



The Essence and Composition of Regional Tourist Resources: Scientific Theoretical Analysis

Sobirov Bobur Baxtishodovich¹(✉), Alimova Mashhura Toirkhanovna², Farhod Ahrorov¹, and Alisher Eshtaev³

¹ Samarkand Branch of Tashkent State University of Economics, Samarkand, Uzbekistan
mrbobursobirov@gmail.com

² Department of Management at the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

³ Department of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The definitions of “tourism resources” supplied by international and local experts are scientifically and philosophically investigated in the article by categorizing them into distinct ways. The composition of tourist resources was defined based on the study results, and an author’s description of this idea was produced.

Keywords: tourism · tourist resources · recreational resources · two-factor approach · three-factor approach · natural and climatic conditions · infrastructure

1 Introduction

In recent years, as international connections have become more globalized, the world economy’s integration processes have been continually influenced by disintegration causes (the increase in the number of “conflict points” around the world, the introduction of socio-economic sanctions and the tightening of the fight against them, the spread of various diseases, etc.). The spread of the disease COVID-2019 was reported in China at the end of December 2019, forcing the entire globe to adjust its stance toward socio-economic policies. The worldwide impact of the coronavirus epidemic has significantly affected many elements of the planet, including economic, social, and other development. This has had a significant impact on the economic status of airlines, tourism, and the hotel industry [1].

For the previous two decades, tourism has been recognized as one of the world’s leading industries, with its growth rates and proportion of global macroeconomic indices leading to recognition as the industry of the future. These developments served as the foundation for extensive changes aimed at establishing Uzbekistan’s tourism industry as a main component of the national economy, despite the country’s strong touristic potential. The intensive stage of tourism reforms in our country is based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, dated December 2, 2016,

No. PF-4861 “On measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan,” in which structural change and diversification of our national economy are emphasized [2]. A number of tasks have been set and the major priorities for their accomplishment in order to accelerate the growth of the tourist industry as a strong means of enhancing the income and quality of life of the population and turning tourism into one of our economy’s strategic branches.

During the period 2016–2019, more than 70 regulatory and legal papers were enacted, laying the groundwork for our country’s rapid development of tourism. Positive outcomes were obtained through measures aiming at growing the tourist sector as a strategic sector of the national economy. The number of international tourists to Uzbekistan has been steadily growing year after year, with substantial increases in recent years. Thus, 6748 thousand international visitors visited the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019, a 26.2% increase over 2018 [3].

Tourism has become a way of life for everyone in the twenty-first century, with the feature of speedy recovery following political, economic, and social catastrophes. As a result, one of today’s most pressing challenges is the restoration of the tourist sector and the economic changes that are being implemented extensively in the field.

In this regard, scientific studies on the substance and essence of notions inherent in the tourism system, particularly the concept of “tourist resource,” stand out for their current relevance.

2 Literature Review

In the economic literature, theoretical and methodological concerns relevant to many facets of the growth of the tourist industry have been explored. Theoretical underpinnings and practical concerns of tourism economy, economic connections related to the economy of the tourism market, and special issues of the use of tourist resources were examined in particular by V.I. Azar, I.T. Balabanov, A.Yu. Aleksandrova, and V.S. Considered in Bogolyubov’s, M.B. Birzhakov’s, M.N. Dmitriev’s, A.B. Zdorov’s, N.B. Zorin’s, and V.A. Kvartalnov’s scientific works [4].

A. Yu. Aleksandrova, A. M. Gavrilov, N. N. Zubakova, P. I. Karanevsky, A. S. Kuskov, M. A. Morozov, L. I. Mukhina, I. I. Piroznik, V. S. Prebrazhensky, N. S. Mironenko, I. T. Tverdokhlebov, and other researchers contributed significantly.

Specific challenges concerning the growth of the tourist sector in Uzbekistan K.Kh., I.S. Tukhliev, B.Kh. Toraev, D.Q. Usmanova, O.Kh. Khamidov, M.T. Alimova, and several more economists and scientists.

3 Result and Discussion

The idea of “tourist resource” is acknowledged in tourism-related scientific literature. Tourist resources are the foundation for developing a tourist product. Analyzing the perspectives of many authors on the essence and components of tourism resources leads us to the conclusion that there is no unanimity on the subject. Some sources regard the ideas of “tourist resource” and “recreational resource” to be connected, while others perceive these resources as the same concept, necessitating clarification of their definitions [5].

