
FORESTRY IN THE FERGANA VALLEY FROM 1925 TO 1945

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ABSTRACT

Efforts to preserve and protect arable lands play an important role in the formation of forests in our country. Forests play a very large and important role in the composition of wildlife. This article examines the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the organization of forestry in the Fergana Valley in 1925-1941.

Keywords. Forest, forestry, tugai, afforestation, Turkestan region, mountain forests, forest central experimental station.

INTRODUCTION

The proclamation of 2011 as the International Year of Forests has further increased the focus on forests worldwide. The motto of the International Year of Forests was: "Forests for People". Because of the horrific deforestation, the UN has launched a worldwide campaign to protect forests. Through the Year of Forests, the importance of forests, their sustainable management and their role in the fight against poverty will be explored.

The study of the history of forestry in Uzbekistan is of great importance for the development of the country and its healthy ecological environment. In ensuring the ecological sustainability of the environment, the role of gardens and forests in maintaining the natural balance is enormous. It is no coincidence that such expressions as "forest - the flower of life", "forest - the beauty of nature", "forest - a green factory", "forest - a cleaner of nature" appeared among the people. The fact that forests absorb carbon dioxide and enrich the air with the oxygen needed for living organisms is a great asset to humanity. In this respect, life expectancy depends on forests, which are a green miracle. So it is the priceless jewel of mother nature, the symbolic bisot. It is no coincidence that its preservation and reproduction have risen to the level of state policy in the country. The Law on Forests, adopted in 1999, also states that it is a national treasure and that it should be protected and increased. [1]

The history of human use of nature in Uzbekistan dates back to ancient times. According to archaeologists, the development of the lower Amudarya dates back to the III-IV millennia BC [2]. During this period, primitive people lived mainly in the old delta of the Amudarya. The reason they live in this place is that they were close to the water and hunted aquatic animals. On the banks of the river there were tugai forests. The flora and fauna of the tugai forests fed them. The tugai forests provided people with the material they needed to build a house. That is why they lived without going far from these forests. Living close to forests and their flora has taught people to live a sedentary lifestyle. In later times, the role of tugai forests in human life was also significant.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

The article is based on the principles of generally accepted historical methods - historical, comparative and logical analysis, consistency, objectivity, and shows the historical aspect of the organization of forests and its role in the life of our country. First of all, M.Koriev, G.Kumz ullaev, E.A.Butikov, B.Bakikov took part in special monographic researches aimed at careful preservation of forestry of Uzbekistan and problems arising in it. U. Nurmikhamedov and I.A. It is possible to include works of such scientists as Ismagilov. The research of these scientists focused on the forests, nature reserves, their natural world in Uzbekistan: flora and fauna and the role of forests in the national economy [5].

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In 1912, tugai forests were established on the right bank of the Amudarya. It can be seen that in those days, forestry was concerned with forest conservation. Among the laws governing the Turkestan region were those aimed at preserving forests. For example, both wild forests and vacant lands were considered state property. The lands inhabited by nomadic peoples were given to them for permanent use [8].

In 1911, a congress of forest owners was held in St. Petersburg. In it, Prince Mosalsky, the land director and state property manager of the Turkestan region, said the following about the deforestation: in the past, the mountain forests in Turkestan were much larger. They were scattered throughout the valleys to where sugar people lived. But over the centuries, the population has led to a sharp decline in these forests [9]. Such destruction of mountain forests can lead to natural disasters in addition to disturbing the natural balance. In such circumstances, the protection of mountain forests, which help to improve the life of the whole of Turkestan, should be the main task of forestry [10]. Beginning in 1911, a new era in Turkestan forestry began. In this case, the profits from the forests were transferred to the state. The price of firewood from the forest has increased. Prices have also risen to feed livestock in the forest. This caused public outrage. As the efforts of the Tsarist government did not lead to great and necessary results, the Governor-General of Turkestan, Kuropatkin, issued an order on January 17, 1917, concerning the forest in the Turkestan region. This order gave the population freedom to use the forests. Thus, the state work related to forestry in the Turkestan region ended with certain aspirations.

The Civil War, which began in 1917, led to the cessation of work in the forests. There were cases of illegal occupation of forest lands. In December 1917, a congress of employees of the Ministry of Land of Turkestan was convened. It raises the issue of forest protection.

On April 22, 1924, the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan adopted the "Instruction on the Protection of Forests." Under this instruction, the forests were guarded by thieves, cuttings, fires, armed guards from illegal hunters.

It starts with exploring forests for development. The Central Asian Forest Central Experimental Station, the first scientific organization dedicated to the study of forests in Central Asia, was opened in 1927. In 1934, it was transformed into a forest experimental station in Uzbekistan.

The establishment of forestry in the Fergana Valley began in Kokand. Resolution No. 8 of the Council of People's Commissars of January 28, 1937 removed the former SFF (State Forest Fund) Chodak, Fergana, Kipchak forest dachas from the Fergana Sands Strengthening Party, on the basis of which the Kokand forestry was established. as well as a document on the registration of Kokand forestry on behalf of the Finance Department of the Kokand Executive Committee, located on the former Artel Street in Kokand, in the State Archives, signed by the Chairman of the Fergana Regional Executive Committee Buzrukkhoja Usmonkhodjaev. "And many other documents related to forestry activities [13].

Initially, 15,149 hectares of land were allocated for forestry in Kokand at the expense of tugai, reed beds, sand dunes and rocky steppes, and gradually expanded at the expense of lands unsuitable for agriculture. When Besharik forestry was added to Kokand forestry, the area was 39,516 hectares.

In 1941, when the provinces were reorganized and the single Fergana Valley was divided into three provinces, the forests were also divided into three provinces. The forestry of the Fergana region was administratively and territorially divided into several forest dachas ("Dacha" in Russian means "field yard" here, meaning "forest reserve").

CONCLUSIONS

Forestry has a special role in the development of the country's economy. Currently, one of the issues facing the forestry of the country is the cultivation of high-yielding forests. Improving the composition and quality of trees in the forest, preserving their gene pool, increasing the characteristics of the farm, providing forestry with seeds of trees and shrubs with high genetic characteristics and planting quality are necessary.

Efforts to preserve and protect arable lands play an important role in the formation of forests in our country. Forests play a very large and important role in the composition of wildlife. It is a factory that produces organic matter, including oxygen. This green world is a symbol of life, fresh air, clear water and beautiful nature.

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