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ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH DYNAMICS OF TOURIST SPORTS TRIPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN OVER THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Analysis of the growth dynamics of tourist sports trips in the Republic of Kazakhstan over the years of independence

Abstract. The article gives a complete analysis of the process of revival of all kinds of sports tourism in the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of independence of the country. How in difficult for the country economically, socially and culturally the types of sports tourism were restored. How the collapse of the USSR affected the organization and conduct of sports hikes, ensuring the safety of life and health of the participants. In addition, the article deals with the study of individual characteristics of sports tourism influencing the formation of demanded and unclaimed active types of tourism, i.e. what types are in great demand in the tourist market. The article also shows data on the categories of complexity of hikes. There is a complete analysis of the passage of hikes from the first to the sixth category of complexity by year. The number of passed routes on types of tourism and categories of complexity.

Key words: sports tourism, sports hiking, tourism development.

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Тәуелсіздік жылдарындағы Қазақстан Республикасындағы туристік спорттық жорықтардың өсу серпінін талдау

Аңдатпа. Мақалада ел тәуелсіздігі жылдарындағы Қазақстан Республикасындағы спорттық туризмнің барлық түрлерін жандандыру үдерісіне толық талдау берілген. Ел үшін экономикалық, әлеуметтік және мәдени жағынан қиын жылдары спорттық туризм түрлері қалпына келтірілді. КСРО-ның ыдырауы спорттық жорықтарды ұйымдастыруға және өткізуге, қатысушылардың өмірі мен денсаулығының қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге қалай әсер етті. Сонымен қатар, мақалада спорттық туризм түрлерінің жеке ерекшеліктерін зерделеу және туризмнің сұранысқа ие және талап етілмеген белсенді түрлерін қалыптастыруға ықпал ету мәселелері, яғни туристік нарықта қандай түрлер үлкен сұранысқа ие екендігі қаралады. Мақалада жаяу жүру қиындықтарының санаттары туралы мәліметтер де көрсетілген. Жылдар бойынша күрделіліктің бірінші санатынан алтыншы санатына дейінгі жорықтардың өтуіне толық талдау берілді. Туризм түрлері және күрделілік санаттары бойынша өткен маршруттар саны.

Түйін сөздер: спорттық туризм, спорттық жорықтар, туризмді дамыту.

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Анализ динамики роста туристских спортивных походов в Республике Казахстан за годы независимости

Аннотация. В статье дан полный анализ процесса возрождения всех видов спортивного туризма в Республике Казахстан за годы независимости страны. Рассматривается, как в трудные для страны в экономическом, социальном и культурном плане годы восстанавливались виды спортивного туризма. Как повлиял распад СССР на организацию и проведение спортивных походов, обеспечение безопасности жизни и здоровья участников. Кроме того, в статье исследуются вопросы изучения индивидуальных особенностей видов спортивного туризма, влияющих на формирование востребованных и невостребованных активных видов туризма, т.е., какие виды пользуются большим спросом на туристском рынке. В статье также показаны данные по категориям сложности походов. Дан полный анализ прохождения походов от первой по шестую категорию сложности по годам, количество пройденных маршрутов по видам туризма и категориям сложности.

Ключевые слова: спортивный туризм, спортивные походы, развитие туризма.

Introduction. Physical culture and mass sports today solve many socio-economic problems of the state: uniting society, distracting young people from bad habits, preventing diseases and prolonging life, promoting a healthy lifestyle among various segments of the population and their involvement in physical activity, creating conditions for self-realization. – realization, self-expression and development [1].

The country's economy is directly related to the development of any industry, both for the better and for the worse. The history of our country and sports tourism, including, is a clear example of such a situation.

The economic crisis in the early 90s, the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), led to the collapse of the economy of many republics that were part of the state at that time. As a result, most of the unclaimed, highly qualified specialists, at best, went into business or changed their specialty, and the majority went abroad in search of a job with a higher income. Tourism has not become an exception, many tourism specialists have gone abroad. Tourist bases, sections, stations and clubs began to close. The destruction of the unified Union state had a detrimental effect on the geography and the main indicators of the development of sports tourism. Already in 1991, the number of sports tourist groups decreased by 20% compared to 1990, from 23 thousand to 19 thousand. Since 1992, there has been an even sharper decline [2].

