

Natural and Cultural Heritage as an Important Resource of Ethno-Cultural Tourism

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Abstract: This article describes the foundations of the unity of natural and cultural heritage in the development of the tourism sector, based on the value-oriented principles of culture.

Keywords: ethnocultural tourism, ethics, tourism ethics, ethnicity, culture, folk culture, spiritual need.

Natural and cultural heritage as a socio-cultural phenomenon depends on many historical factors and living conditions of people. In order to determine the unity and differences of the concept of "natural and cultural heritage", first of all, it is necessary to study the main definitions of "nature" and "culture", their place and importance in human life.

The concept of "nature" is found in the works of ancient philosophers as a phenomenon reflecting the problems of knowledge of the world, nature and the surrounding space, the world and the universe. Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes, the founders of ancient Greek philosophy, representatives of the school of Miletus in the 7th-6th centuries BC, ²believed that "nature consists of things and has a certain basic principle, a common substance." Considering the connection between nature and man, C. Montesque in his work "On the Spirit of Laws", he said that "the socio-political structure of the state, religious and other ideas, the family form, people's customs, the laws of their development, the surface of the Earth, the soil, and especially the climate determined by its nature" ³. Nature, like man, does not contain constant uniform forms, it undergoes regular changes.

In turn, the concept of "culture" is multifaceted, and in this connection there are many definitions of culture. Culture is the practical implementation of universal and spiritual values ⁴.

Abu Nasr Farabi, the development of the society depends on how to use the powers of the mental and spiritual world of people. In his work "The City of Virtuous People", he thinks about human needs and mutual assistance in society and says that a city (state) society that brings happiness to its citizens is a society of virtuous people. All members of the city of virtuous people are like a body in which all members are salim (healthy) and preserve the vitality of rest. Just as the members of the living organism are superior to each other in proximity to the central organ-heart (here we mean closeness in terms of importance), so the citizens of society are superior to each other depending on the tasks they perform (for a happy society) ⁵. It follows from this that culture is understood as human activity, which includes all forms and methods of self-expression and self-knowledge, as well as the accumulation of skills and knowledge passed from generation to generation by a person and society as a whole. Culture is formed in the process of human activity, it develops depending on social organization, knowledge of the world, social communication, collection and storage of social experience, information transfer. Culture cannot exist without nature.

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² Guthrie W.K.S. _ A history of Greek philosophy, VI Cambr., 1971;

³ Charles Louis Montesque . O duxe zakonov . Perevodchik : Haustova D. Ripol-Classic , 2018 . St. 235

⁴ Karimov B, T. Safarova. SPIRITUALITY AND CULTURE, THEIR RELATIONSHIP. Social and humanitarian sciences in the educational system. - No. 6/2022. B.40-45

⁵Farabi, Abu Nasr. City of virtuous people. Translators: Abdusadiq Irisov, Mahkam Makhmudov, Urfon Otajon. Responsible editors M. Khairullaev, M. Jakbarov. -Tashkent: New Century Generation, 2016. - 320 p.



When determining the relationship between the concepts of natural and cultural heritage, it is necessary to refer to the etymology of the concept of "heritage". "Inheritance is the property that passes to someone by right after someone's death"⁶, that is, the meaning of property inheritance is preservation and increase. In the Middle Ages, the term "heritage" was interpreted as the material culture and life phenomenon left by ancestors. In our opinion, heritage is the values of the natural environment and culture of the peoples around us, it is first of all a complex socio-cultural system, which is subject to synergistic laws, information about time and space changes actively interacts with the environment and time in which it is placed. Heritage is a complex cultural phenomenon formed in the process of historical development of society, as a result of the interaction of nature and culture, a value-oriented phenomenon of culture, a universal guide for society's life.

The concepts of heritage and culture are interrelated and follow a number of principles. First of all, heritage plays a fundamental role in relation to culture, it is a condition for its reproduction and development. Secondly, the use of heritage objects in the creation and operation of socio-cultural institutions (archives, libraries, museums) and this, in our opinion, develops culture. Thirdly, it is impossible to find, study and preserve cultural treasures without the human and his social activities (in the creation of cultural heritage objects), because the elements of cultural heritage can be irretrievably lost over time. In this case, it is not the composition of the natural and cultural heritage objects, but the way they are classified through different categories of tourist flows and thus the different levels of participation in society that can be of interest.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to strengthen the protection of tangible cultural heritage objects and territories included in the UNESCO World Heritage List", "violation of the rules of protection and use of tangible cultural heritage objects and destruction of tangible cultural heritage objects under state protection, Administrative and criminal responsibility⁷ for violation or damage to them has been increased accordingly. The material cultural heritage of a particular region is a set of interactions between objects and events from the geographical point of view of natural, social and economic systems. Reserves, national natural parks and specially protected natural areas play an important role in preserving material cultural heritage for future generations. Cultural heritage is the most important thing as a historical resource of culture as a phenomenon that has gained value in the past and is expected to be preserved in the future.

The unity of natural and cultural heritage is not only material, but also moral and aesthetic value⁸. The foundations of this unity are based on the value-oriented principles of culture, and the worldview of representatives of a certain ethnic group is based on them. The natural and cultural heritage of the respective area and its inhabitants form the relationship between the natural phenomena and cultural manifestations of a given region. Natural and cultural heritage is perceived by society and man preserved in memory and passed from generation to generation. The difference between cultural and natural heritage is that the former is artificial, man-made. This is a natural heritage that determines the practical activities of man and society, that is, man creates a culture that is compatible with the environment by influencing spiritual and material culture, national character traits.

The analyzes carried out from the point of view of justifying the classification of natural and cultural heritage show that any object can be looked at from different points of view and a category describing the heritage can be distinguished. The combination of other features makes the national heritage a source of tourism.

Often, natural and historical and cultural heritages are universally combined, forming a single ensemble combining the traces of the natural environment and anthropogenic influence of people in the past. In such cases, when the natural and cultural components of the heritage form a clearly defined

⁶ <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-m/meros-uz/>. Dictionary info Online Encyclopedia.

⁷ <https://lex.uz/docs/5320217>. National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Last appeal 27.05.2023

⁸ Amirova G. Aesthetic perception of nature. A scientific-methodical manual for educators of pre-school educational institutions on the technologies of working with natural materials in visual activity classes. - Tashkent. 2013. B.160



territorial complex, they can be considered as a single object of protection and management as separately protected natural areas. Therefore, the creation of specially protected natural areas is intended to simultaneously solve the issues of protection of historical, cultural and natural monuments and their rational use. In the context of the development of ethnocultural tourism, it is necessary to separate natural and cultural concepts, all natural phenomena and objects (natural heritage), to study historical and cultural information about the characteristics of life along with cultural objects (cultural heritage)⁹.

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⁹ RUSTAMKULOVNA, ST (2019). PHILOSOPHICAL FEATURES OF ETHNOCULTURAL TOURISM. Scienceweb academic papers collection .

