

Working Paper 24 - Prospects for Cooperation between India and Armenia

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<u>Abstract</u>

There are significant historical links between Armenia and India. This working paper seeks to provide an understanding of the prospects of present and future cooperation between the two countries. It features the analysis and interpretation of a questionnaire devised for this study and sent to both Armenians and Indians, comparing thirty dimensions for cooperation. The conclusions drawn in this paper point to there being positive prospects for bilateral cooperation, namely in the areas of science and tourism. However, many constraints remain in what comes to overcoming trade barriers in Trans-Asian Routes.

Key words: Cooperation, Armenia, India, Q Method



Highlights

Trans-Asian Routes are essential for the maintenance and development of trade relations between Armenia and India. However, there are numerous barriers to their functioning, namely on the way across Pakistan and Iran.

There are good prospects for bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the areas of science and tourism.

Case studies presented indicate facility in the integration of Indian businesses in Armenia and vice-versa.

1. Introduction

Global empires always influenced the history of the interactions and cooperation between Armenia and India. The end of the Macedonian Empire ceased the connection between the two countries. The maritime route to India initiated by the Portuguese disturbed the Silk Road crossing Armenian lands in the Middle East. The Armenian communities established in India since the middle ages and reinforced after the XV century (Zenian, 2001; Parthasarathy, 2013) lost many of their members to Australia at the end of the British Rule. The Soviet Rule forced the centralization of the relations between Armenia and India through Moscow (Debkumar, 1998).

After the fall of the Soviet Union, bilateral trade between Armenia and India increased from US\$16.5 million (in 2005) to US \$ 71.72 million (in 2011) (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of India, 2012). Nevertheless India's exports to Armenia were US\$ 68.74 million in meat, electrical equipment, cut and polished diamonds, optical equipment, plastics, pharmaceuticals and other chemical goods and cars; whereas Armenia's exports to India were only US\$ 2.98 million in non-ferrous metals, raw-rubber, books and textiles (Embassy of India in Yerevan, 2015).

At present, there is a small Community of Armenians in Kolkata (Sarda, 2017). In Armenia, the Indian community consists of some entrepreneurs, and of over 400 students pursuing medical education at Yerevan State Medical University - currently is the only university allowed by the Armenian Ministry of Education to teach medicine in English.

This working paper analyses how these existent small signals of cooperation may evolve under the reality created by new and emerging global powers, including India - which have a major influence in small nodal countries like Armenia.



To provide an understanding of this, this study uses the Q Method technique described in the following section of this paper (point 2). Through this method, the data which is described in the third section of this article was collected, and a preliminary analysis of the same conducted (point 4). By extracting the principal component on the different responses to identify the main perspectives on prospect cooperation between Armenia and India (a process explained in point 5), this working paper at last discusses the results found (point 6). The conclusions at the end of the working paper (point 7) provide some suggestions as to the path forward in the relationship and cooperation between these two countries.

2. The Q Method

The Q Method serves as a tool to find the main standpoints and views on a given subject from a set of stakeholders. In the present paper, the idea is to identify areas for potential cooperation and areas where constraints are in place for prospective cooperation between the two nations under study. The Q Method steps for data collection and data treatment are the following:

- First, it is important to identify a set of 30 phrases that fit the topic under analysis, in this case the cooperation between Armenia and India.
- Second, around 20 persons (two thirds of the number of phrases to guarantee an
 effective estimations of principal components) are asked to evaluate the phrases
 from 1 to 5 according to the degree to which they agree or disagree with the
 statements;
- Third, data on the evaluation of the phrases are organized in a table, the 30 phrases by row as observations and the around 20 interviewees by columns as variables.
 The Principal Component Analysis synthesise the 20 qualitative perspectives of the stakeholders into fewer representative points of view that can be analysed quantitatively.
- The features of the synthesised perspectives are, finally, related to the characteristics of the persons questioned to try to understand the implicit reasons for the preferences expressed.