The termination of the activities of most tourist sections, clubs and federations had a negative impact on the training of tourist athletes, even at the level of the third and second sports categories. This has become the main problem of the shortage of professional specialists in staffing the tourism industry with qualified personnel and even accompanying foreign tourists with qualified porters, as well as the development of active types for domestic tourism [3].

Nevertheless, experts and tourism enthusiasts remained on the ground, who supported sports tourism with “naked” enthusiasm. Sports tourism federations have been preserved in some regions and cities of the republic. They held their championships and championships in the tourist all-around, rock climbing and sports hiking by type of tourism [4].

Active types of tourist travel are called, which are characterized by ways of traveling along the route with the expenditure of the tourist's own physical efforts. Active tourism includes most types of sports tourist travel: hiking, skiing, mountain, water (with the use of non-motorized vessels), cycling and others,

or a combination of them on various sections of the route. Planned tourist trips using transport also often include the active part of the trip [5].

Sports tourism has the function of sports improvement in overcoming natural obstacles – improving the entire complex of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for safe human movement over rough terrain and improving physical fitness to overcome difficult natural terrain [6].

Sports tourism is useful for health promotion and is available to people of any age. Tourism is a natural sport, so the loads in it are easily dosed. Sports tourism develops such traits of human character as collectivism, discipline, perseverance and perseverance [7].

The rapid growth of tourism in recent years is mainly due to the improvement of people's living standards, the development of various modes of transport, which makes it possible to visit even very inaccessible areas, as well as the intensive growth of industry, causing great physical and mental fatigue of people. This creates an irresistible desire to spend free time in a different, healthier and calmer environment that promotes physical and mental regeneration [8].

The development, role and importance of sports tourism are very important aspects for any state and for its various branches, both social and economic, as evidenced by numerous scientific papers [9-11], which determines the relevance of our research.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the dynamics of the growth of the number of tourist sports trips in the Republic of Kazakhstan over the years of independence.

Research objectives:

- organization and conduct of research to determine the total number of tourist sports trips by type of tourism and category of complexity;
- assessment of the state and level of growth of the total number of tourist sports trips in the Republic of Kazakhstan over the years of independence.

Methods and organization of research. In the study conducted jointly with representatives of the Federation of Sports Tourism and Tourist All-around of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following were used: theoretical analysis of literary sources; method of statistical data processing; in order to determine the dynamics of the growth of the number of tourist sports trips in the Republic of Kazakhstan over the years of independence. The analysis of reports of tourist groups for the period from 2006 to 2020 is carried out.

Research results and their discussion. The research is based on reports registered in the electronic journal of hiking registration, which is

located in the library of the Federation of Sports Tourism and Tourist All-Around of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as on the website of this federation (Table1).

Table 1 – Total number of reports from 2006 to 2020 (by types of tourism and categories of complexity)

Type of tourism	Complexity category and number of reports							Total by type
	I-III degree	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
hiking tours	0	55	5	2	1	2	0	65
ski hikes	1	14	2	0	0	0	0	17
mountain hiking	1	45	28	13	8	7	2	104
water hikes	0	28	5	4	4	2	0	42
biking hikes	0	21	4	3	1	0	0	29
auto-moto hikes	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
speleo hikes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
combined hikes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total reports	4	163	46	22	13	12	2	262

The table is compiled by the author on the basis of the data of the reports noted in the log of registration of hikes [12].

Analysis of Table 1 shows that during this period was registered a total of 262 tourist sports hike. From them four 1, 2 and 3 degrees of complexity and 258 sports campaigns with the first to the sixth category of complexity (c.c.). Also, results of the table 1 prove the following regularity: the principle from simple to difficult operates, that is, the more difficult the hike, the

less hikes. For example: the greatest quantity of campaigns of the first c.c. – 163 treks, further on descending, 2-nd c.c. – 46 treks, 3rd c.c. – 22, 4th c.c. – 13, 5th c.c. -12 and the 6th c.c. – only two hikes. All this has a simple explanation – after each category of complexity of the campaign, sifted out redundant and random participants who understand that this is not their job, or not their level. Only a few tourists reach the sixth category.

The ratio of sports hikes by types of tourism is shown in Figure 1.

