regional furnishings, ceramics, furniture, and other home things can be found within numerous buildings.

In addition to the ethnographic displays, the museum also holds a folk culture festival each summer and provides breathtaking views of Tbilisi. Additionally, it offers the Rachasubani restaurant, a great spot to sample authentic Georgian food.

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Breakfast 7:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.

Lunch 12.30 p.m. - 2.30 p.m.

Dinner 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

* Hostel Gate Hours 6:00 a.m. -11:00 p.m.
* Tipping for guards, guards, cleaning staff, etc. is not allowed.
* A visitor is only allowed into his AV room during the following hours: 4.30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. Visitors are not allowed to leave the visitor area. Outside guests/students are not allowed inside the hostel.
* Complaints regarding electrical installations, water pipes, etc. must be entered in a "complaint book".
* The hostel has strict silence from 11:00 p.m. to 05:30 a.m. Care should always be taken to ensure that music and loud conversations cannot be heard outside the room.
* Students must follow the administrative rules while staying at the hostel.

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