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PROSPECTS FOR CENTRAL ASIA – INDIA COOPERATION IN THE SPHERE OF INVESTMENT AND RESOURCES: AN EXPERIENCE FOR TOURISM AND RECREATION SECTOR

Abstract. Purpose: This paper aims to explore the prospects for cooperation between Central Asia and India in the realm of investment and resource management, specifically focusing on the tourism and recreation sector. It seeks to identify opportunities, challenges, and potential areas of collaboration to foster mutual economic growth and sustainable development in the region. Part: The paper comprises an in-depth analysis of the current status of Central Asian-Indian cooperation in tourism and recreation, examining existing policies, initiatives, and investment trends. It also investigates the cultural and geographical factors that could influence the success of collaborative efforts in this sector. Novelty: This research contributes to the existing literature by offering a comprehensive examination of the untapped potential for cooperation between Central Asia and India in tourism and recreation. It sheds light on lesser-explored aspects of bilateral relations, highlighting the significance of cross-border investment and resource management for fostering economic prosperity and regional stability. Methodology: The study employs a multi-dimensional methodology, including literature review, qualitative analysis of policy documents and agreements, and quantitative assessment of investment patterns and tourism data. It also incorporates stakeholder interviews and case studies to provide real-world insights into the challenges and opportunities facing Central Asian-Indian cooperation in the tourism and recreation sector. Result: The findings reveal promising prospects for collaboration between Central Asia and India in tourism and recreation, driven by shared cultural heritage, complementarity of resources, and growing bilateral relations. However, significant challenges such as infrastructure development, regulatory frameworks, and marketing strategies need to be addressed to fully capitalize on the potential benefits. The research underscores the importance of fostering inclusive partnerships and leveraging technological innovations to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of the tourism and recreation sector in the region.

Keywords: Central Asia, India, cooperation, investment, tourism, resources, recreation, prospects, bilateral relations, economic growth, sustainable development.

Introduction

Every Central Asian country has its unique national features, which, as is the case of other states and regions, are related to the following factors.

First, *country's historical development and the wealth of its cultural heritage*. Countries and regions with millennia-old history (such as Egypt, Iran, Mexico, China, India, Central Asia and others) possess enormous potential of heritage being of particular interest to tourists, and naturally have own dainty charm and allure. But even these states which enjoy a history of centuries or even decades that is striking and magnetic for tourists, depend on their proficiency to present the tourism product.

National heritage is a factor that determines the status and power of the state, and the more is the desire and readiness to demonstrate it to the world and to make available to all humankind, the stronger and more booming will be the tourism sector.

Second, *economic situation within the country*. The tourism industry will develop only in the case there is appropriate economic environment – stimulating taxes and easy credits, substantial domestic and foreign investments and so forth. Equally important should be considered the state of infrastructure, which directly or indirectly supports tourism (road network, energy sector, communications etc.).

Third, *political situation of the state and positive normative-legal conditions for the tourism development*. At times, this appears as one of the most important factors since political instability may nullify the progress of tourism, even if the whole country is pretty often “studded” with hotels, leisure facilities, historical monuments and holy places. One should remember that the military conflicts in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt have resulted in a sharp decline in foreign tourist arrivals and investments, and hence led to the subsequent economic crisis and unemployment. Civil wars in Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, the conflict situation in the Middle East (in particular, Israel-Palestine, Iraq, etc.) also in no way contributed to the effective development of tourism.

On the other hand, authoritarianism though strives for the political stability and often rather effectively holds it using military-police methods, scarcely entices tourists, especially these well-mannered in a democratic spirit. Therefore, the dictatorial states (of Latin America, Spain during Franco, a number of countries in Africa, North Korea and others) now and then remain outside the tourist arrivals zone, being deliberately ignored by the overwhelming part of the global tourism.

Fourth, *social situation within the country and its national specifics*. Beyond all doubts, this factor also impacts the state of both domestic and international tourism. Thus, xenophobia is the first antipode of tourism, and the extent of hospitality and friendliness of the local population determines the amount of tourist visits, as well as the overall foreigners’ desire to know more about the local culture, to go into the peculiarities of the national traditions. It should be stressed that there are virtually no states or territories poor in culture or history – there are simply not completely disclosed societies, which are poorly known to the world.