Recreational resources are defined as the whole of natural-climatic, domestic, cultural, health-giving, educational, historical, and other comparable resources that are used or planned to be employed in the provision of recreational services during recreational activity implementation [1]. Table 1 contains several definitions of “tourist resources.” The aforementioned notions, in our opinion, do not adequately disclose the economic significance of these resources, necessitating more elucidation. We propose that tourism resources be considered in terms of their impact on regional socioeconomic development [6].

The region’s tourism resources are a distinct sort of resource that need specialized ways to categorization. Scientists classified tourist resources at various phases of the tourism industry’s growth. M. Trausi (1963), a Polish economist, separates tourism resources into three categories: natural (temperature, air, scenery, sea, river, mountains, forest, etc.); human-made (architectural buildings, sculptures, works of art, etc.); and supplementary (resources created by human labor for the purpose of providing services-infrastructure).

According to French economist P. Defer (1972), infrastructural amenities are not considered tourism resources. It categorizes tourism resources into four categories: hydrome (water items), phytom (land, nature), litom (man-made architectural buildings and structures), and anthropom (human beings) (intangible types of human activity - traditions, holidays, rituals, values, etc.) [2]. A number of researchers, including M.E. Nemolyaev and L.F. Khodorkov, agree with P. Defer that it is impossible to include enterprises that receive tourists and provide them with tourist resources, such as “... while these enterprises provide access to tourist resources, they cannot serve as tourist destinations in their own right.” We disagree with P. Defer’s viewpoint: infrastructural facilities, in our opinion, are a component of the resources required to build a tourism product.

According to S.A. Bystrov and M.G. Vorontsova, their perspectives on the composition of tourism resources diverge. They identify direct tourist resources of nature and tourist interest, infrastructural resources, and tourism production elements (financial, informational, labor, educational, material, and so on) resources when defining tourist resources. M.M. Amirkhanova, N.S. Lukashina, and A.P. Trunev’s perspectives on the construction of aspects of tourist resources are particularly intriguing. They comprise complex tourism resources (natural-territorial tourist institutions’ resources), natural-continental and natural-aquatic, natural-anthropogenic (parks, avenues, forest parks, national parks), and unique and distinctive (natural monuments). L.V. Gorkanova outlined the basic techniques to tourism resource classification [3]. According to him, tourism resources may be categorised using the following indicators:

- general (by origin, restoration possibilities, rate of becoming unusable or completely lost);
- according to the composition of resources (description of use, functional suitability (use in its own direction), the possibility of replacing one resource with another resource);
- according to the quality of the tourist product (level of convenience, aesthetic appeal, significance);
- according to the level of distribution in the area;
- according to intensity of use.

Table 1. Basic concepts of tourism resources

Content	The name of the resource	Authors
Although tourist resources are recognized as natural, historical, socio-cultural, treatment and health facilities, as well as other facilities that can satisfy the needs of tourists and excursionists in Article 17 of the law, they are not explained as a separate article.	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Tourism	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated 18.07.2019 No. ORQ-549
A complex of cultural-historical, socio-economic and natural objects that can be used in the field of tourism	Tourism, service and hospitality	L.P. Voronkova G.A. Avanesova V.I. Maslov A.I. Frolov
Natural-climatic, social-cultural, historical and similar resources of the area, which are considered as a factor of the tourism microenvironment and create a tourist impression, have the opportunity to satisfy tourist interests	Practical operation	D.S. Ushakov
Natural-climatic, socio-cultural, historical and archeological, scientific and industrial, entertainment, architectural objects and events that can meet the goals and needs of people in terms of tourism.	The importance of tourist resources in the development of tourism	M.A. Abramyan
A set of natural-climatic, social-cultural and infrastructural factors of the area used in the production of tourist products in order to meet the goals and needs of people in terms of tourism	Development of regional tourism based on the strategy of management of tourist resources	L.P. Ludwig

Analyzing several methods to tourist resource categorization, the author advises using the classification carried out by researcher N.P. Krachilo based on resource composition and completely covers all parts of the area's natural and economic potential. The author suggests that the first group of "natural resources" be replaced with

“natural-climate resources,” and that socioeconomic resources be expanded based on the classification suggested by S.A. Bystrova and M.G. Vorontsova. Furthermore, it is recommended to subdivide the set of socioeconomic resources into “infrastructure” and “organizational-management resources” (educational, personnel, management, material, financial, informational, institutional resources).

As previously stated, some writers do not include infrastructure tourist resources in the group of socioeconomic resources; instead, they consider such resources to be a separate group. We believe it is legitimate to include tourism infrastructure in the category of socioeconomic resources since it is a key link in the construction of a tourist product and the primary resource for the growth of the tourism industry. It is also required to include aspects of the institutional environment to the group of socioeconomic resources [8].

