



Sectors Of Forestry In Uzbekistan And Their Role In The National Economy (1925-1945)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a detailed analysis of the forestry sector of Uzbekistan and their role in the national economy on the example of 1925-1945. The activities of forestry in Uzbekistan and the attention paid to them are also reflected.

KEYWORDS

Forestry, Turkestan ASSR, Kyrgyz ASSR, State Forest Fund

INTRODUCTION

As a result of national-territorial delimitation in Central Asia, in late 1924 - early 1925 the Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara SSR and Khorezm SSR were abolished and replaced by the Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tajik SSR (before 1929 as part of the Uzbek SSR), Karakalpak (Kyrgyz) Autonomous Region. Within the RSFSR, the

Karakalpak Autonomous Region, the Kyrgyz ASSR (actually the Kazakh ASSR) was formed.

After the national-territorial delimitation, the forestry in the country was also divided according to the geographical boundaries of the republics. It should be noted that in the first years after the formation of the Uzbek SSR, insufficient attention was paid to issues related

to forestry. At that time, work on forests was carried out in the former dachas of the Tashkent forestry, in the mountain spruce forests. According to some data, in 1926 the forest area in Uzbekistan was 29520319 desiatins. Of these, 11,776,000 desiatins were under the control of the Republican Forestry Administration. The rest of the forest area - low trees, weak saxophones, shrubs - was used to graze livestock. At that time, the forests of the republic were not well studied, and with the help of the new leadership of the republic began to take measures to protect forests.

Until 1930, the Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Uzbek SSR was in charge of forestry. In 1930, control of all forests in the union was transferred to the Supreme Soviet of National Economy of the Soviet Union. In the same year, the Forestry Department was renamed "Uzagroles."

In 1932, the People's Commissariat of Forestry Industry of the USSR was established. Ensuring the implementation of instructions related to the management of industries and sectors of the State Forestry Fund, knowledge of management;

The tasks of managing the production enterprises of the Union Forest Fund, in particular, woodworking organizations, paper and industry-related chemical enterprises (furniture manufacturing enterprises, etc.) were assigned.

As a result of increased attention to the development of forestry in the 1930s, 32 forestries were established in Uzbekistan. By 1935, forestry was established in Samarkand, Khorezm and Karakalpakstan. It should be noted that the study of forests has also played an important role in their 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. In those years, foresters were faced with the following tasks:

- Development of ways to protect cotton fields from strong winds and heat waves, thereby increasing cotton yields;
- Increase of forest areas and improvement of existing ones;
- Study of water conservation and protection properties of forests and control of floods causing major damage;
- Stopping the movement of sands and organizing land reclamation in areas where sands are suspended;
- Increase the area under agricultural crops and livestock and develop methods for the development of mountains for farming.

Within the framework of the set tasks, a number of works have been carried out throughout the country. According to the plan, new forests will be planted on 25-30 hectares a year. In the nursery on an area of 5 hectares were grown conifers, rare, fruit and various other seedlings.

At the same time, forests and agricultural crops began to be attached to contractors for many years. In recent years, the technology of growing coniferous seedlings in forestry has been introduced, and the farm annually grows 200-25 thousand conifers and various other seedlings and sells them to individuals and organizations. In order to make efficient use of the lands belonging to it in the process of afforestation, the planting of wheat, vegetables and other agricultural crops between the rows of newly planted trees and in other open areas was established. According

to the data, as a result of these experimental measures, on average, 60-70 hectares of farmland were harvested in the republic (in 1936). In recent years, the farm has started to produce an average of 36.2-40.0 quintals of wheat per hectare planted on 20-25 hectares, and 150.1-155.0 quintals of repeated vegetable crops planted on 20-30 hectares.

During these years, bio laboratories have also been set up to control forest and agricultural pests, producing 5,500-6,000 grams of trichogramma per year in the bio laboratory. The farm annually produces 650-700 m³ of timber, a certain amount of which is processed in the workshops, and the rest is sold to the population and organizations. The two woodworking shops on the farm also began to produce boxes, doors, window frames and farm, flower baskets and other consumer goods of various sizes.

