



## TOURISM POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN IN 1945-1991

**Ernazarov Faizullo Narzullaevich**

Professor of the Department of World History of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Doctor of History, Associate Professor, Uzbekistan, Tashkent city, phone: +998919771977, e-mail: ernazarov.fayzullo@mail.ru

**Abstract.** It is known from the world experience that the socio-political, economic and cultural development of countries depends in many ways on the attitude towards tourism. Some countries in the world, based on their capabilities, ensure the financial stability of the country at the expense of the income that comes through the development of tourism. Tourism, in its essence, also plays a significant role in the development of inter-civilizational harmony. We can determine the future priorities of this industry through our in-depth study of the history of tourism. This article was prepared taking into account these aspects, historical facts about the main characteristics, problems, shortcomings and achievements of tourism policy in Uzbekistan from 1945 to 1991 were studied and analyzed. Also, while reading the article, a clear idea of the tourism policy of Uzbekistan from 1945 to 1991 will appear.

**Keywords.** Tourism, national culture, USSR, Intourist, Uzbekistan SSR, international tourism, excursion tourism, socialism, international relations.

### Introduction.

Since ancient times, the national culture of the land of Uzbekistan, peaceful nature, artefacts, and architectural monuments of ancient and ancient cities have attracted tourists. Famous Chinese tourists Zhang Qian (2nd century BC) and Xuanzang (7th century BC), Italian Marco Polo (13th century), Arabian Yakut Hamavi (13th century), Moroccan Abu Abdullah ibn Battuta (14th century), Spanish Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo (XIV century), German Johann von Schiltberger (XIV-XV centuries), Great Britain Anthony Jenkinson (XVI century), Hungarian Arminius Vampery (XIX century), French Gabriel Bonvalo and Joseph Marten (late XIX century), American Raphael Pampelli ( An example is the fact that tourists who travelled around the world visited our old country and left a lot of information about their travels. In this respect, the interest of foreigners in Uzbekistan has never faded.

Developing the tourism sector in any country allows people to expand their thinking, realize their national identity and pride, and further increase their cultural and spiritual level. First of all, this shows the importance of the gradual study of the stages of the historical development of tourism.

### Materials and methods.

In the studies of "The School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)", "The Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (IERES)", "Austrian Academy of Sciences Institute of Iranian Studies" on the history of cultural relations of Uzbekistan with Asian countries in 1945-1991 In the Soviet era, the level of the strong political influence of the communist ideology on the tourism industry of the national republics, in particular, Uzbekistan, the



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internationalization-based attitude of the Soviet state to the changes in the cultural life of the peoples of the Asian continent and the inculcation of the ideas of socialism in cultural relations, the negative impact of the Soviet policy on the tourism development of the peoples of Uzbekistan are scientifically based and researched.

Based on the new conceptual and methodological approaches of historiography, it is appropriate to divide the research into the following two groups based on periodic and problematic principles. Accordingly, they can be divided into literature created during the years of Soviet power and research conducted during the period of independence. It should be noted that the main basis of these studies is the establishment of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR on November 4, 1943, including the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (since 1970, the Institute of History).

In the literature related to the period of the Soviet regime, the tourism relations of Uzbekistan are interpreted as a part of the international relations of the former Union. In this, the main attention is focused on the victory of socialism, and its propaganda work in the domestic and international arena. According to the results of the research, the authors have developed conclusions that express the policy of the ruling party.

## Result and discussion.

The foreign relations of each state are determined by its internal policy, level of socio-economic development, attitude to the principles applied in international relations, goals and tasks. International relations are carried out in the form of establishing diplomatic relations with countries, opening representative offices under international organizations or becoming members of them, and establishing mutual relations at various levels. In foreign policy, it is also possible to use other means of mutual information exchange, signing of bilateral and multilateral contracts and agreements, and showing goodwill towards the development of mutual relations.

International relations are the main attribute, fundamental aspect, integral part and task of every modern state. In this sense, through foreign policy, the state, along with acquiring a geographical-spatial dimension, also manifests itself as a unique historical, socio-cultural, civilizational and, finally, geopolitical entity. The current world development is such that today any country can maintain its primacy in international politics only through an openly enlightened foreign policy and thus achieve legitimacy. In the field of international politics, the only way to have a significant impact on the political process system is enlightenment, that is, foreign political activity that rejects the use of force. Freeing foreign policy from ideology is an important guarantee of ensuring security, and it should be built based on all recognized rules and criteria of international law, not specific ideological beliefs.

The basis of the principle between different peoples is the national spirituality. For this reason, in the past and now, different peoples have tried to establish and develop mutual cultural ties, contribute to human civilization, and strive to get closer to each other. Spirituality brings people of different nations and countries closer based on mutual respect. Therefore, any foreign policy of the country imbued with spirituality, especially foreign cultural relations, will be effective. In this process, the laws of interaction and enrichment of inter-national cultures not only contribute to the creation of universal cultural values as an integral part of modern civilization but also have a significant positive effect on the development of each national culture. Relations between peoples in the field of culture make a significant contribution to the rise of the cultural



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level of a particular nation in each historical period. In the cultural relations of the people who have lived in the current territory of Uzbekistan with other countries, the principle of integral connection with the culture of lifestyle has gained importance.

