

ИҚТИСОДИЁТДА ИННОВАЦИЯ ЖУРНАЛИ
ЖУРНАЛ ИННОВАЦИЯ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF EXCLAVE SOKH
THROUGH TOURISM COOPERATION AND POLICY
IMPLEMENTATION

Annotation: Exclaves can be large or small, with or without inhabitants, with or without resources. Some exclaves are as small as one square kilometer in size, some enclaves are big with a thousand population. The legal status of some exclaves is unclear due to the lack of official documentation. Some cause tremendous tensions to arise between states, while others are able to exist in peaceful surroundings. Difficulties in border crossings are slowing regional trade and causing tension in these areas. People residing in areas close to the border experience huge problems in their ability to travel, trade, get access to water and land resources, as well as in participating in the weddings, burials, and other ceremonies of their relatives living across the border. This paper presents the high potential of exclave Sokh, located in Fergana valley in terms of tourism development. The exclave Sokh has a rich natural potential to become a popular tourist place in Central Asia with collaboration of three culture uzbek, kyrgyz and tadjik.

Keywords: turizm, sustainability in border regions, international relations, eksklav, anklav.

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УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКСКЛАВА СОХ ПУТЕМ
СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА И ВНЕДРЕНИЕ
ЗАКОНОВ

Аннотация: Эксклавы могут быть большими или маленькими, с жителями или без них, с ресурсами или без. Некоторые анклавов размером всего в один квадратный километр а некоторые с населением в тысячу человек. Правовой статус некоторых из них неясен из-за отсутствия официальной документации. Есть эксклавы которые вызывают огромную напряженность между государствами, в то время как другие существуют в мирной обстановке. Трудности при пересечении границ замедляют региональную торговлю и вызывают напряженность в этих областях. Люди, проживающие в эксклавах Центральной Азии, испытывают огромные проблемы с возможностью

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путешествовать, торговать, получать доступ к водным и земельным ресурсам, а также участвовать в свадьбах, похоронах и других церемониях своих родственников, живущих через границу. Это превышает чувствительность населения и приводит к миграции. В данной статье представлен высокий потенциал эксклава Сох, расположенного в Ферганской долине с точки зрения развития туризма. У эксклава Сох есть богатый природный потенциал для превращения в туристический центр Центральной Азии, благодаря сотрудничеству трех культур: узбекской, киргизской и таджикской.

Ключевые слова: туризм, устойчивость в зоне границ, международные отношения, эксклав, анклав.

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TURIZM SOHASIDA HAMKORLIKNI RIVOJLANTIRISH HAMDA QONUNLARNI JORIY ETISH ORQALI EKSKLAV SO'XNING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHINI TA'MINLASH

Annotatsiya: Eksklavlar katta yoki kichik, aholisi bilan yoki aholisiz, tabiiy resurslar bilan yoki resurslarsiz bo'lishi mumkin. Ayrim eksklavlar bir kvadrat kilometrdan kichik bo'lsa, ba'zilar minglab axoliga ega. Rasmiy hujjatlarning yo'qligi sababi ayrimlarining xuquqiy maqomi noaniq. Ba'zi eksklavlar davlatlar o'rtasida katta ziddiyatlarni vujudga keltirsa, boshqalari tinch muhitda kun kechirmoqda. Chegaradan o'tishdagi qiyinchiliklar davlatlar o'rtasidagi mintaqaviy savdo-sotiqni pasayitishga va ushbu hududlarda ziddiyatlarning kuchayishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Markaziy Osiyoning eksklavlarida yashayotgan aholi sayohat qilish, savdo qilish, suv va er resurslaridan foydalanish, shuningdek chegaraning boshqa tarafida qolgan oila a'zolarining to'y, janoza va boshqa marosimlarida ishtirok etishda katta muammolarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Bular axolining ta'sirchanlik darajasini oshishiga va natijada yashab turgan xududlarini tashlab chiqib ketishiga olib kelmoqda. Ushbu maqolada Farg'ona vodiysida joylashgan So'x ekklavida turizmni rivojlantirishdagi uning mavjud yuqori potentsiali ochib berilgan. So'x exclavi o'zida uch madaniyatni - o'zbek, qirg'iz va tojik madaniyatlarini birlashtirgan va boy tabiiy resurslari bilan Markaziy Osiyoning mashhur turistik markaziga aylinishi mumkin bo'lgan salohiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm, chegara hududlarida barqarorlik, davlatlararo hamkorlik, eksklav.