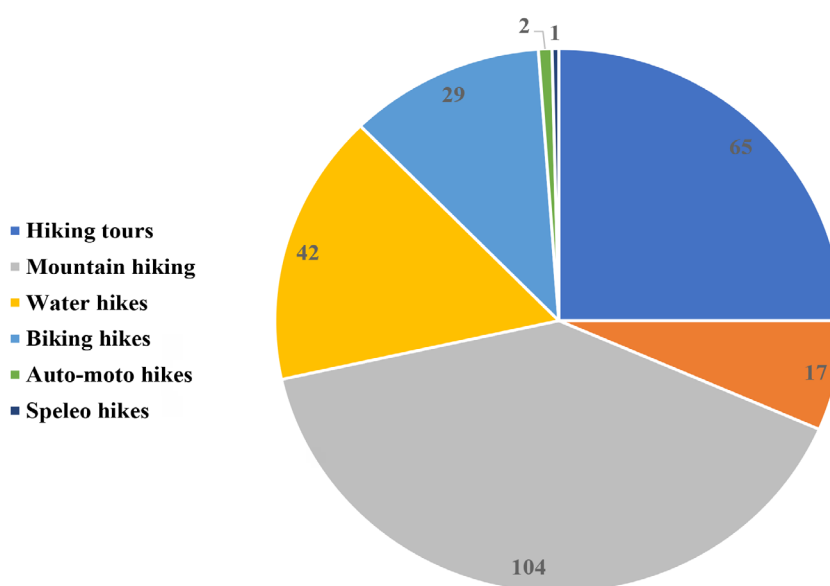


Figure 1 – The ratio of sports trips by type of tourism

Kazakhstan has all the conditions and natural opportunities for the development of sports tourism. The majestic mountains of the Northern Tien-Shan and Altai, stretching for more than 1,700 km, from sunny Shymkent to harsh Ridder, have unlimited opportunities for the development of mountain tourism. Only in three places the “stone barrier” is interrupted by narrow passages – the Zaisan basin, the Dzungarian Gate, the Ili Valley, connecting the steppe expanses with the great Central Asian deserts of Gobi and Taklamakan. And as a result, mountain tourism is located at the head of the table

with an indicator of 104 trips.. Hiking is in second place – 65 hikes. Water tourism closes the top three – 42 trips. Then there are cycling and ski tourism, respectively 29 and 17 hikes. And at the end of the list of auto-moto and combined hiking 2 and speleo hiking 1 hike. It should be noted that both hikes of the highest – 6th grade were passed precisely on mountain tourism. The campaign of the sixth c.c. under the guidance of the Master of Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan Litvinov V.A. in 2016 took 3rd place at the World Sports Tourism Championship.

Table 2 – Dynamics of sports trips in Independent Kazakhstan by year (by types of tourism and categories of complexity.)

Year of the hike	Type of tourism	Category Complexities	Region	Total number
2006	2 Mountain	V	Dzungarian Alatau	2
2008	2 Mountain	IV	Dzungarian Alatau	2
2009	2 Hiking, 2 Mountain	II. III. V	Almaty region, Syugatinsky Valley.	4
2010	Mountain	IV	Dzungarian Alatau	1
2011	Water. 3 Mountain. Hiking, Bicycle.	I. II. III.V	The East Kazakhstan region, Uba river, Northern Tien Shan	6
2012	Water, 3 Mountain	II. III. IV	Almaty region, Ili river, Dzungarian Alatau	4
2013	Mountain (short hike)	IV. V	Dzungarian Alatau, Northern Tien Shan	2
2014	Mountain	III. IV. V	Northern Tien Shan, Dzungarian Alatau	6
2015	8 Hiking, 13 Mountain. Water, Bicycle, Auto.	I. II	Akmola region, Northern Tien Shan, Dzungarian Alatau	24
2016	8 Ski, 20 Bicycle, 15 Water, 20 Mountain, 10 Hiking	II	West-Kazakhstan region, Aktobe region.	73
2017	7 Hiking, 21 Mountain, 3 Bicycle, 8 Ski, 10 Water, Auto.	I	Mangistau region	49
2018	20 Mountain, Bicycle, 21 Hiking, 5 Water, Speleo.	II	Northern Tien Shan	47
2019	3 Bicycle, 7 Water, Ski, 14 Hiking, 11 Mountain	I. II. III. VI	Central Kazakhstan, Small Hills of the Northern Tien Shan	35
2020	2 Water (sail), 2 Mountain, 2 Hiking	II	Kapchagay reservoir	6

After the 2000s, the revival of the former traditions of sports tourism in the country began. By this time, faculties and departments of tourism had opened in many higher educational institutions, where they tried to attract students to active types

of tourism in the form of educational and industrial practices. In particular, KazAST paid active attention to mountain and water tourism. Turan University has been working on the resuscitation of cycling and water tourism. KazNU named after al-Farabi was

engaged in hiking. Tourist clubs also recovered from the “knockdown” of the 90s and began to actively explore forgotten routes. Taldykorgan was also actively involved in the development of Dzungaria.