Also, the country's involvement in international tourism has a direct impact on the development and improvement of production in industry, culture, transport and other communication sectors. For this reason, today it is impossible to find a country that is not interested in the development of tourism.

In 1985, the World Tourism Organization defined cultural tourism as a tourist trip carried out based on people's interest in the culture and traditions of other nations, study, and acquaintance with art. (Ro'ziev. 2010) Foreign experts, having studied the main features of tourism, recommend dividing it into three main groups:

- recreational or health tourism. This mainly includes activities of recreation and treatment facilities;
- excursion tourism, that is, for those who are interested in learning about the world, getting acquainted with natural, cultural, and historical places of interest and thereby helping to get an impression;
- scientific tourism - means travel to learn and improve skills, and organization of scientific conferences; (Berezovaya. 2016)

It should be noted that tourism is recognized as one of the primary factors in the development of international cultural relations between certain countries. Accordingly, among many forms of international cultural relations, sending mutual delegations and tourists, making personal contacts, and meeting people from different countries are some of the most active forms of international tourism. This is an important social and political event in the strengthening of mutual cultural exchange between the peoples of the world, and it is one of the important elements of international cultural relations. In addition, the development of international tourism is realized with the construction, of modern airports, tourist bases, roads, shops, and cinemas, the prosperity of cities, installation of monuments. In addition to the sectors closely related to tourism, the economy also has an impact on the automotive industry, food, textile industries, clothing and handicrafts.

During the years of Soviet power, foreign travel, including the first visits of citizens to European countries by the Proletarian Tourism Society, began in 1930. In the second half of the 1950s, the occurrence of the "Tourist Revolution" in international relations, the change in the geography of international tourism, the increase in income for the needs of the population, the development in the field of transport, the development of mass media and civil aviation led to an increase in the demand for tourism. (Peter Romijn. 2012)

This situation became the basis for the establishment of international tourist organizations after the Second World War, including the International Hotel Association in 1946, and the international association of official tourist organizations within the UN in 1947.

After the Second World War, there was a need to implement important reforms in the field of international tourism in the USSR. First, it contributes to the general economic growth and the development of less-developed regions. Secondly, the establishment of mutual relations with the states in international relations, and the change of political goals was the reason. In particular, the development of tourism in the foreign relations of the former Union from the 50s of the 20th century, in turn, caused the rapid growth of the tourism infrastructure in the country. Depending on the infrastructure, enterprises, industries that provide the main types of



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services to tourists (increasing modern hotels, hotels, camping, boarding houses, public catering establishments), tourist companies, transport organizations, information and advertising services engaged in training and retraining of personnel in the field of tourism, the establishment of tourism management bodies, the activities of the shops producing goods for tourists have been somewhat developed. (Putrik. 2018)

This process required the establishment and development of tourism in former Union republics as well.

It should be noted that the most effective cooperation of the Soviet state in international relations was related to international tourism. Cultural relations with foreign countries in the field of tourism were used as one of the attractive tools of the Soviet Union, which was the first socialist country in the world. (Fedotova. 1976)

During the years of Soviet power, international tourism became an important point of education for young people and workers in the spirit of internationalism. Therefore, the state has attached special importance to the formation and development of this sector.

According to the Constitution of the former Union, the Union republics, including Uzbekistan, had the right to establish and develop international relations as a sovereign republic. Section II of the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, adopted in 1978, stipulates the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries and the need to help strengthen peace in the world. (Burikhodjaev. 1982).

However, this right was not expressed in practice due to subjective reasons. This indicates that the announcement of the constitutional rights of the sovereign republics was only propaganda. Therefore, Uzbekistan, being under the firm influence of the Soviet state, did not have the opportunity to directly enter the international arena, did not have its foreign political courts, and was not given the right to establish foreign relations independently. International relations were carried out only with the permission of Moscow and under its strict control. As a result, the foreign relations of the republic were characterized by class-ideological orientation and deformation.

In July 1953, the adoption of a special instruction on international tourism in the USSR by the Central Committee initiated new activities in the field of international tourism. As a result, the number of foreign visitors to the USSR increased from 2,000 to 5,000 this year. (Nigel Gould Davies. 2003)

The weakening of the "iron curtain" in international relations took the first steps in the direction of tourism in 1955. In 1964, the Department of Foreign Tourism and the Council on Foreign Tourism were established within the USSR Council of Ministers. In 1966, this department was accepted into the World Union of Tourist Organizations and the International Federation of Tourist Agencies as the official tourist organization of the Soviet Union. In 1983, the Department of Foreign Tourism within the USSR Council of Ministers was transformed into the State Committee on Foreign Tourism in the USSR. In 1989, the activity of this Committee was completely terminated. (Borisov. 1965)

In this process, the Intourist acted as the main commercial organization in the Soviet Union, and its departments were established in different republics. On August 8, 1955, according to the order of the Ministry of International Trade of the USSR, a new regulation of Intourist was adopted, which, unlike the regulation adopted in 1929, opened a freeway for the development of any tourism in the Soviet Union and beyond.