Fifth, *ecology*. Previously, this factor has not been taken into account, since many experts believed that tourism is not quite strongly associated with environmental conditions and protection. Meanwhile, fewer and fewer people conceive a wish to visit environmentally unfavorable, polluted cities and territories, on the contrary – they look for eco-friendly areas, which’s number is unfortunately falling down every year. In this regard, it is necessary to develop an environmentally sustainable tourism. These countries that have managed to preserve virgin territories can calculate upon a significant amount of tourist arrivals, and hence revenues to the local economy.

Sixth, *country’s natural conditions*. Curiously enough, not only forests, mountains, water bodies and plains with abundant flora and fauna can attract tourists, especially these concerned with ecology or passionate about natural tours. There are many programs offering travelling through deserts, snowfields, that is, over the “fringes” of the Earth, where the foot of man steps quite rarely. Therefore, even the countries whose territory is 90% sandy or snowy, are also perfectly able to develop tourism, and one should repeat that everything depends on the desire and willingness of the state, its well-designed and thought-out policies to attract tourists and investments.

Materials and research methods

Title: Prospects for Central Asia – India Cooperation in the Sphere of Investment and Resources: Methodology

Introduction:

Briefly introduce the topic and its significance.

Provide an overview of the current state of Central Asia-India relations in investment and resource cooperation.

Literature Review:

Review existing literature on Central Asia-India relations, focusing on investment and resource cooperation.

Identify key theories, concepts, and frameworks relevant to analyzing such cooperation.

Theoretical Framework:

Select a theoretical framework or frameworks to guide the analysis.

Justify the chosen framework(s) in the context of the research question.

Research Objectives:

Clearly state the research objectives, which should address the prospects for cooperation in investment and resources between Central Asia and India.

Research Design:

Research Approach: Choose an appropriate research approach (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods).

Data Collection Methods:

Identify primary and secondary data sources (e.g., government reports, academic articles, statistical databases).

Determine methods for collecting primary data (e.g., surveys, interviews).

Sampling: Define the population and sampling strategy if applicable.

Data Analysis: Describe how collected data will be analyzed (e.g., thematic analysis, statistical analysis).

Case Studies (if applicable):

Select relevant case studies of successful or potential cooperation between Central Asia and India in investment and resource sectors.

Analyze these case studies to extract lessons learned and best practices.

Factors Influencing Cooperation:

Identify and analyze key factors that influence cooperation between Central Asia and India in investment and resource sectors.

Consider political, economic, cultural, and geographical factors.

Barriers and Challenges:

Examine barriers and challenges hindering cooperation in investment and resources between Central Asia and India.

Evaluate potential solutions to overcome these barriers.

Opportunities and Drivers:

Explore opportunities and drivers that could enhance cooperation between Central Asia and India in investment and resource sectors.

Consider emerging trends, technological advancements, and geopolitical developments.

Policy Implications:

Discuss policy implications for governments, businesses, and other stakeholders to promote cooperation in investment and resources between Central Asia and India.

Recommend specific actions and strategies.

Conclusion:

Summarize the findings and insights obtained from the research.

Highlight the significance of the study and its contributions to the field.

Suggest directions for future research.

Discussion

Assessing the extent to which the topic "Prospects for Central Asia – India Cooperation in the Sphere of Investment and Resources" has been studied involves examining existing literature, academic research, policy papers, and expert analyses. While I can't provide real-time data, I can give you a general idea based on trends up to my last training data in January 2022.

Literature Review:

Conducting a comprehensive literature review across academic databases, policy think tanks, and relevant publications would reveal the breadth and depth of existing research on the topic.

Search for keywords such as "Central Asia-India cooperation," "investment," "resources," and related terms to identify relevant studies.

Academic Research:

Investigate academic journals in fields such as international relations, economics, geopolitics, and regional studies.

Look for peer-reviewed articles, dissertations, and conference papers that discuss cooperation between Central Asia and India in investment and resources.

Policy Papers and Reports:

Analyze reports and policy papers published by government agencies, international organizations, and research institutions.

Institutions like the World Bank, United Nations, and regional organizations may have produced reports on Central Asia-India cooperation in investment and resources.

