



THE ADAPTABILITY OF ETHNOECOLOGY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT.

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Abstract: based on regional aspects of the traditional ethnoecological culture of the local population in the field of nature use and protection, it consists of the development of scientifically based proposals and recommendations that support the socio-economic development of the region.

Keywords: Cultural ecology, regional face, geographical landscape, economic cultural types, nature-population-economy.

The purpose of "Cultural ecology", created abroad by J. Steward as an analog of ethnoecology, was determined to reveal intercultural differences, first of all, the causes of the origin of peculiarities associated with the "face" of each cultural region. According to J. Steward (1955), the influence of geographical factors on personal culture is revealed in the following cases:

first, his ideological views are based on the concept of "diversity of evolution" and require careful consideration of natural factors;

secondly, it is recognized that similar evolutionary processes occurring in a society with comparable natural conditions are not always the result of cultural "diffusion", but are influenced by the natural conditions in that place.

The ideas of the French possibilists (P.Vidal de la Blache, 1926) also occupy a special place in the development of ethnoecological views. According to the model developed by them, man is seen as an active agent rather than a passive one adapting to nature. It is recognized that different people living in the same environment choose different paths of economic development under the influence of various spiritual, technical, political, economic and other unnatural factors. It is said that it is necessary to apply this idea to regions with favorable and diverse natural conditions. In this approach, it is understood the need to take into account the reason why a person behaves in a certain area in a complex way (natural, social, economic).

Scholars such as L.N. Gumilev (1990) L.S.Berg (1922), P.N.Savitsky (1927), M.G.Levin, N.N.Cheboksarov (1955), V.B.Andrianov (1972; 1975), have made a great contribution to creating the historical roots of ethnoecological ideas in Russia.

L.S.Berg considers adaptability as one of the main factors in the interaction of ethnoses with the natural environment and writes: - "Geographical landscape exerts a binding effect on living organisms (including humans) and forces them to change in certain directions at the level of species potential. Tundra, forest, steppe, desert,





mountain, aquatic environment, island life, etc. all leave their own distinct imprint on living organisms. Species that cannot adapt to the above environment will move to another geographical landscape or die."

P.N. Savitsky (1927) calls the places that cause the formation of each ethnic group as a single system as the "Place of Development" of ethnic groups as an analog of the concept of the "Birthplace" of people. According to him, the place and its natural and climatic conditions have a significant impact on people's lifestyles, economic systems, and culture. A mechanism of adaptation to this effect is developed and passed on from generation to generation. As such a mechanism, the skills, qualifications, and traditions formed in the people are cited.

The concept of economic-cultural types and historical cultural regions was developed by M. G. Levin, N. N. Cheboksarov (1955), improved by B. V. Andrianov (1972; 1975). Today, according to this concept, an opportunity has been created to study the "nature-population-economy" system of a certain region in relation to each other. According to the founders of the doctrine, "economic-cultural types" means a unique complex of historically formed economies and cultures belonging to peoples living in certain natural geographical conditions and at the level of social and economic development. It is emphasized that the direction of the economy and the geographical environment have a special role in the formation of such types. Accordingly, different nations living in the same geographical environment may have "economic-cultural" types, and as a result of historical development, one type may be replaced by a new one. Through the concept of "Economic-Cultural Types" the essence of the cultural stratification (differentiation) of humanity is revealed as a result of the diversity of the earth's surface in terms of natural conditions and provision of natural resources. This leads to various cultural adaptation results in farming, food, clothing, housing, and other areas, i.e. the emergence of "economic-cultural types".

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