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In the 1960s, there were 5 directions of tourism in the entire Union territory. These are: professional tourism (Central Council for Excursions and Tourism (TsSTiE); in tourism (State Committee on Foreign Tourism under the USSR Council of Ministers); youth tourism (Sputnik); military tourism (Department of Tourism and Excursions of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR); school tourism (Education of the USSR Ministry).

The establishment of tourism in the Uzbekistan SSR dates back to the 20-30s of the 20th century. (Uzbekskaya Sovetskaya encyclopedia. 1981). Under the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR, the Bureau of the Association of Lectures and Excursions was established, and branches of the joint-stock company "Soviet Tourist" were established in the allied republics, in the cities of Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. In 1936, the Central Committee of the All-Union Trade Union was responsible for the travel and tour guide visa. His organization was under the Trade Union Council of Uzbekistan and was engaged in the development of local and long-distance excursions.

In Uzbekistan, which was a part of the former Union, the field of international tourism started its main activity as "excursion tourism" in the system of cultural relations in the 50s. In this process, in the 1950s, the creation of the Uzbekistan branch of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, a special social organization that serves to develop cultural cooperation with the peoples of foreign countries, in turn, accelerated the development of international tourism in Uzbekistan. In 1953, this organization was transformed into the Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of Uzbekistan. Foreign tourists from almost all countries of the world visited Uzbekistan this year. This process was not only an important factor for the economic stability of the former Union but also served to increase the international status of the ruling ideology and political system.

Uzbekistan, a part of the former Union, has become one of the sources of development of international tourism as an attraction point of the world countries with its historical places and historical monuments. The 50s of the 20th century are characterized in the history of the former Union as the years of post-war recovery of the national economy. Uzbekistan is considered one of the regions of the international tourism system of the former Union in terms of its historical conditions, rich historical-architectural monuments, age-old traditions and ancient customs. According to the archive documents, the visits of foreigners to Uzbekistan are classified according to their content and nature in the following directions: diplomatic purposes, tourist tourism and other international political, social and cultural relations.

Establishing international cultural relations in the field of tourism with Asian countries, in addition, the age-old traditions and customs in international cultural relations with Asian countries are considered a favourable factor for the development of tourism.

It is appropriate to analyze the practice of international cultural relations of Uzbekistan with Asian countries in the field of tourism, conditionally divided into the following three main stages.

The first stage is the period of formation of tourism activities of Uzbekistan with Asian countries (1950-1960s).

The second stage is the period of growth of tourism activities of Uzbekistan with Asian countries (1960-1980s).

The third stage is the period of comprehensive development of tourism activities of Uzbekistan with countries in Asia (1980-1990s).



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In the 50s of the 20th century, introducing visitors to Uzbekistan from countries in the Asian region to "the great successes of the Soviet national policy and the great achievements of the Uzbek people in the construction of communism" (State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 1982) was considered the main task of tourist organizations.

In this process, not only tourism organizations, but also trade unions, and youth organizations of the republic took an active part. Their main task is not to show touristic objects in the cities of Samarkand, Tashkent, and Bukhara, but to acquaint them with the way of life of the population, and to demonstrate the achievements made in industry and agriculture. Of course, it can be said that this is a propaganda tool created to increase the political importance of socialism in international relations. By this time, Uzbekistan had become one of the most important parts of the international tourism system of the former Union, in which the reception of a large number of tourists, mainly from Asian and African countries, was carried out on a large scale.

## Conclusion.

The territory of Uzbekistan has contributed to a certain extent to the provision of inter-civilizational cultural relations of different peoples. The history of the period 1945-1991 is extremely complex, full of contradictions, ideological struggles between the capitalist-socialist camps, and several complex issues such as the restoration and development of the national economy of the former USSR, the promotion of the Soviet system are waiting for their solution, the struggle for the realization of national identity in the dependent national republics, the state it is characterized by covering events related to the processes of striving for independence. In this process, the comparative analysis of the activities of foreign tourist organizations in the Soviet Union shows that all tourist and excursion organizations in the USSR are ideological and ideological organizations. In particular, the International Society of Cultural Tourism in Uzbekistan also carried out promotional activities taking into account the interests of the state. Most of these activities were highlighted in the development of touristic relations with Asian countries, and the main goal of the Soviet state was to form a positive attitude towards socialism. In this case, the activities of tourist organizations are under full control, and the employees of this institution are professionally trained at a high level. At the moment, the corps of personnel working with tourists has not been formed. Based on the opportunity, only organizational work was carried out for the development of tourism.

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