In the 1970s, systematic scientific study on visitor flow and the location of recreational resources began, with M.A. Anan'ev, N.S., 1975 P.T. Falkovich, 1972 1973, Likhanov. We can incorporate the work of scientists such

The original definition of recreational resources was provided by a group of scientists from the Institute of Geography led by V.S. Preobrazhensky. Natural-geographical resources are interpreted, and their research is based on an assessment of the natural-landscape environment of leisure and recreation.

It should be mentioned that during the early phases of this object's research, a number of scientific publications were published in which only natural organizers were treated as a resource (A.A. Mikhaylov et al., 1971; U.K. Savelev, T.S. Shchitov, 1977 [4]). By the 1980s, there was a growing awareness of the necessity for a systematic research of recreational-tourist activities that took into account technical and economic variables. Tourism research was characterised by a strong emphasis on geographical features of the topic, although it should be emphasized that these studies have since broadened to include social and economic dimensions. Recreational resources are evaluated in this case based on their ability to exhibit positive characteristics in terms of time and space, that is, not only in terms of functional convenience (suitability for organizing recreational activities), but also in terms of territorial and temporal convenience. Temporal comfort refers to the length of functionally advantageous conditions, whereas territorial comfort refers to the size of the region with recreational options. The interpretation of recreational resources from this perspective is described in the scientific monograph of N.S. Mironenko and M. Bocharov (1986), and in this research, recreational resources are defined as “territorial harmony of natural components that provide convenience for recreational activities in terms of functionality, time, and territory.” [4].

The basic element of tourism resources, according to most writers and researchers, is that they represent items and occurrences of natural-anthropogenic description that are directly or indirectly connected to the demands (goals and interests) of visitors.

The approaches to the definition of “tourism resources” differ in their content, completeness, and region-specificity. During our investigation, we looked at the definitions of “tourism resources,” which were separated into three categories.

1. *Approaches to the description of tourist resources in terms of their composition.* Some writers divide these resources into two categories: natural and socio-cultural factors: “natural and cultural landscapes” (I.I. Piroznik, E.L. Plisetsky), “natural

components and specific outcomes of human activity” (P. Deffer), and “natural and cultural-historical artifacts” (G.A. Karpova, explanatory dictionary of tourist terms). Other authors believe that historical, architectural, archaeological, religious, scientific, and exhibition-viewing objects should be included among such resources (D.S. Ushakov, V.I. Azar, V.N. Akishin, and others), but it should be noted that these resources are the actual result of the society’s social and cultural activities. As a result, these definitions take a two-factor approach to interpreting tourist resources [9].

Another way to explaining the composition of tourism resources is to divide variables into three categories: natural, social-cultural, and infrastructural (material-technical).

The first way to defining tourist resources, in our opinion, is relatively restrictive and does not adequately disclose the core of this idea. We’ll try to explain this using the legislation mentioned in the preceding definitions. This regularity may be seen in the interdependence of criteria such as “content” and “transfer requirements.”

2. *Approach to clarification of tourist resources from the point of view of interaction of touristic elements.* Aside from discrepancies in explaining the composition of tourism resources, there are also variances in their interpretation. The following distinctions are relevant to concerns of interdependence of tourism resource aspects.

I.I. Researchers such as Pirojnik, P. Deffer, and E. L. Plisetsky, in particular, look at individual objects that serve to satisfy tourist needs as resource-organizing factors; Authors such as G.P.Dolzhenko, O.O.Baydik, V.G.Gulyaev, and I.N.Gavrilchak interpret not individual elements of the natural-anthropogenic description that satisfy tourist needs, but their mutual harmony or integrity as (Table 2).

Resources are viewed as independent things or their varied proportions employed in the construction of a tourist product in the organization, planning, and management of production activities at the level of tourism enterprises or on a micro scale [10]. The integration of elements that help to meet the complicated demands of visitors and are employed in the development of resources is used in defining the consumption value of tourist products and establishing a concept in this respect.