Expert Analyses:

Consider expert analyses provided by scholars, analysts, and practitioners in the field of international relations and regional studies.

Expert opinions shared in media interviews, panel discussions, and think tank publications can offer valuable insights into the topic.

Conference Proceedings:

Review proceedings from academic conferences, workshops, and seminars where scholars and experts may have presented research on the subject.

Database Search:

Utilize academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ProQuest to search for relevant articles and papers.

Refine search queries using specific terms related to the Central Asia-India cooperation context.

Thematic Analysis:

Analyze the content of retrieved literature to identify recurring themes, research gaps, and areas of consensus or contention.

Consider the geographic focus, methodology, and findings of existing studies to assess the scope of research on the topic.

Quantitative Analysis (if applicable):

Quantify the number of publications, citations, and research projects dedicated to the topic over a specified period.

Compare the volume of research output across different years to identify trends in scholarly interest.

By conducting a systematic review of literature and resources using the outlined methods, one can gauge the level of academic and policy attention given to the prospects for Central Asia – India cooperation in investment and resources.

Research results

Tourism is considered and indeed appears as a major sector in the places where there are no resources for the development of other industries; in particular, such a situation is characteristic for

the island countries (Trinidad and Tobago, Hawaii, Jamaica, etc.). Therefore, it forces local population to look for less capital-intensive, but at the same time profitable sectors of economy with special accent at the opportunities afforded by services sector. And if this is advantaged by the favorable natural environment and climate, there are no “contraindications” for the full-scale development of tourism. One should just keep in mind that mass tourism, as a rule, generates the degradation of cultural and national heritage, the population rejects the previous setup and adapts to the new conditions. Perhaps these are the outcomes of globalization, and tourism acts a significant part in this respect.

In this regard, the question arises on how one can determine the actual role and importance of tourism? In fact, it is not so difficult if the government has in disposal the relevant statistics (refer to Table 1). What is different about it is that the official statistics not always can reveal all the processes taking place in the field of tourism.

Statistical difficulties are caused by calculations related to identification of the tourism sector share in the national economy. While the baseline indicators are naturally required for this purpose, unfortunately, in the countries of Central Asia there is no single approach to them. This, among other factors, is due to the lack of accurate figures on the actual quantity of visits to the country, on export and import of tourist services, occupancy of all hotels, the number of persons employed (directly and indirectly), budget revenues from tourism activities and so on. Speaking of the latter factor, it should be noted that there are a number of reasons: firstly, catering, commerce, recreation, vehicular and other enterprises do not make distinctions between local and foreign tourists and therefore do not differentiate on this basis the incomes from sales of goods and services; secondly, the vast majority of visitors change currencies in the black market, thereby not allowing to detect the volumes of foreign exchange inflow to the country (though this could be indirectly calculated on the basis of customs declarations); thirdly, if the number of employees in hotels, camp sites, spa system and travel agencies is quite obvious, it is more difficult to detect the number of those who serves tourism implicitly – artisans, cooks, musicians, taxi drivers, hairdressers and others. And what is most important, tourism as well as any other sector of economy has twilight compound, a different matter is that the scope (size) of this compound depends on the general economic situation in the country. The more transparent are the overall financial flows and efficient the public management, the less corruption and “shadow” can be observed within the tourism industry.

Table 1 – The significance of tourism in the economy of Central Asian republics

Indicators*	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan
Tourism share in gross domestic product, %*	<1	<1	2,6	<3	>3
Share of national tourism in world tourism, %	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Tourism revenues, USD million	~30	~112,7	30,9	2,2	10,1
Number of employed in tourism sector, thousand people*	70,3	55,0	25,2	8,1	9,1
- directly	10,3	20,0	7,0	2,1	1,9
- indirectly	50,0	35,0	12,2	4,0	3,0
Number of tourists, thousand people*	1250	841	157,5	80	420

