
Formation of Tourism in the Fergana Valley in the Years of the Soviet Union

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Abstract: Although the first stage of tourism in the former Soviet Union remained as a form of development, experimentation and planned tourism, it was viewed as a political issue as opposed to tourism, which was not considered an economic issue during this period, and I.Vasilyev's "Пролетар туризми усын Орта Асыя боюнча саqlам екскырија усын" article was for the first time published in this article to highlight the history of tourism in the Fergana Valley.

Keywords: tourism, planned tourism, proletarian tourism, the period of formation, rural tourism, recreational tourism, industrial tourism.

Today, tourism is considered one of the most important sectors of the world economy, but in the years of the former Soviet Union, tourism was considered only as a means of educating the Soviet people, which paved the way for the development of the industry in all regions of the Union. Since the 1920s, not only domestic but also foreign tourism has been developing in the country. The aim was to eradicate "lies about the country." In order to take advantage of the opportunities that tourism has to influence citizens, special attention was paid to advocacy. In particular, in 1920, the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" began to cover the tourism industry, and in 1921, regular conferences were organized on the problems and prospects of tourism. In order to strengthen the legal framework of the tourism industry, the decision of the People's Commissariat of the USSR on September 23, 1927 "On strengthening the excursion work among children and adolescents" was of great importance. The process of institutional formation was strengthened in 1929 with the establishment of the All-Union Intourist. Also, in order to improve the tourism infrastructure, new types of services were introduced [1: 2 - b].

In the early years of the former Soviet Union, tourism was slightly different from its current characteristics. Tourism, in turn, is divided into local (domestic) and allied (external) types. All tourist routes are marked and registered by the All-Union Bureau of Tourism and Excursions. Today, long-distance travel of less than 70 km within a radius of less than 24 hours is considered a tourist activity, while in the 1920s, travel of 8 to 40 days was considered a tourist activity. At the first stage of development of the tourism industry in the Fergana tourist region, efforts were made to develop industrial tourism, rural tourism and local tourism. While industrial tourism is now considered to be trips to industrial enterprises of more historical significance, during the Soviet era, trips to exemplary factory and factory areas were organized in order to exchange experiences in industrial tourism and learn advanced methods of work. Within the framework of rural tourism, trips were organized to the collective and state farms of Khojaabad, Kosonsoy, Naryn, Yangikurgan, Markhamat, Altiyarik districts of Fergana region, which specialize in large-scale livestock, dairy, cotton and rice growing in the union [2: 24 - b]. As part of the study of the country, trips were made to the cities and villages of Fergana, Buvayda, Shohimardon, Vodil, Kokand to see the

territories and monumental monuments associated with the life of the heroes of the Soviet Union. In this first stage of tourism, regular trips of women from the Fergana Valley to the socialist countries of Europe were organized [2:25 - b]. This was intended to eliminate as quickly as possible the national mental characteristics of the indigenous peoples [2: 26 - b].

In 1930, an international conference on tourism was organized in Tashkent, and for the first time the thematic route of the establishment of Soviet power in the Fergana Valley [3: 41 - v] was presented to tourists. The Fergana regional branch of the All-Union Proletarian Tourism Organization, which has regional significance, was established in 1931, and special attention was paid to the gradual development of such types as mountain tourism and health tourism. Due to the fact that the Fergana region is located in a recreational area, attention was paid to the development of these types of tourism [4:14 - v]. Proletarian tourism was seen in the years of the former Soviet Union as a factor that acquainted tourists with the achievements of socialism and raised their political and cultural level. Tourism also served not only as a political but also as a collective force [2: 3 - b]. The tourist movement was organized to introduce the process of building socialism throughout the country. Travels to capitalist countries were not organized. The main reason for this was to protect the minds of the Soviet people from "democratic" ideas that contradicted socialist ideas [2: 4 - b].

Tourism has also served as a weapon of the cultural revolution. In this way, he tried to raise the "cultural" level of the people. In particular, the introduction of tourists to the industrial enterprises of the Fergana Valley, which is a major cotton and industrial region, has contributed to the rapid cultural growth of peoples, equipping them with new knowledge and experience. In addition, taking into account the recreational potential of the valley, he tried to properly organize the rest of the working masses through the introduction of health tourism [2: 5 - b]. The essence of proletarian tourism in the Soviet Union was that during this period the population tried to instill a sense of gratitude in tourists by organizing trips to poor areas, while the introduction of mountain tourism in turn served to increase the physical well-being of tourists. Tourism was also considered during this period as a means of eliminating the wealthy [2: 6 - b]. The purpose of tourism was not only to see the sights, but also to help build socialism in the country, to acquaint the representatives of the indigenous peoples with the possibilities of industrial construction and lifestyle [2: 7 - b].

Although the Fergana Valley is considered a somewhat dangerous area for tourism development, it is considered safe for tourists to travel mainly by rail. The Fergana Valley is the most favorable region for a closer acquaintance with the customs and traditions of the Uzbek and Kyrgyz peoples [2: 9 - b]. In order to improve the tourism infrastructure, the confiscated courtyards of the rich were used as hotels [2:10 - b]. 7-day, 1-month travel routes across the Fergana tourist region [2:11 - b] Travel routes Tashkent - Fergana, Fergana - Issyk-Kul, Pamir - Aloy, Samarkand - Khojand - Sarichelak - Talas [2: 12 - b] . Tourists were shown ginneries in Fergana and silk factories in Margilan [2:13 - b]. In addition, on the Tashkent-Andijan railway in the direction of Andijan-Bazarkurgan-Arslonbob-Asaka-Jalal-Abad-Kuva in September-October "one-month trips" to the cotton fields were organized. During the route, the activities of 20 ginneries were also introduced [2:14 - b]. The main road connecting Namangan with Tashkent is the Kamchik Pass, which is somewhat dangerous and the road infrastructure is not well developed. routes are established. The Altynmozor-Fergana route has been developed to get acquainted with the life of mining workers. The mapping of travel routes along the Fergana Valley was completed in 1931 [2:15 - b].

At this stage, 166 operational or planned directions were developed for the development of tourism, and the Soviet Union paid special attention to the formation of military-practical skills, acquainting the general public with the creative and cultural "development" of the

country through the development of tourism. During this period, it became a tradition to organize trips to military glory places [5:13 - b]. Therefore, this stage is considered in history as a period of gaining experience and planned tourism. However, there are also factors that negatively affect the development of tourism in the Fergana Valley, such as the lack of advertising posters, the lack of printed publications, the lack of organizational and technical capabilities [2:27 - p]. In the Soviet Union, tourism was developed as a means of propagating communist ideology. To this end, an attempt was made to show tourists the ideological components of the life of the Soviet country, making extensive use of Soviet holidays [6:14 - p]. Since 1933, during the "Intourist" tour, tourists were shown a new way of life [6:53 - p] and the achievements of the Soviet people in the political and cultural spheres [6:54 - p]. Also, the development of tourism has become one of the main problems of the Communist Party [7: 1 - v].

The tourism programs of the former Soviet Union differed from the programs of the western countries in this area. In the West, tourism has become a symbol of material well-being, while travel programs have been developed in the image of a "fair future." The main tasks of tourism were to demonstrate the daily life of Soviet citizens, to show foreign tourists that the social problems of industrial enterprises, educational institutions, science and technology, culture, art, agriculture were solved "quickly." The aim was to show that the future of the Soviet state was "bright."

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