3. *An approach to clarifying tourist resources in terms of their dependence on tourist areas.* Most academics do not utilize the approach of “tying” tourist resources to a specific place in this scenario. It should be mentioned that organizing manufacturing operations by transporting tourist resources from one location to another is completely impossible. Based on this, we agree with the method proposed by scholars such as E.L. Plisetsky, G.P. Dolzhenko, G. Harris, O.O. Baydik, I.N. Gavrilchik, and D.S. Ushakov. The academics cited above advise studying tourism resources by “tying” characteristics that allow for the production of tourism goods and the fulfilment of tourists’ demands to a given place. Furthermore, from the standpoint of regional tourism, the “attachment” of resources to the territory is critical, because territorial resources are finite and represent the status of a specific section of the territory. The composition and quality of the resource variables accessible within the territory impact the region’s capacity to satisfy the demands of tourists.

Table 2. Composition of touristic resources in scientific works of foreign researchers

A two-factor approach: Nature+social-cultural	A three-factor approach: Nature+social-cultural+infrastructure
<p><i>Yu.B. Khramov, V.A. Klyushkin, 1976:</i> - natural; - cultural.</p> <p><i>Yu.A. Vedenin, V.N. Kozlov, 1995:</i> - natural; - cultural-whitening.</p> <p><i>Yu.S. Putrik, A.V. Gitbut, 1995.:</i> - natural; - cultural-historical.</p> <p><i>A.B. Stogrin, 2000:</i> - natural; - socio-cultural.</p> <p><i>V.V. Khrabovchenko, 2003:</i> - natural; -social; - cultural-historical</p>	<p><i>R. Grande, 1993;</i> <i>N.I. Kabushkin, 1999;</i> <i>A. Yu. Alexandrova, 2001;</i> <i>I.A. Revinsky, L.S. Romanova, 2001.;</i> <i>A.G. Nizamiev, 2003:</i> - natural; - social and cultural; - infrastructure.</p> <p><i>Yu.V. Lissauskaite, 2000:</i> - touristic; - spa resort; -health improvement; -material.</p> <p><i>T.K. Sergeeva, 2004:</i> - natural landscape; -cultural landscape; -infrastructure.</p>

4 Conclusion

Summarizing the findings of the investigation, we may emphasize the following factors for determining regional tourist resources:

1. Complexity is defined as the “totality of natural and manmade influences”;
2. “Natural-climatic, historical-cultural, and socioeconomic elements” are included in the content.
3. Territorial connection - “factors owning or existing in a certain region”;
4. “potential for use in the creation of tourist products in terms of satisfying demands in the purpose and process of tourism,” according to the transfer condition.

To summarize, regional tourism resources are a complete collection of the area’s natural-climatic, historical-cultural, and socioeconomic aspects that are employed in the production of tourist goods to suit the demands of tourists in the achievement of tourist goals.

References

1. Yekimov, S., Sobirov, B., Turdibekov, K., Aimova, M., & Goncharenko, M. (2022). Using the Digital Ecosystem in Tourism Clusters in Green Tourism. In International conference Ecosystems without borders (pp. 105–111). Springer, Cham.
2. Sobirov, B., Yekimov, S., Sitkovska, A., Iushchenko, L., & Dmytrenko, R. (2022). Using Digital Ecosystems in Agriculture. In International conference Ecosystems without borders (pp. 171–176). Springer, Cham.

3. Ahrorov, Z. O., & Sobirov, B. B. (2021). The Prospects Of The Development Of Extreme Tourism In Uzbekistan. *Asian Journal of Management, Entrepreneurship and Social Science*, 1(1), 146-152.
4. Aslanova, D. X., & Alimova, M. T. (2020). Methodology For The Identification Of Tourist Clusters: The Example Of The Regions Of Uzbekistan. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(6), 14820-14833.
5. Alimova, M. T., Obloqulovich, U. T., & Rakhmonov, S. S. (2020). Asystematic Approach To The Developmen To The Regional Tourism Market. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(7), 14252-14261.
6. Toirxonovna, A. M. (2016). LM, Analysis of trends and forecasting the development of the international tourism market. *SAARJ Journal on Banking & Insurance Research*, 5(1), 50-70.
7. Mukhammedov, M. M. (2008). Employment, living standards and state regulation of the labor market.
8. Alimova, M. T., Nasimov, A. R., & Rakhmonov, S. S. (2020). The Methodology Of The Formation Of Tourist Clusters: The Example Of The Regions Of Uzbekistan. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(7), 14462–14475.
9. Sobirov, B. Development Of Demand On Tourism Services Over Innovative Economic Advancement Conditions Examples Of Uzbekistan. *Journal of Management Value & Ethics*, 85.
10. Toirxonovna, A. M., Obloqulovich, U. T., & Tuychiev, I. I. (2020). Institutional Framework for the Development of the Tourism Market. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Economics Review*, 8, 10-21070.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

