
THE THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF TOURISM AND RECREATION COMPLEXES IN TAJIKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses issues related to the theoretical aspects of the formation of tourist and recreational complexes in Tajikistan with the aim of organizing and ensuring the development of tourism in the country. It also notes that Tajikistan stands out among other Central Asian countries for its majestic, diverse and colorful nature. The country is home to the mighty Pamir and Tien Shan mountain ranges, the highest mountain peaks with beautiful ice caps, blooming mountain gorges and plains where cities and agricultural production are concentrated. The authors note that tourists can explore ancient monuments, works of art, places where famous historical events took place, places where great people lived, participate in entertainment events and festivals, and visit exhibitions of various kinds located within tourist and recreational complexes.

KEYWORDS: tourist and recreational complexes, tourist potential, tourism, recreation, geographical factors, natural landscapes, tourist and recreational areas, recreationists, infrastructure, attractiveness, economic regulation, ecological tourism, economic zoning, destination.

INTRODUCTION.

As is well known, integration processes in the economy are considered a factor in increasing the socio-economic efficiency of production and social sectors. These processes develop on the basis of objective laws of economic development. Such processes also take place in the tourism industry. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, this industry developed rapidly throughout the post-Soviet space. Their development was dictated by the needs of the population, companies and individual states. They were influenced by two processes, which were characterized by the development of multidirectional trends. The latter are understood as trends of globalization and regionalization. The relationship between them has fluctuated sharply over the past 30 years. While globalization processes prevailed in the first half of this period, deglobalisation processes have been gaining ground in the second half. The regionalization of the economy is one of the manifestations of the emergence and development of delocalization processes.

In this regard, it should be noted that the integration of the tourism industry through regionalisation is clearly defined. Therefore, economists and tourism specialists have recently been discussing the ways, opportunities, resources and effectiveness of regionalization in the tourism industry. Such scientific categories as tourism and recreation system, tourism and recreation area, tourism and recreation region, tourism and recreation zone, tourism and recreation complex and tourism and recreation cluster are widely discussed. Due to the limited scope of this article, we cannot dwell on explaining the content of all these concepts. However, it can only be noted that among them, the concepts of tourist and recreational complex and tourist and recreational cluster represent a new stage of development. Both tourist and recreational complexes and tourist and recreational clusters are cross-sectoral in nature, although they are based on a predetermined territory. These categories are widely discussed among economists. There are many definitions that differ sharply from one another. A tourist and recreational complex is a group of enterprises operating on the basis of market relations with the aim of satisfying the needs of tourists and located in compact territories where, in conditions of close transport links, tourist and recreational resources and the corresponding infrastructure are clearly distinguished [14].

Research Methodology

The methodological basis of the study consists of the principles and scientific concepts of researching the processes of formation and development of tourist and recreational complexes in the context of the comprehensive development of the global tourist market. In

the process of solving the tasks, the methods of systemic, situational, structural-functional, logical, comparative and factor analysis, as well as generally accepted methods of scientific analysis, were used. Analysis of recent studies and publications. The purpose of this article is to examine theoretical issues related to the formation and development of tourist and recreational complexes. At the present stage of ensuring tourism as a priority sector in the structure of the national economy, one of the main mechanisms is considered to be the formation of tourist and recreational complexes. Tourist and recreational complexes must be structurally improved and comply with international standards in order to attract more and more domestic and international tourists. We agree with the opinion of Professor I.L. Polyakova that A distinctive feature of the structure of a tourist and recreational complex is the high dependence of the effectiveness of the integration of tourist industry facilities (service providers and tourist industry enterprises) and the resource base, infrastructure of territories and factors of development of tourist and recreational activities in a given territory [13, p. 34]. The tourist and recreational complex (TRC) as an economic system is a set of economic relations that are formed on the basis of regulatory and legislative acts and determine the entire spectrum of functioning and interaction of economic entities in relation to the provision of tourist and recreational services [12, p.17]. In our opinion, some approaches limit the view of the TRC and narrow it down to only the association of enterprises by location, or by production and economic ties between enterprises, or by the objectives of the enterprises. In our view, a tourist and recreational complex is a purposeful formation of enterprises from various industries (directly or indirectly related to tourism) in a specific compact territory, which can function to meet the needs of tourists who are intended to consume tourist and recreational services. In its final form, a TRC can be a cluster designed to produce end services and goods. Unlike a cluster, a TRC has a different periodization and consists of stages of formation and development. It cannot be a cluster if it produces finished services, goods and intermediate products. In addition, TRCs are not always focused on the production of end goods and services and are characterized by the absence of a unified management system.