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Introduction

The Ferghana Valley is situated primarily in Uzbekistan and partly in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and is formed below the Tien Shan Mountains to the north and the Gissar Alay Mountains to the south. This has been the agricultural center of Central Asia for the last several thousand years. The valley's approximately 22,000 square kilometers (almost 8,500 square miles) of flat plains distinguishes it from surrounding regions in Central Asia, where the terrain is made up of mountains, deserts and treeless steppes. The Ferghana Valley is a major source of food for Central Asia. Its principal crops include wheat, cotton, rice, vegetables and fruit. This agricultural productivity has made the Ferghana Valley the most densely populated part of Central Asia. Almost a quarter of the region's total population (14 million out of 63 million) lives in less than 5 percent of the region's total land area. While the population density of Central Asia as a whole is

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40.8 people per square mile, in the Fergana Valley it is 1,600 people per square mile. It is also one of the fastest growing regions within Central Asia, experiencing a population growth of 32 percent in the last 10 years (<https://www.stratfor.com/analysis/central-asia-complexities-fergana-valley>, 2013). The Fergana Valley's population consists mainly of Uzbeks, Kyrgyz and Tajiks. Correspondingly, the valley is split among Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. However, each of the three countries in the Fergana Valley contains significant minorities of the other two ethnic groups. The eight enclaves located in the Fergana Valley in Central Asia belong to three states, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Enclaves in Central Asia: population¹ and ethnic composition

Enclave	Country	Location	Population	Ethnic composition
Barak	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	600	100% Kyrgyz
Chonkara	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	0	Land used for pastures
Dzhangail	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	0	Land used for pastures
Sarvak	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	400-2,500	99% Uzbek, 1% Tajik
Shakhimardan	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	5,000	91% Uzbek, 9% Kyrgyz
Sokh	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyzstan	25,000-70,000	99% Tajik, 1% Kyrgyz
Vorukh	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	10,000-30,000	95% Tajik, 5% Kyrgyz
Kayragach	Tajikistan	Kyrgyzstan	150	100% Tajik

Tensions and cross-border incidents are common, especially in and around the largest enclaves of Tajik-governed Sarvak and Vorukh, and Uzbek-governed Sokh and Shakhimardan. The emergence of the Fergana enclaves is usually explained via the assumption that land units were allocated to a country based on the language spoken.

The lack of consensual documentation puts Sokh's status in jeopardy, leaving it subject to speculation and debate. The quasi-totality of Sokh residents speak Tajik, and education is carried out in the Tajik language, although it is not an official language of Uzbekistan. The local newspaper, Sadoi Sokh (The Voice of Sokh), is printed in Tajik. According to the statistic, there are 28 schools that serve 11,654 students, along with three professional colleges that serve 2,233 students. The general relationship of the Sokh administration with mainland Uzbekistan is passive. Sokh's communications with Tajikistan have been limited due to the tense relations between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan before, even now still strict visa regimes are existing and the lack of transport communications.

What applies generally for any enclave, applies even more in the case of Sokh: the frequent closure of border-crossing points makes it difficult for people to cross the border legally to visit relatives, or conduct trade. In most cases, then, restrictions and regulations cause trade to become "contraband" and the people involved in it to be viewed as smugglers. Burials and wedding are hard to attend, which further isolates people, and causes them to be alienated because their ethnicity. Population pressures, resources, land, rivers, and roads are considered the major causes of tension. Sokh itself is deprived of any independent territorial decision-making ability: it falls under the administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is a simple administrative district of Fergana province. Economic life in the exclave is centered on agriculture, which includes rice and potato growing. Due to limited industry, the majority of its young people seek economic opportunities in Russia.