The establishment of the first forestries in the Fergana Valley began in Kokand. By the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR dated January 28, 1937, the Chodak, Fergana and Kipchak forest dachas, which were part of the former SFF (State Forest Fund), were excluded from the Fergana Sands Reinforcement Party and reorganized into the Kokand Forestry. In the process of ensuring the implementation of the decision, the Fergana regional executive committee also signed a resolution on "Allocation of territories from the State Land Fund to Kokand and Besharik forestries."

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 farm 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").

On the basis of the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan dated October 28, 1941, Fergana forestry was established. At that time, the farm had 29,557 hectares of forest land at its disposal, consisting of Shahimardon, Mindon, Pigeon House, Dormon, Turbat forestry departments. In Fergana, Kokand, Yazyovan and Ulugnor districts (Andijan), Namangan region, Naiman, Navbahor, Kushtepa sands have been allocated by President Yuldash Akhunboboev. Camel caravans were organized, and the deserts were sprinkled with seeds of trees and shrubs such as saxaul, lady, cherkez, kandym. In 1940, the Uzbek Institute of Agroforestry and Forestry was established on the basis of the Uzbek Forest Experiment Station. The organization has grown over the years, conducting research on forests.

As the history of forestry in the territory of Uzbekistan dates back to the beginning of the XX century, it can be seen that these processes were carried out in parallel with the development of forests and their scientific study. However, significant work in this area began in the 30s of the XX century, and in 1937 the Experimental Forestry to combat soil erosion and floods was established in order to study and introduce into production the state of mountainous and forest reclamation in Central Asia on a large scale. Later, the name of

this farm came to be known as Chatkal mountain-forest reclamation experimental station.

The first lalmi horticulture in Uzbekistan was established in 1942. At the same time, 28 varieties of fruits were studied at the experimental station and introduced into production. In order to develop the scope of scientific work and strengthen the control of practical experiments, later (1967) Tianshan Experimental Forestry was established as part of the Chatkal Mountain-Forest Reclamation Experimental Station.

The purpose of this is to provide practical assistance to the research work carried out at the Chatkal mountain-forest reclamation experimental station and to protect and preserve it, which covers an area of 1,516 hectares. It should be noted that this experience was accompanied by scientific and practical work, which was constantly being carried out by higher organizations in the forestry workers.

In the process of studying forestry in the regions of Uzbekistan, it is important to show the situation with forests in the regions of Karakalpakstan today.

In these areas it is possible to witness the formation of some forestries during the reign of the Russian Empire. Among them is Turtkul forestry. It is a forestry founded in the late XIX century, ie in 1898, near the town of Petroaleksandrovsky on the banks of the Amudarya. Due to the flooding of the Amudarya between 1920 and 1924, the city of Turtkul was rebuilt in 1924, and from that year it was renamed Turtkul forestry. Turtkul forestry has expanded in recent years, especially in the 1940s, with 49876 hectares of land, forested area 39464.3 hectares, including

cultural forests 10395.46 hectares, unconnected forest 1190 hectares, nurseries 7 hectares, garden 1 hectare, bald lands were 89.3 hectares, arable lands 27 hectares, pastures 6540 hectares, wetlands 114 hectares, roads 72 hectares, backyards 37 hectares and other lands 1810 hectares. There are 399 hectares of forests on the banks of the Amudarya, of which 99 hectares belong to the Chibiqli section. In the area close to the city of Turtkul, 300 hectares of tugai forest are located in the worm section 35-40 km from the city of Turtkul. The rest of the area is desert-sandy, with desert plants such as saxaul, cherkez-kandym, gribenshik (yulgun). Another farm located in the territory of Karakalpakstan is Chimbay forestry. In 1889, during the reign of Tsarist Russia, it was reorganized under the name of "Chimboyskoe lesnichestvo" under the Red Horde province, and in 1932-1934 it was reorganized as Chimbay forestry.

Indeed, a number of forestries in Uzbekistan were formed in the early second quarter of the twentieth century. In particular, the Nukus forestry was founded in 1937. The current area of Nukus forestry is 23,319 hectares, including 13,856 hectares of forested land. During this period, the tasks of forestry were to establish forests on the lands of the State Forest Fund, to preserve and protect forests, to use forest lands and resources, to establish nurseries, to carry out landscaping and beautification works.

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