Unlike a TRC, a cluster is characterized by the functioning of a unified management system. For example, according to I.L. Polyakova, it is appropriate to associate the concept of a TRC with any geographical area of interest to travelers, with both objects and landscapes of various levels acting as TRCs: a complex can be a city, a village, a special tourist service centre, a river, a lake, a mountain range, national parks, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries,

etc. [13]. According to Bogomolova E.S., the structure of the TRK involves the concentration, combination, and cooperation of tourism and recreation production, taking into account the integration processes inherent in a specific complex [2].

The basis of the TRC is its potential (tourism and recreation) or resources. This basis determines the specialisation of the TRC and its development opportunities. Many authors consider specialization to be the most important criterion for classifying complexes (I.V. Zorin, V.S. Preobrazhensky, A.S. Makekadyr, L.A. Galachiev, and others [4]). Usually, the specialization of a TRC is understood as the industry affiliation of goods and services provided by the complex's enterprises to consumers, which have the main share in the value of the complex's production. There is no doubt that every tourism and recreation complex must have an inherent resource base, which is understood to mean natural, socio-cultural, infrastructural, historical and other objects that are capable of satisfying the diverse needs of tourists, creating conditions for the reproduction of their physical and mental strength [6]. As noted by Sobirov M.S., an important task in researching tourism and recreational potential is to consider the formation of tourism and recreational complexes at various hierarchical levels. In doing so, it is necessary to take into account the historical, cultural, ethno-social, environmental, natural resource, and political and legal characteristics of the area under study [15]. One of the concepts closest in composition to the definition of a tourist complex is the concept of a recreational and tourist complex (in earlier works, one can find the concept of a territorial and recreational complex), which has been considered by a number of Russian researchers. This concept was formed in our country as a result of the predominance of recreational services in the overall structure of tourism in the pre-reform period [3, p. 100]. As noted by Russian scientist Odilova R.K., The tourist and recreational complex of a country represents the functioning of such elements of a single system as natural, tourist, medical, health and socio-cultural. All of them are interconnected and operate within a single territorial unit [12, pp. 20-21.].

The concept of a tourist and recreational complex is appropriately associated with any geographical area of interest to travelers. Both objects and landscapes of different levels can be complexes, such as cities, towns, special tourist service centers, rivers and lakes, mountain ranges, national parks, nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, etc. [7]. Studies show that the higher the level of concentration of economic activity in a regional complex, the wider the range of services provided. In turn, the level of concentration of economic activity depends on the spatial scale of the tourist and recreational complex. This is explained by the fact that,

in its main features, increasing the level of such concentration requires expanding the territory under the enterprises and institutions included in the space under the named complexes. However, despite its objectivity, the described relationship is ambiguous. Different forms of concentration of economic activity imply different sizes of areas under TRC facilities. In this case, we are talking about vertical and horizontal concentration within the TRC [5]. Vertical concentration of economic activity requires less space than horizontal concentration. The Dushanbe and Khujand TRCs require less land area, as tourist and recreational activities in them are associated with historical and cultural attractions concentrated within the boundaries of these cities. As for other types of tourist activities, especially those organically linked to natural resources, they are characterized by a greater degree of horizontal concentration of economic activity. Horizontal integration has developed extensively in GBAO, the Fann Mountains, and the Zeravshan Valley. In these places, vertical integration is also observed within tourist and recreational complexes, but such integration is subordinate to horizontal integration. In other words, static types of tourism cannot exist without dynamic forms of such activity. The most successful example of horizontal integration of tourism is the Istaravshan Shakhristan tourist and recreational complex [6]. In the real conditions of Tajikistan, the further development of tourist and recreational complexes may depend on financial flows accompanied by tourist flows from neighboring countries. In this regard, Tajikistan can take advantage of a number of favorable opportunities that are cross-border in nature. The favorable conditions that Tajikistan can take advantage of are related to the different natural conditions for leisure and recreation between Tajikistan and neighboring countries such as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and China. Flat areas for recreation and tourism are less comfortable, especially in spring and summer. At the same time, the foothills and mountainous areas of Tajikistan offer greater comfort for recreation and leisure, while the flat areas of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are located not far from the foothills and mountainous areas of Tajikistan. With the targeted development of tourist and recreational complexes in the foothill and mountainous areas of Tajikistan, adjacent to the plains of the aforementioned countries, a huge number of tourists could be attracted to the TRC in Tajikistan. This requires initial financial support from the republican and regional budgets of the Republic of Tajikistan. Currently, there are very favourable political conditions for improving the conditions for recreation and recreation in the tourist and recreational complexes of the foothill and mountainous areas of Tajikistan on the basis of joint participation by the budgets of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It