A theoretical framework of state interactions

The most complicated border negotiations involve the Fergana Valley where a myriad of enclaves exist, and all three countries which share it. Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan have both historical claims to each other's territory and economic interests in the transport routes, rivers, reservoirs, and industries. Fergana Valley enclaves are part of a complex matrix of relations between all the neighboring states. The relationship between the states involved (mainland state and surrounding state) largely shapes their respective relationships with the enclave. The theory of enclaves introduced by Evgeni Vinokurov suggests a triangular relationship between the mother state, the enclave, and the host, or surrounding, state.

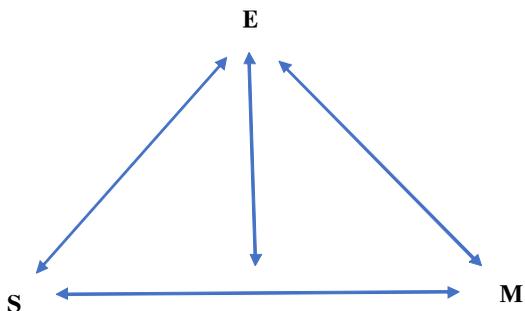


Figure 1. Vinokurov's triangular relations between the enclave, the mother state and the surrounding country

The mainland state may harbor concerns about the exclave's secession and in this case, may impose measures that are disproportionately strict relative to the exclave's size and population such measures may include the suspension of local democracy. Vinokurov uses the notion of negative stimuli to refer to such actions. On the other hand, the mainland state may empower its exclave with economic privileges that are unthinkable in the mainland. Such actions he terms a positive stimulus, which is to say, actions taken by the mainland state to hold the exclave under its authority. The same scheme of positive and negative stimuli is against the hosted enclaves by the surrounding states.

This triangular schema helps to put into perspective the complex relations between the three actors. However, sometimes a fourth player may also appear, namely the "ethnic root state of the exclave." That is, due to their ethnic origins, exclave dwellers may identify with yet a third state, as is shown in the example of Sokh exclave, with its almost exclusively (99.4%) tajik-speaking population. This fact, then, expands the phenomenon of enclaves, turning triangular relations into a trapezoid schema, with the ethnic root state of the exclave marked as "ERSE" (Gabdulhakov, 2015).

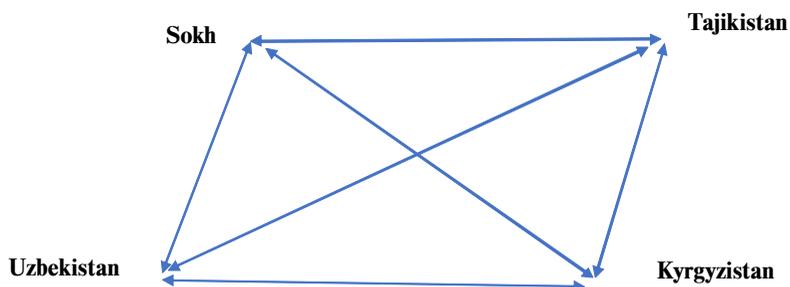


Figure 2. The ERSE system applied to the Sokh enclave Governance.

Enclaves are tough to govern. The mother state or the surrounding state may be suspicious of its enclaves and exclaves. That's why it is difficult to develop their economic infrastructure. The regulation by law of both sides may hamper the development of any sphere and activity, which leads to mass unemployment.

Tourism and international enclaves

Vinokurov has stated, that there are three ideas - general economic incapability, vulnerability, and the need for a special economic status - are main to investigate and understand what important to enclaves' economies. Vinokurov argued, that small size, periphericity, and isolation are cited as the three principal factors of the underdevelopment of insular regions (Vinokurov, 2005). A clear distinction between large and small enclaves on the issue of their economic structures is observed. Only the largest enclaves and exclaves are likely to develop industries (Hong Kong, Macau, Kaliningrad, Alaska). Smaller ones concentrate on either agriculture or services. Large enclaves, while meeting certain restriction of the size, have more flexibility in the economic development. As the land, human resources, and the support of the mainland are more readily available, large enclaves have a chance to develop industry, as Hong Kong and Macau did. However, even the large enclaves/exclaves meet severe restrains in developing industrial activity. Sokh with 70.000 inhabitants has a potential to start tourism development.