3. Data collection

Apart from three phrases on history, geopolitics, and transport networks, the other twenty-seven phrases were made relatively straightforward. Nine domains of cooperation multiplied by three different situations: 'Unilateral relations based on India', 'Unilateral relations based on Armenia' or 'Balanced cooperation'. The nine domains of cooperation are migration, tourism, trade, investment, education, science, health, medicine, and defence. The respondents were asked to express their level of agreement with each phrase on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 meaning 'strongly disagree' and 5 'strongly agree').

Of the seventeen respondents, ten were from India (58.8 %) and seven from Armenia (41,2 %) each one of them making 435 comparisons between statements. This is enough for the Q Method that performs a Principal component analysis of 17 variables (the questioned) and 30 observations (the phrases).

Respondents come from a good interdisciplinary set of specialists in Humanities (18.8%), Social Sciences (50%), Natural Sciences (12.5%) and Engineering (18.8%). Most of the persons that responded the questionnaire were academics (64,7%), consultants (23.5%) and public servants (11.8%). No one present considered him or herself as a politician. The average age of the respondents is 42 years old, 11% being aged under 30 years old, 74% being between 30 and 50 years old, and 16% between 50 and 70 years old.

Domain	Phrases
History and Geopolitics of Nodes of	1) Indian-Armenian historical relationships are a patrimony for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.
	2) Indian-Armenian location in the Trans-Asian Routes constitute an important asset for the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.
Global Routes	3) Indian-Armenian geopolitics in Eurasia is important for the cooperation between the two countries.
	4) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects regarding migration from India to Armenia.
Migration	5) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects regarding migration from Armenia to India.
	6) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects regarding balanced migration flows.
	7) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects regarding tourism from India to Armenia.
Tourism	8) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects regarding tourism from Armenia to India.
	9) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects regarding balanced touristic flows.



	10) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
Trade	regarding exports from India to Armenia.
	11) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding exports from Armenia to India.
	12) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding balanced trade flows.
	13) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding investments of Armenia in India.
Investment	14) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
mvestment	regarding investment of India in Armenia.
	15) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding balanced investment flows.
	16) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Armenian Students going to India.
Edwardian	17) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
Education	regarding Indian Students going to Armenia.
	18) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding balanced exchange of students.
	19) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Armenian Researchers visiting India.
g ·	20) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
Science	regarding Indian Researchers visiting Armenia.
	21) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding balanced exchange of researchers.
	22) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Indian patients going to Armenia.
	23) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
Health	regarding Armenian patients going to India.
	24) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Indian balanced exchange of patients.
	25) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Indian medical doctors going to Armenia.
	26) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
Medicine	regarding Armenian medical doctors going to India.
	27) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Indian balanced medical exchange of doctors.
	28) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Indian militaries visiting Armenia.
	29) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
Defence	regarding Armenian militaries visiting India.
	30) Indian-Armenian relationships have good prospects
	regarding Indian balanced exchange of militaries.

Table 1: Phrases on Cooperation between Armenia and India



4. A Preliminary analysis of the data

Table 2 presents the preliminary analysis of data collect. Notice that each questioned compared implicitly 30 phrases and being so, the implied number of responses from 17 respondents is $(17 \times 435 \text{ comparisons} = 7395 \text{ observations})$.

It is interesting to notice that bilateral cooperation in tourism and science received the highest agreement. On the other hand, migration, mainly from Armenia to India, exchange of patients, doctors, and military people, beyond the relevance of geopolitics, had relatively low support from the questioned. The cooperation on trade, investment and education have agreements and disagreements.