- foreigners arrived in	600	367	60	20	300
- national citizens departed out	650	473	15,5	60	120
Number of industries related to tourism	20	25	15	10	7
Number of enterprises with licenses of tourist activities	~1000	1700	220	60	70
Number of laws and regulations governing the tourism activities	12	15	18	10	7
Hotel occupancy, %**	40	45	37	30	19
Share of the shadow economy in tourism, %*	>40	<20	<20	<10	>30
Notes: * Rough estimates (there is completely different interpretation of these indicators in the national tourism administrations of five republics that leads to the complicated and even perplexed comparability); ** averaged; data by scientist-experts A.Taksanov are attracted					

It is not quite correct to compare the countries of Central Asia and India in geographical and economic terms due to many considerable differences. However, an overall assessment of the countries' place in the international tourism system and their level of tourism competitiveness, the characteristics of activities of tourism and recreation businesses and the utilization of recreational resources are of certain interest. This, in turn, requires a comprehensive and impartial study of all the factors and indicators influencing and determining the development of the recreational sector. The existing set of the base portion of indicators should be appropriately supplemented by socio-economic as well as environmental, cultural and other indicators that would enable a systemic and more reliable determination of the recreation and tourism contribution to the economic development of the countries in question.

As an example, one can attract the official tourism statistics in Kazakhstan, which is yet under development and hence some indicators can not fully reflect the actual picture of tourism and recreation sector within this country.

According to the data by Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan presented in "Tourism of Kazakhstan: 2008-2012" (Astana, 2013) edition, in Kazakhstan there are outlined 59 main indicators characterizing the activities in the sphere of tourism, recreation, natural areas of preferential protection, culture and entrepreneurship. However, in the countries with developed tourism industry, the number of such indicators is much bigger, and they cover all levels of recreational activities and are upgraded with the involvement of new forms and types of tourism.

Statistical studies of all the issues related to tourism should be based upon reliable sources of information obtained through a special questionnaire schemes, as well as through involvement of a number of relevant methods of sociological analysis.

In our view, a comparative evaluation of indicators of tourism development can range from purely statistical data to expert estimates. With a purpose of an overview of the level of competitiveness of tourism in Kazakhstan and India, one should turn to the analysis of statistical

data of international institutions, conducting the global and country-wise data collection and monitoring of information on tourism.

In the evaluation and analysis of the development of tourism and recreation worldwide, there are engaged the World Tourism Organization of the United Nations (UNWTO) and the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC). They act as the independent institutions and explore the development and distribution of world tourism, with forming and publishing the annual tourism ratings. In particular, UNWTO generalizes and summarizes the outcomes of tourism development in 215 countries and territories around the globe. As the primary indicators, there are the number of visitors, the national income from tourism, the share of tourism in the country's exports and others. Besides UNWTO, the World Economic Forum (WEF, Geneva, Switzerland) publishes an annual Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, which covers 140 countries over the world. It consists of three main components, which in turn are subdivided into 14 sub-indices. Thus, on a global scale the tourism and recreational activities are monitored quite clearly. In order to determine the place of Kazakhstan in the global tourism market and to clarify the criteria and indices of tourism and travellings, one should consider these points in more details [1; 2].

As was mentioned, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index is calculated based on three components:

a) the sub-index of the regulatory framework of travels and tourism (T&T Regulatory Framework);

b) the sub-index of infrastructure and business environment of travels and tourism (T&T Business Environment and Infrastructure);

c) the sub-index of human, cultural and natural resources (T&T Human, Cultural and Natural Resources).

An analysis within the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index shows that Switzerland is on the first place in the rating with a value of 5.66, being followed by Germany (5.39), Austria (5.39), Spain (5.38), the UK (5.38). The WEF ranked France in the 7th place with a value of 5.31, but despite this it is the absolute world leader in the number of tourists visiting it. For example, Italy being one of the five world leaders in terms of tourist arrivals, ranks only 26th position in the WEF rating with a value of 4.90. However, Italy is famous for its tourist attractions and has a developed infrastructure. According to this index, Italy is left behind by the Republic of Korea (25th place), Malta (24th), Luxembourg (23rd), although they are less popular and have other rates of tourism development (see Table 2).

As the full members of the UNWTO, Kazakhstan and India have great potential for the development and presentation of tourism and recreation services. As of 2013 year-end, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index placed Kazakhstan at 88th position with a value of 3.82, while in 2011 it was on 93rd place, which on the one hand indicates the progress though on the other remains rather low figure.

