

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE: THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS

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Abstract: *The tourism sector is one of the fastest-growing in the world, and its impact on the environment, society, and the economy are closely linked to worries regarding global sustainability. The demand for cultural heritage sites has increased due to the growth of tourism in the 20th and 21st centuries. Sustainable approaches to conserving cultural property and utilizing it as a tourist attraction have emerged as a significant scientific and practical concern. A sustainable development model for the tourism industry is created by integrating sustainable tourism with cultural assets, which promotes the balanced growth of local communities, the economy, and historical monuments.*

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, cultural heritage, sustainability theory, heritage management, tourism development.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural heritage is an accumulation of intangible as well as tangible assets that come from human history, culture, and customs. That includes historic cities, monuments, architectural organizations, crafts, folklore traditions, and more. A society's identity is established by its cultural heritage, and preserving it is crucial to sustainable tourism.

Literature review

“Relationship between tourism and cultural heritage management: evidence from Hong Kong” (Mc Kecher et al.,, 2005). “Culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development” (Nurse, 2006); “Managing for sustainable tourism: a review of six cultural World Heritage Sites” (Landorf, 2009); “Sustainable development and cultural heritage management in Botswana: towards sustainable communities” (Keitumetse, 2011); “Social and Cultural Sustainability: Criteria, Indicators, Verifier Variables for Measurement and Maps for Visualization to Support Planning” (Axelsson et al., 2013); “Culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development” (Astara, 2014); “Built cultural heritage and sustainable urban development” (Tweed & Sutherland, 2007); “Cultural ecosystem services provided by landscapes: Assessment of heritage values and identity” (Tengberg et al.,, 2012). A few of the books on the subject are: “The Fourth Pillar of Sustainability: Culture's essential role in public planning” (Hawkes, 2001); “Tourism, Recreation, and Sustainability: Linking Culture and the Environment” (McCool & Moisey, 2001); “Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas - Guidelines for Planning and Management“ (Eagles et al., 2002).

Data and methodology

Cultural heritage involves historical communities, monuments, architectural ensembles, folklore traditions, crafts, and other tangible and intangible assets derived from human history, culture, and customs. A society's cultural heritage shapes its identity, and maintaining it is crucial to sustainable tourism.



Three primary dimensions form the foundation of the notion of sustainable tourism:

Ecological sustainability: minimizing waste, conserving resources, and protecting the environment;

Social sustainability: conserving cultural values and integrating the local individuals into the tourist process;

Fair distribution of tourism revenue, creation of employment, and infrastructure improvement are all components of economic sustainability.

Cultural heritage sites are a unique type of tourism resource. They draw tourists, boost the region's brand value, and produce a tourism product that can be sold. However, the strain that tourism places on cultural property can have a detrimental effect on its state; issues including site deterioration, loss of authenticity, and loss of regional customs can occur.

Result and discussion

Cultural heritage has been preserved by sustainable tourism in the following ways:

conservation of historical monuments through preservation and restoration

participation of nearby communities—telling them about the advantages of tourism;

education and awareness—raising visitors' respect for different cultures;

The creation of a rich visitor experience through cultural events, ethno-tourism, and culinary attractions is known as diversification of tourism offerings.

The local economy benefits greatly from the integration of sustainable tourism and cultural heritage: employment are created, local crafts are fostered, and the service sector is enlarged. However, as commercialization diminishes the authenticity of history, poor management can be detrimental.

Conclusion

The theoretical and conceptual analysis of sustainable tourism and cultural heritage shows that these two phenomena are inextricably linked and together contribute to economic, social and environmental sustainability. The preservation of cultural heritage and the development of tourism should be carried out through sustainable management strategies. This approach increases the cultural and tourist potential of the area, taking into account the interests of local communities.

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