		Armenia	India	Both
History and Geopolitics of	History is a pathmony for the promotion of Figure 1 in the promotion of the promot	4,3 4,2	3,9 4,4	4,1 4,3
Nodes of Global Routes	3) Geopolitics in Eurasia is important for cooperation.	3,7	3,9	3,8
Migration	4) Migration from India to Armenia. 5) Migration from Armenia to India.	3,8	3,9 3,1	3,9 3,0
Migration	6) Balanced migration flows.	3,2	3,1	3,1
	/) Tourism from India to Armenia.	4,7	4,4	4,5
Tourism	S) Tourism from Armenia to India. Balanced touristic flows.	4,3	4,3	4,3
	,	4,3	4,1	4,2
Trade	10) Exports from India to Armenia. 11) Exports from Armenia to India.	4,3	4,3	4,3
Trade	12) balanced trade flows.	4,2 4,0	3,9 3,9	4,0 3,9
	13) Investments of Armenia in India.	3.0	3,9	3,6
Investment	14) Investment of India in Armenia.	4,2	4,4	4,3
	15) Balanced investment flows.	3,3	3,9	3,7
Education .	16) Armenian Students going to India. 17) Indian Students going to Armenia.	3,7	4,0	3,9
Education	18) Balanced exchange of students.	4,8 4,0	4,0 3,8	4,3 3,9
	19) Armenian Researchers visiting India.	4,5	4,2	4,3
Science	20) Indian Researchers visiting Armenia.	4,3	4,2	4,5
0.0.000	21) Balanced exchange of researchers.	4,5	4,0	4,2
	22) Indian patients going to Armenia.	3,3	3,2	3,2
Health	23) Armenian patients going to India.24) Indian balanced exchange of patients.	3,7	3,5	3,5
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	3,7	3,1	3,3
Medicine	Indian medical doctors going to Armenia. Armenian medical doctors going to India.	3,5	4,0	3,8
TVICUICITIC	27) Indian balanced medical exchange of doctors.	4,0 3,8	3,3 3,4	3,5 3.5
	28) Indian militaries visiting Armenia.	2,7	3,2	3.0
Defence	29) Armenian militaries visiting India.	2,7	3,4	3,1
	30) Indian balanced exchange of militaries.	2,7	3,4	3,1

Table 2: Relative Importance of the Cooperation Domains



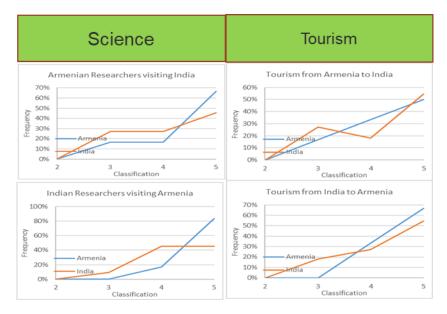


Figure 1: Distribution of the Responses on Science and Tourism by Indians and Armenians

We can go even further in this preliminary analysis of the data collected. Looking at the Distribution of the Responses on Science and Tourism for Indian and Armenian (Figure 1) the Armenian respondents are more optimistic that the Indian ones in both areas. Mainly on tourism, where some Indians do not agree much on its development from Armenia to India.

Figure 2 presents the Distribution of the Responses on History, Trade, Investment and Education for Indian and Armenian respondents. In what comes to historical connections, Armenians are more enthusiastic about past links with India than Indians; nevertheless, in what concerns trade routes, respondents coming from India are more interested in Trans-Asian routes than ones from Armenia.

Looking into trade, respondents of both nationalities are very much interested in the development of exports from India to Armenia but there is not the same eagerness on the exports from Armenia to India. The same happens with investment with relatively good prospects on the investment from India into Armenia but at least from the Armenian side, much lower interest on investments from Armenia into India. Concerning education Armenians are interested in receiving Indian Students but Indian respondents are not so queen on this movement. On the other hand, both nationalities do not agree on the transferences of Armenian students to India.