is natural to assume that such development requires intergovernmental negotiations followed by the signing of the necessary documents on an intergovernmental basis. An example of this is the foothill and mountain recreational areas of the Gissar-Varzob-Ramit tourist and recreational complex. The leadership of the Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Samarkand regions of Uzbekistan and the Libab region of Turkmenistan can agree on raising the level of service in the aforementioned TRC, taking into account the use of international standards. The initial investments in the development of the TRC came from the state, the private sector and international financial and economic organizations. The resources invested were insufficient to create enterprises and recreational facilities within the complex that would meet the standards accepted in developed capitalist countries. It should be noted that at the present stage, there is no need to achieve Western standards when improving the quality and level of service in TRCs in various regions of Tajikistan. This not only requires excessive costs, but will also lead to an increase in tariffs for tourist services provided by TRCs [10]. One of the important areas of development of tourism infrastructure is the creation of hotels with a national brand based on natural and architectural monuments. A developed and high-quality tourism infrastructure (including transport, accommodation, catering, services, etc.) is a critical indicator of the functioning of the tourism market and a necessary condition for ensuring active interaction between different economic systems [1]. In countries such as Spain, France, Portugal, etc., national hotel chains, as an integral part of tourist and recreational complexes, were created on the basis of public-private partnerships with the decisive participation of state capital investments [8]. Such opportunities can contribute to the inflow of investment from neighboring countries, including China. In order to expand and improve the activities of tourist and recreational complexes, very favorable political and transport conditions are currently emerging for cooperation between Tajikistan and other countries in the field of tourism development. We have valuable experience in creating joint tourist and recreational facilities with Uzbekistan dating back to the Soviet Union. The current Istaravshan-Shakhrisabz tourist and recreational complex includes a number of facilities that were built by Glavgolfoldstepstroy. This was the most powerful organization in the Soviet Union for the development and large-scale irrigation of virgin lands in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. It had sufficient financial resources to organize cross-border recreation for workers.

Five leisure and recreation facilities built in Tajikistan as part of this complex are still in operation today. Therefore, there is every reason to include the organization of new facilities

and the improvement of existing ones in the agenda of intergovernmental negotiations on social issues on the basis of newly created joint ventures. The same applies to the organization and expansion of the activities of the Khojand-Gulistan, Isfara and Gissar-Varzob tourist and recreational complexes. For the mountainous areas of the republic, based on the above analysis, the following hierarchical structure is proposed: tourist macro-region (Bokhtar- Levakant-Sarbands, Yavano-Obikii, Nizhne-Kafirnigan), tourist area (Beshkent, Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve, Sangtuda I-II, Sarband, reservoir waters); tourist locality (Chiluchor-Chashma); tourist site (Vakhsh Nature Reserve), tourist spot (Nurek). The main tourist and recreational facilities in these areas need to be identified [11]. Through a joint management mechanism for these complexes, it is possible to concentrate significant financial resources to substantially expand the geographical scope of these facilities and create powerful internal clusters that will eventually meet international standards [9].

Conclusion. The above allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. A tourist and recreational complex is the purposeful formation of enterprises from various industries that are directly or indirectly related to tourism and operate to meet the diverse needs of tourists in a specific compact territory.
2. A tourist and recreational complex forms the basis of a compact recreational system and is an advanced form of interconnected tourist enterprises operating in a specific area.
3. Particular attention should be paid to the territorial organization of the tourist and recreational complex, i.e. how the various elements of the tourist and recreational complex (natural, cultural, infrastructural) are located and connected to each other in Tajikistan.
4. The level of concentration of the TRC has a direct impact on the list of services provided to customers. The higher the level of concentration of economic activity in the TRC, the wider the range of services provided.
5. It is necessary to give priority to the formation of TRCs in the mountainous regions of Tajikistan, which border not only the plains of Tajikistan but also those of Uzbekistan, where a huge number of tourists will be oriented towards recreation within the various TRCs of Tajikistan.

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