Many researches have studied about communities and their life living in border areas. Gelbman argued that "communities living in border areas often find themselves in a complex reality of living "in the middle," between two societies and cultures, between two economic systems and in the shadow of changing international relations" (Alon Gelbman, 2011). This reality may be confusing but it also contains the potential seeds for economic development in various sectors, especially tourism. Vinokurov also demonstrate as one of the most unique elements of international boundaries is the phenomenon of exclaves, or enclaves. These are small pieces of one country surrounded by the territory of a neighboring country. Hundreds of exclaves exist, and many of them have developed into tourist attractions, owing almost entirely to their border situation and the socio-economic and political advantages this affords. Livia, Spain, for example, which is surrounded by France, is a popular destination for cultural and heritage tourists and skiers. Campione, Italy (surrounded entirely by Switzerland), is famous for its casino and Lake Lugano waterfront. Jungholz, Austria, is a popular ski resort. A few

enclaves in South America and Africa are home to up- scale beach resorts and important nature preserves.

Catudal argued that "exclave economy has three main options for development:

1. Tighter ties with the host state if allowed given extant border constraints;
2. Closer relationships with the home state;
3. Strengthening the local economy, with tourism playing an important role".

The model that links tourism with international exclaves shows ties between a unique geopolitical reality, with the opportunities of tourism development (see Figure 2). The communities that live side by side in exclave Sokh should interested in enjoying the fruits of tourism and to cooperat in a number of ways. Tourism development can contribute significantly to the socio-economic well-being of places, and in many international exclaves tourism constitutes a central part of the local economy.

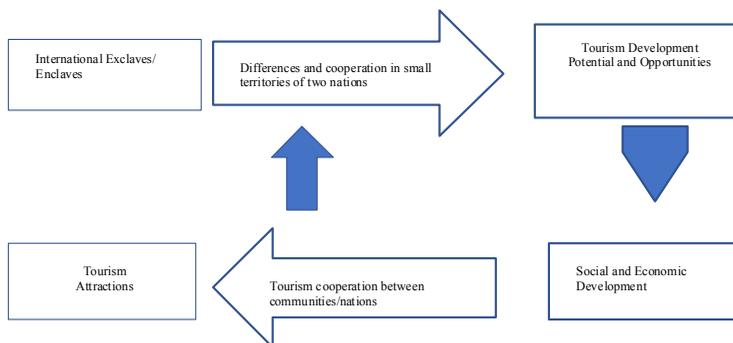


Figure 3. The Connection between International Exclaves and Tourism Development. Adopted from (Alon Gelbman, 2011)

Recommendations.

-Despite the fact that Sokh are often viewed as problematic land unit, it can serve as triggers for cooperation as it require the involvement of all three states that share the exclave Sokh.

-Signed agreement help to make the border demarcation process transparent. Cooperation and compromise could make it easier to agree on disputed sections of the border and define the legal boundaries of each state.

-Recognize the legal status of the exclave Sokh and the need for building mutually beneficial road infrastructure.

-Include local residents (elders, informal leaders) and self-government authorities in the process of negotiation, as this will shape the first-hand perception of these local dwellers. Taking into account the demands and needs of local residents would help reduce cases of localized violence in near-border areas.

-Self-sufficiency is a consequence of isolation, closed economic regime, and underdeveloped economy. The exclave Sokh tend to develop a multi-vector orientation avoiding concentration of trade and economic connection with the mainland only. The dynamic economies and economic growth appear to be conditioned by the liberal and open economic regimes.

-Poverty alleviation through tourism development.

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