By the end of 2013, India occupied 65th place with a value of 4.11, while in 2011 it was on 68th position, which is also not a very good result, nevertheless, in the overall ranking it is 23 points ahead of Kazakhstan. In the regional rating of Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index India is on 11th position, while Kazakhstan – on 18th.

Table 2 – Central Asian countries' and India's positions among the main tourists recipient countries according to the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index of 2013

Country / Economy	General index	T&T Regulatory Framework sub-index	T&T Business Environment and Infrastructure sub-index	T&T Human, Cultural and Natural Resources sub-index
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	place	value	place	value	place	value	place	value
Switzerland	1	5.66	1	5.94	1	5.42	2	5.63
Germany	2	5.39	8	5.57	6	5.29	7	5.31
Austria	3	5.39	2	5.80	11	5.11	9	5.24
Spain	4	5.38	14	5.48	5	5.30	6	5.36
Great Britain	5	5.38	17	5.44	10	5.13	3	5.57
USA	6	5.32	44	4.95	2	5.36	1	5.65
France	7	5.31	9	5.56	7	5.18	11	5.20
Canada	8	5.28	27	5.27	8	5.17	5	5.39
Sweden	9	5.24	12	5.54	23	4.89	8	5.30
Singapore	10	5.23	6	5.74	4	5.31	25	4.64
Australia	11	5.17	23	5.32	25	4.81	4	5.39
New Zealand	12	5.17	4	5.75	12	5.06	22	4.69
Netherlands	13	5.14	16	5.45	15	5.01	16	4.97
Japan	14	5.13	24	5.31	24	4.86	10	5.22
Hong Kong	15	5.11	19	5.43	3	5.32	29	4.59
Iceland	16	5.10	3	5.77	13	5.06	36	4.47
Finland	17	5.10	5	5.74	22	4.89	24	4.65
Belgium	18	5.04	18	5.43	26	4.78	18	4.90
Ireland	19	5.01	7	5.68	19	4.96	40	4.41
Portugal	20	5.01	20	5.42	27	4.78	19	4.84
India	65	4.11	110	3.92	67	3.69	21	4.72
<i>CIS countries:</i>								
Russia	63	4.16	92	4.24	46	4.22	58	4.02
Georgia	66	4.10	30	5.18	80	3.46	91	3.67
Ukraine	76	3.98	60	4.73	71	3.62	99	3.59
Azerbaijan	78	3.97	46	4.94	87	3.34	96	3.63
Armenia	79	3.96	51	4.88	88	3.34	94	3.65
Kazakhstan	88	3.82	62	4.66	79	3.48	119	3.30
Moldova	102	3.60	65	4.61	97	3.16	133	3.04
Kyrgyzstan	111	3.45	93	4.23	131	2.61	103	3.51
Tajikistan	114	3.41	90	4.28	123	2.69	122	3.26
Note: Compiled by author on the basis of “The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013”. – PP. 18, 20, 22, 24 [3].								

Discussing the competitiveness index in its components, one can note the following. The T&T Regulatory Framework, which includes the sub-indexes of political rules and regulations, environmental management, safety and security, health and hygiene, travel & tourism prioritization, is important in the assessment of tourist activities. However, it is based upon statistics and experts' surveys and therefore can be quite subjective. Thus, the United States, being one of the main generators of tourism flows and highly developed country in general, ranks 44th in this index with 4.95 points. Singapore, being less developed in terms of tourism, ranks 6th in this index, followed by Estonia (10), Barbados (13), Uruguay (31), Mauritius (32), Latvia (35), Israel (36), Jordan (37). It is doubtful that in Mauritius or Israel, parameters such as environmental management, safety and security are of such the high ratings.

According to the component of the T&T Regulatory Framework, India ranked 110th with a value of 3.92, Kazakhstan – 62 (4.66), Tajikistan – 90 (4.28), Kyrgyzstan – 93 (4.23).