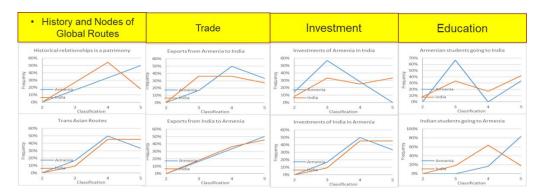


Figure 2: Distribution of the Responses on History, Trade, Investment and Education by for Indians and Armenians

Figure 3 presents the Distribution of the Responses on Migration, Health, Medicine and Defence by Indians and Armenians. Regarding migration, the respondents of both nationalities distrust the possibility of cooperation. Nevertheless, there are some Indians who disagree with that disbelief namely when migration associates with investment, as shown in the next section.

On the other hand, there is not much interest in the exchange of patients but concerning the exchange of doctors there are signals that it might be interesting to have Indian doctors visiting Armenia. Finally, the respondents of both countries do not see much interest in the cooperation in defence.

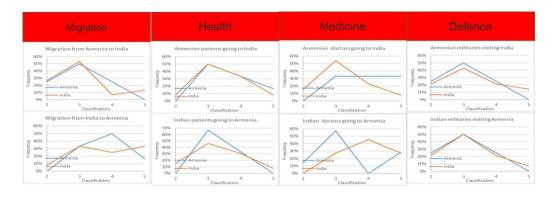


Figure 3: Distribution of the Responses on Migration, Health, Medicine and Defence by Indians and Armenians

5. Results

The evaluations by the questioned – ranked from 1 to 5 - of the phrases of Table 1 are transposed so that the 17 validated respondents become variables, and the 30 phrases turn



into observations. This allows for the estimation of the Principal Components that synthesise the 17 profile responses into 5 components that can be seen as condensing of profile responses, named by the authors of the working paper according to their distinguished features. Notice that the first component represents what is common to all responses and each new component explains what is common but not taken in the preceding components. The exercise allows for the identification of distinct positions implicit in the responses. Finally, we regress the profile of these components with the characteristics of the respondents to understand who supports what.

Component 1: Against Migration

The first extracted component (Figure 4) shows the reaction against migration expressed more by Armenians and Academics and less by social scientists (Table 3). It also favours Indian Patients going to Armenia and Armenian researchers visiting India.

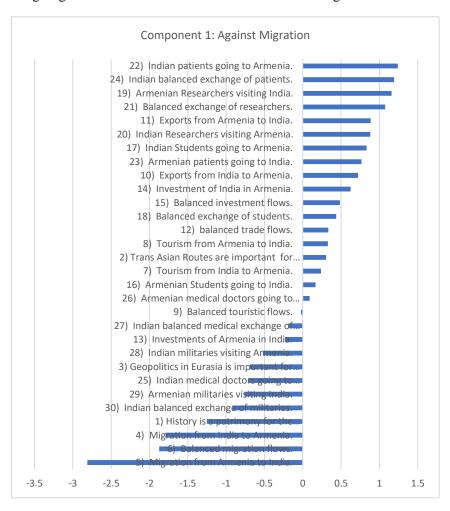


Figure 4: Component 1, Against Migration



Regression Statis	tics			
R múltiplo	0,507463			
Quadrado de R	0,257518			
Quadrado de R ajustado	-0,01247			
Erro-padrão	0,348564			
Observações	16			
ANOVA				
	gl	SQ	MQ	F
Regressão	4 (0,463532	0,115883	30,953796
				F de
D : 1	44.		0.40440	significân
Residual			0,121497	
Total	15 ′	1,799993		0,46982
	Coeficien	Erro-		
	tes	padrão	Stat t	valor P
Interception	0,0335870	0,540061	0,062191	0,951526
Country Armenia	*	*	,	70,170104
Social Sciences				0,266798
Academics				30,120836
Age	-0,00305(0,009637	-0,317	0,757176

Table 3: Regression of the Component 1 Scores on the Features of Respondent



Component 2: In favour of Exports from India

The second extracted component (Figure 5) indicates the importance of trade, mainly exports from India into Armenia. Nonexplicit feature of the respondents have a robust association with the scores of component 2 indicating that this perspective is common to most people (Table 3).