At the same time, it should be noted that sports trips began to revive in the late 90s. But they appeared on the federation’s website only after 2006. Therefore, the author took data starting from this year.

So, according to Table 2, the peak of completed hikes falls on 2016 – 73 hikes in total for all types of tourism. 2017 is in second place, with an indicator of 49 completed hikes. Slightly lower figures in 2018 – 47 hikes. Also, good results in 2019 (pre-covid) and 2015, 35 and 24 registered hiking reports, respectively. In 2020, despite quarantine conditions, 6 hikes were made.

Table 3 – Dynamics of sports hiking in Kazakhstan by type of tourism

Year	mountain	hiking	water	biking	ski	speleo	auto	Total
2006	2							2
2008	2							2
2009	2	2						4
2010	1							1
2011	3	1	1	1				6
2012	3		1				1	4
2013	2							2
2014	1							1
2015	13	8	1	1				23
2016	20	10	15	20	8			73
2017	21	7	10	3	8		1	50
2018	20	21	5	1		1		48
2019	11	14	7	3	1			36
2020	2	2	2					6
Итого	104	65	42	29	17	1	2	258

Analyzing this table, we can conclude that by the number of registered hikes with a large gap leads mountain tourism. In 2006, 2008, 2010, 2013 and 2014 there were category hikes only in mountain hiking. In 2009, there was also a hiking trip, and in 2015, there were 8 hiking trails. The most productive year so far was 2016 – when a total of 73 hikes were conducted. Of these, 20 mountain, 10 hiking, 15 water, 20 biking and 8 ski trips in one season.

Conclusions. The conducted research and analysis will help the further development of new interesting, post-pandemic routes, solve the problems of organizing sports tourist trips and will be of interest to workers of tourist and other research centers, project and tourist-excursion organizations and institutions, tourism activists and, finally, students and students, tourism teachers; will

be useful to everyone who loves and enjoys tourism and travel.

We can observe a weak development of hikes of 1, 2 and 3 degrees of difficulty. This suggests that very little attention is paid to active and sports tourism in the field of education and school education. It is necessary to revive applied tourism at school, to awaken in schoolchildren the love of their native land, tourism, the desire to go multi-day and categorical hikes, expeditions and research tours.

The results of the study show that our hikers use the mountains effectively. There are several mountain hikes every year, but this is not the limit. It is also necessary to raise other types of sports tourism. There is a huge potential for hikers, watermen and cyclists, skiers and others.

Of course, there are certain problems for skiers and speleo tourists associated with the snow and caves. But you can and should look for and find ways out of any situation. Skiing trips can be carried out in Zhetysu, East Kazakhstan and northern regions of the Republic. There are caves and catacombs in West Kazakhstan and Mangistau region, also there is a possibility to address to the neighbors from Russia. Speleo tourism is well developed there. Recently, auto-motor tourists have become active, but they do not often register their trips and hikes. It is necessary to systematize and unite their activity, to create separate federations by kinds of tourism, or to include them into existing federations.

Practical recommendations. We believe that there is a need to strengthen activities to restore and bring applied tourism classes into the general education system. Actively promote sports tourism

among students, students, youth as a healthy lifestyle and close communication with nature, outdoor recreation. To begin with, we advise you to gain experience in hiking. There is no need to start with categorical hikes. First you need to try yourself in weekend hikes, multi-day, non-categorical hikes. Only then, having made sure of their capabilities, should they switch to hikes that are more complex.

As it was already mentioned in the article, our country, in particular the city of Almaty, has a good mountain history, therefore, using this factor we recommend to be engaged in mountain tourism. Mountain tourists from all over Kazakhstan, near and far abroad go to Almaty and Taldykorgan to see our mountains. And many Almaty citizens live 30 minutes away from the foot of the mountain, but have never been to Medeu mountain sports complex or Shymbulak ski resort.

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