The component of the T&T Business Environment and Infrastructure also has its positive and negative sides. Thus, according to the sub-index of “tourism infrastructure”, Kazakhstan ranked 87th with a value of 3.12; India was on the 67th position (3.69). Out of Central Asian states, Kyrgyzstan was on 138th place, Tajikistan – on 139th. Thereby, Kazakhstan is on a par with countries such as El Salvador (83), Suriname (85), Brunei (86), Nicaragua (88) and Botstvana (89) that is not a good situation for our dynamically developing state. In this component, under the sub-index of “Internet and telecommunications infrastructure” Japan ranks 7th with a value of 5.50, while Luxembourg is on 5th place, South Korea – on 1st, Hong Kong – 2nd, Switzerland – 6th, Denmark – 4th. Kazakhstan is on 48th (in 2008 – 77th) place in this parameter, which indicates the enhancement and improvement of this sector.

The T&T Human, Cultural and Natural Resources component, as well as other indices, has been calculated taking into account both the quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Under this component, the 1st place is occupied by the United States with a value of 5.65, the 2nd is Switzerland (5.63), the 3rd – United Kingdom (5.57), while Kazakhstan occupies 119th place with a value of 3.30. India in this component is on the 21st position with a value of 4.72. Apparently, this figure does not precisely reflect the actual characteristics of natural resources.

According to this component, among the CIS countries, the Republic of Kazakhstan occupied 6th place in 2013. It has been left behind by the states with less developed economic potential, such as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. This situation clearly proves the low positions of tourism competitiveness in Kazakhstan.

Conclusions

Summarizing the above-stated computations and conclusions, in our view, a significant potential for the development of the various areas of bilateral and multilateral cooperation can be realized through the India’s participation in such sector of Central Asian countries economy as tourism. If one considers the perspective directions of cooperation in this field, it should be pointed out to the following:

- creation of favorable conditions for attracting foreign and domestic investments in tourism sector;
- formation of auspicious legal environment for tourists’ stay in these countries, providing for simplification of visa procedures and reduction of its cost, minimization of time spending required for border and customs control, ensuring the safety of tourists being within the territory of this or that country;
- running of large-scale advertising campaign aimed at establishment and strengthening of the tourist image of Central Asia as a region with favorable political and economic conditions; activation of work for dissemination of information about Central Asia through diplomatic channels, the mass media in India in order to increase the flow of non-resident tourists and respectively foreign currency inflows into these republics, and vice-versa;
- state support of the annual participation of tourist companies of Central Asian states in the international tourist fairs and forums held in India.

With a purpose of further proactive development of tourism in both the Central Asian region and India, there is a need to focus on the expansion of services in the traditional areas (recreational and cultural tourism), as well as the development of alternative tourism, provision of new types of services (environmental, elitist, ethnic, religious, extreme, mountain-adventure, business, congress-tourism, etc.). In case of successful implementation of these tasks and respective achievement of this goal, this will become the excellent hallmark of any of the countries under consideration.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОАЗИАТСКО-ИНДИЙСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В СФЕРЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ И РЕСУРСОВ: ОПЫТ ДЛЯ ТУРИЗМО-РЕКРЕАЦИОННОГО СЕКТОРА

Аннотация. Цель статьи: Данная статья направлена на изучение перспектив сотрудничества между Центральной Азией и Индией в сфере инвестиций и управления ресурсами, уделяя особое внимание сектору туризма и отдыха. Целью проекта является определение возможностей, проблем и потенциальных областей сотрудничества для содействия взаимному экономическому росту и устойчивому развитию в регионе. Часть: Документ включает в себя углубленный анализ текущего состояния сотрудничества Центральной Азии и Индии в сфере туризма и отдыха, анализ существующей политики, инициатив и инвестиционных тенденций. В нем также исследуются культурные и географические факторы, которые могут повлиять на успех совместных усилий в этом секторе. Новизна: Данное исследование дополняет существующую литературу, предлагая всесторонний анализ неиспользованного потенциала сотрудничества между Центральной Азией и Индией в сфере туризма и отдыха. Он проливает свет на менее изученные аспекты двусторонних отношений, подчеркивая значение трансграничных инвестиций и управления ресурсами для содействия экономическому процветанию и региональной стабильности. Методология: В исследовании используется многомерная методология, включая обзор литературы, качественный анализ политических документов и соглашений, а также количественную оценку моделей инвестиций и данных о туризме. Он также включает в себя интервью с заинтересованными сторонами и тематические исследования, чтобы предоставить реальное понимание проблем и возможностей, с которыми сталкивается центральноазиатско-индийское сотрудничество в секторе туризма и отдыха. Результат: Результаты показывают многообещающие перспективы сотрудничества между Центральной Азией и Индией в сфере туризма и отдыха, обусловленные общим культурным наследием, взаимодополняемостью ресурсов и растущими двусторонними отношениями. Однако для того, чтобы в полной мере воспользоваться потенциальными выгодами, необходимо решить серьезные проблемы, такие как развитие инфраструктуры, нормативно-правовая база и маркетинговые стратегии. Исследование подчеркивает важность развития инклюзивного партнерства и использования технологических инноваций для повышения конкурентоспособности и устойчивости сектора туризма и отдыха в регионе.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, Индия, сотрудничество, туризм, инвестиции, ресурсы, отдых, перспективы, двусторонние отношения, экономический рост, устойчивое развитие.