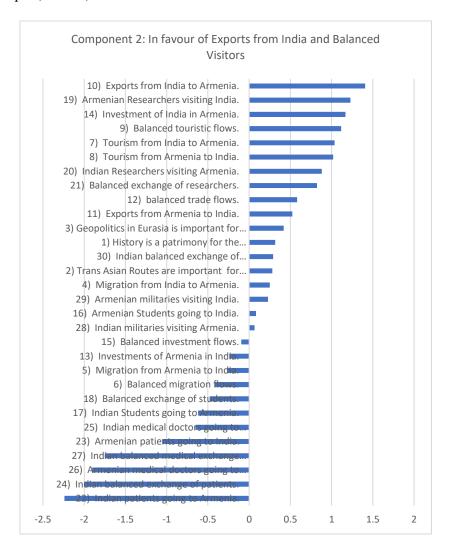


Figure 5: Component 2, in favour of Exports from India



Academics	0,138248	0,284871	0,4850	
Social Sciences	-0,17331	0,225783		20,458877
Country	-0,14778	0,222794		30,520798
Interception	0,186263		0,383352	
	Coeficien tes		Stat t	valor P
Total	15	1,331039		0,648893
Residual	11	1,081757	0,098342	F de significân 2 cia
Regressão	gl 4	SQ 0,249282	MQ 0,06232	F 20,633715
ANOVA		00	140	_
Observações	16			
Erro-padrão	0,313595			
Quadrado de R ajustado	-0,10825			
Quadrado de R	0,187284			
R múltiplo	0,432763			
Regression Statis	toc			

Table 4: Regression of the Component 2 Scores on the Features of Respondents

Component 3: In favour of Indian People in Armenia

The third extracted component (Figure 5) favours the presence of Indians in Armenia, migrants, students, researchers, doctors, and tourists. Interestingly Armenian respondents associate with this component.



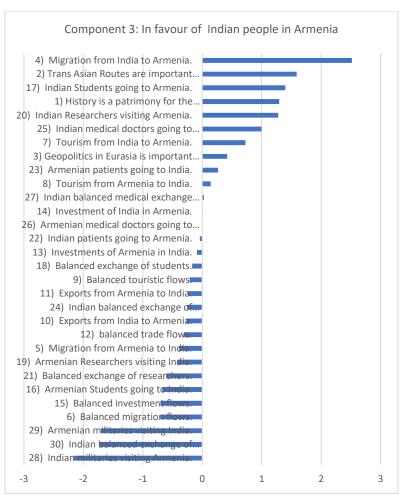


Figure 6: Component 3, in favour of Indian people in Armenia

Regression Statist	tics	
R múltiplo	0,551007	
Quadrado de R	0,303609	
Quadrado de R ajustado	0,050376	
Erro-padrão	0,265536	
Observações	16	
ANOVA		
	gl SQ MQ	F
Regressão	4 0,338142 0,084536 1,1	9893
	F	de
	9	ificân
Residual	,	ia
Total	15 1,113743 0,36	34905
	Coeficien Erro-	
	tes padrão Statit val	or P
Interception	-0,33642 0,411418 -0,81772 0,43	0875
Country	0,406272 0,188652,153571 0,05	4309
Social Sciences	-0,0867 0,191182 -0,45347 0,65	9022
Academos	0,266364 0,241214 1,104267 0,29	
Age	0,007512 0,007341 1,023262 0,32	8161

Table 5: Regression of the Component 3 Scores on the Features of Respondents



Component 4: In favour of Balanced Flow of People

The fourth extracted component (Figure 6) favours balanced flows of goods, doctors, tourists, students, migrants, and researchers. This is a feature common to all respondents.

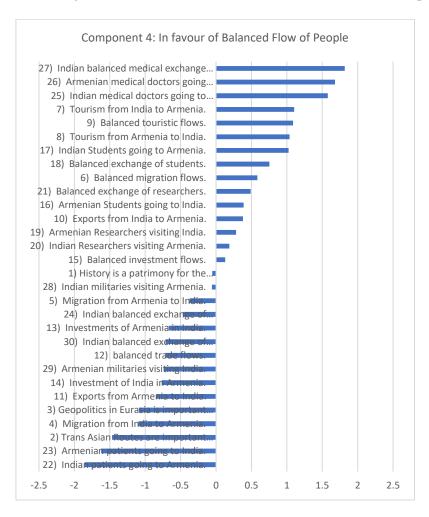


Figure 7: Component 4, in favour of balanced flow of people and goods

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Regression Statistics						
R múltiplo	0,431132					
Quadrado de R	0,185875					
Quadrado de R ajustado	-0,11017					
Erro-padrão	0,380347					
Observações	16					
ANOVA						
	gl	SQ	MQ	F		
Regressão	4	0,363313	0,090828	30,627858		
				Fde		
Residual	11	1,591302	0 14466/	significâ 1 ncia		
Total		1,954615	0, 14400-	0,652604		
Total	15	1,337013		0,032004		
	Coeficie	Erro-				
	ntes	padrão	Stat t	valor P		
Interception	-0,19269			30,749821		
Country	0,213603	0,270218		20,445954		
Social Sciences		0,273844	-0,23027	70,822112		
Academos			-0,28044	10,784347		
Age	0,007209	0,010515	0,685539	90,507194		

Table 6: Regression of the Component 4 Scores on the Features of Respondents

Component 5: In favour of Armenians in India

The fifth extracted component (Figure 7) favours the presence of Armenians in India. This perspective has robust connections with older academics from Armenia.



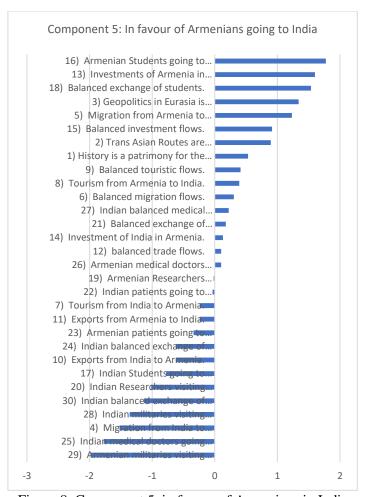


Figure 8: Component 5, in favour of Armenians in India

Regression Statis	tics			
R múltiplo	0,69077			
Quadrado de R	0,477163			
Quadrado de R ajustado	0,287041			
Erro-padrão	0,287407			
Observações	16			
ANOVA				
	gl	SQ	MQ	F
Regressão	40	0,829253	0,20731	32,509767
				F de
				significân
Residual		0,908628		3 cia
Total	15 ′	1,737881		0,102388
	Coeficien	Erro-		
	tes	padrão	Stat t	valor P
Interception	-1,14761	0,445305	-2,5771	40,025721
Country	0,3497940	0,204188	1,71309	50,114701
Social Sciences	-0,37195	0,206928	-1,7974	90,099732
Academics	0,6626490	0,261081	2,53809	50,027573
Age	0,0174090	0,007946	2,19096	50,050882

Table 7: Regression of the Component 5 Scores on the Features of Respondents



6. Discussion

Figure 9 presents a summary of the results of the exercise. First, the more common attitude regarding the cooperation between Armenia and India is against migration and in favour of visitors. Notwithstanding this, it is interesting to perceive that some Armenians are open to receive migrant/investors from India whereas others assume the possibility of Armenian migrant/investor establishing themselves in India as happened until the Indian independence. On the other hand, Indians aggregate into those that want to promote Indian exports to Armenia and those that defend balanced cooperation despite the bid difference in the size of the countries.