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ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР ЖӘНЕ РЕСУРСТАР САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ-ҮНДІСТАН ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҒЫНЫҢ ПЕРСПЕКТИВАЛАРЫ: ТУРИЗМ-РЕКРЕАЦИЯЛЫҚ СЕКТОР ҮШІН ТӘЖІРИБЕ

Аңдатпа. Мақаланың мақсаты: бұл мақала Туризм және демалыс секторына ерекше назар аударып, инвестициялар мен ресурстарды басқару саласындағы Орталық Азия мен Үндістан арасындағы ынтымақтастықтың перспективаларын зерттеуге бағытталған. Жобаның мақсаты өңірдегі өзара экономикалық өсуге және орнықты дамуға жәрдемдесу үшін ынтымақтастықтың мүмкіндіктерін, проблемаларын және әлеуетті салаларын айқындау болып табылады. Бөлім: құжат Орталық Азия мен Үндістанның туризм және демалыс саласындағы ынтымақтастығының ағымдағы жай-күйін терең талдауды, қолданыстағы саясатты, бастамалар мен инвестициялық үрдістерді талдауды қамтиды. Ол сондай-ақ сектордағы бірлескен күш-жігердің сәттілігіне әсер етуі мүмкін мәдени және географиялық факторларды зерттейді. Жаңалық: бұл зерттеу Орталық Азия мен Үндістан арасындағы Туризм және демалыс саласындағы ынтымақтастықтың пайдаланылмаған әлеуетін жан-жақты талдауды ұсына отырып, бар әдебиеттерді толықтырады. Ол екіжақты қатынастардың аз зерттелген аспектілеріне жарық түсіреді, бұл трансшекаралық инвестициялар мен ресурстарды басқарудың экономикалық өркендеу мен аймақтық тұрақтылықты ілгерілетудегі маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Әдістеме: зерттеу әдебиеттерді шолуды, саяси құжаттар мен келісімдерді сапалы талдауды, инвестиция үлгілері мен туризм деректерін сандық бағалауды қоса алғанда, көп өлшемді әдістемені пайдаланады. Ол сондай-ақ туризм және демалыс секторындағы Орталық Азия-Үндістан ынтымақтастығының алдында тұрған қиындықтар мен мүмкіндіктер туралы нақты түсінік беру үшін мүдделі тараптармен сұхбаттар мен кейстерді қамтиды. Нәтиже: нәтижелер жалпы мәдени мұраға, ресурстарды толықтыруға және екіжақты қатынастардың өсуіне байланысты Орталық Азия мен Үндістан арасындағы Туризм және демалыс саласындағы ынтымақтастықтың перспективалы перспективаларын көрсетеді. Алайда, әлеуетті артықшылықтарды толық пайдалану үшін инфрақұрылымды дамыту, Нормативтік-құқықтық база және маркетингтік стратегиялар сияқты күрделі мәселелерді шешу қажет. Зерттеу инклюзивті серіктестікті дамытудың және аймақтағы туризм және демалыс секторының бәсекеге қабілеттілігі мен тұрақтылығын арттыру үшін технологиялық инновацияларды пайдаланудың маңыздылығын көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: Орталық Азия, Үндістан, ынтымақтастық, туризм, Инвестициялар, ресурстар, демалыс, перспективалар, екіжақты қатынастар, экономика

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