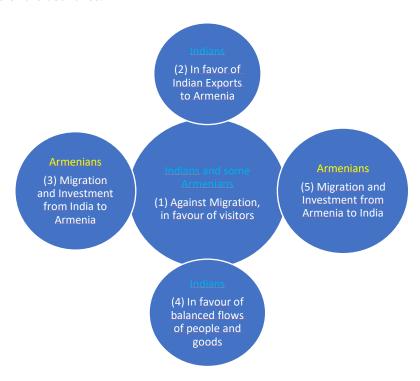


Figure 9: Synthesis of the Attitudes Regarding Indian Armenian Cooperation

Regarding the components (3 - migration and investment from India to Armenia) and (5 - Migration and Investment from Armenia to India) it is interesting to report illustrative narratives¹:

Migrant and Investor form India to Armenia

'I am Rupesh Sharma. I came to Armenia on 23 July 2018 for the first time with on a Tourist Visa to see business opportunities. It took two months to see the market for an

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¹ The following accounts consist of the original statements of two migrant investors. These have been subject to minor edits.



Indian businessperson, but I did not find any good business for me that time. Then I met one a good friend and he gave me advice to start a shop. I started a wholesale shop in the Astrack Market. I was supplying all Indian spices in the 6/7 Indian shops and restaurants. Slowly I made some relations with Armenian people and they advised me to start in the agriculture or education businesses. Nevertheless, after 7 Months I went back to India to see my Indian business. I have a hotel in Ahmedabad. After four months, returned to Armenia. In this period, my business partner was overlooking the business. On the second time when I reached Armenia, I met university directors to start a partnership in canteen business. That time we visited 3/4 places, but they were not satisfying with the canteen business. So, I started a small cafe in Halabyan Street, named 'Riddhi fast food'. From this cafe, I connected with many Indian and Iranian students. They always asked me for accommodation. Until this time, I was searching for a small hostel or hotel for students because I wanted to solve all their problems. So, they could get all facilities under one roof. After a few months, I started a Hotel in Griboyedov Street with 15 rooms. By this time, I had many contacts of students and many Indian businesspersons in Armenia. Now I am running my hotel and it is a successful business in Armenia. Now I have a plan to go into the agriculture sector or education, it depends on opportunity and investment. This is my small journey of business in Armenia.'

Migrant and Investor form Armenia to India

'I am Ashkhen Khachatryan, an economist. Before moving to India, I was working at the Government office of the Tavush Region. I moved to Chennai in 2014 and my first months were the hardest. I had to adjust to this weather, had no friends, and no job. After some months, I started working at the Russian Centre of Science and Culture, as a Russian language teacher. There I was able to make friends and one of them started a Tour company. We were organizing weddings and business meetings for our international clients in India. We had some successful cases. Because of our business I started to learn more about digital marketing, especially Instagram marketing. It has been already 3 years since I have been running my online business in Personal Branding and Instagram Marketing Expert. In Chennai (my Instagram account is @ashkhenpro). I am the owner of 2 online courses Instagrammer (1 month) and Brand YOU (2 months) and I do consultations, webinars, etc.'

These accounts illustrate the potential of a global world where migrant specialised entrepreneurs play a crucial role.

7. Conclusions

It may appear as odd to dedicate time to the study of potential of cooperation between Armenia and India. However, the fact is that there are lines of cooperation worthwhile to promote. There are also good perspectives on bilateral cooperation in science and tourism and, with a more profound analysis, some interesting possibilities in the flow of migrant/investors both from India to Armenia and vice-versa.



This small-scale migrant / investor cooperation indicated that bigger non-topological Trans-Asian cooperation might be established. Why not in Indian investment in Armenian airline services that will address the strange isolation of a relatively central country like Armenia? For this, certainly, the intervention of both diplomacies is necessary - governments, entrepreneurs, and financial institutions.



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