



## HISTORY OF FORESTRY SECTORS OF UZBEKISTAN (1925-1945)

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<b>Article History</b> Received: 08July2023 Revised: 29 Sept 2023 Accepted: 25 Oct 2023  CCLicense CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<b>Annotation.</b> This article covers the activities of the history of forestry sectors of Uzbekistan in the period 1925-1945. On the territory of Uzbekistan, the establishment of primary forest farms and the state policy associated with it are reflected. The article also covers the work of their research in the development of forests. <b>Keywords:</b> forest, forest farms, State Forest Fund, garmsel, soil erosion, migratory Sands, National-territorial delimitation.
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### Introduction

As a result of the transfer of national-territorial delimitation in Central Asia, the Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara SSR and Khorezm SSR were liquidated in late 1924-early 1925 and replaced by the Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tajik ASSR (until 1929 as part of the Uzbek SSR), Karakirgiz (Kyrgyzstan) autonomous region (as part of the RSFSR), Karakalpak autonomous region, Kyrgyz ASSR (actually the Kazakh ASSR) [1].

### Discussion

After the national-territorial delimitation, forest farms in the territory were also distributed according to the political border 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 this time, the work related to forests was carried out in the former dachas of the Tashkent forestry, in the forests of the mountain FIR. Some records show that in 1926 the area of forests in Uzbekistan was 29,520,319 desyatina. Of these, the Republic had 11,776,000 desyatina forests under forest management. The rest of the forest areas: low-lying trees, weak Saxons, shrubbery were intended for raising livestock. At this time, the country's forests were not well studied, and with the help of the leadership of the New Republic, measures for the protection of forests began to be carried out. However, every year reports were heard on the work carried out in forestry at the land affairs Commissariat of the Uzbek SSR [2].

Until 1930, forestry management was handled by the land affairs Commissariat of the Uzbek SSR. In 1930, control of all forests in the union was given to the Supreme Council of national economy of the Soviet Union. In the same year, the Forestry Department began to be called "Uzagroles".

In 1932, the people's Commissariat of Forestry Industry of the USSR was created and assigned the following articles:

- Management of industries and industries in the state forestry Fund, ensuring the implementation of related guidelines for the management of farms;
- Manufacturing enterprises under the forestry fund of Union importance, including tree processing organizations, chemical enterprises related to paper and industry (furniture equipment manufacturing enterprises, etc.).) [3].

As a result of increased attention to the development of forest farms, in the 30s there were 32 forestry organizations in Uzbekistan . By 1935, there were also forest farms in Samarkand, Khwarezm and Karakolpogestan.

At this point, it should be noted that in the development of forests, the work of their research has also become important. An early scientific institution focused on the study of forests in Central Asia – the Central Asian Forest Central Experimental Station – had opened in 1927. It was converted to the Ohio Forest Experiment Station in 1934. In those years, the following tasks were assigned to forest scientists:

- 1) development of ways to protect cotton fields from strong winds and garmsel, and thereby increase the yield of cotton;
- 2) expanding forest areas and improving the condition of existing ones;
- 3) to study the water preservation and conservation properties of forests and thus to create opportunities to fight floods that cause great harm;
- 4) to stop the movement of the sands and to organize the appropriation of land in places where the sands are interrupted;
- 5) development of methods for breeding fields for agricultural crops and livestock, as well as mastering the mountains for agriculture[4].

Within the framework of the above tasks, a number of works were carried out throughout the Republic. On farms, according to the plan, new forest areas began to be built on an area of 25-30 hectares per year. In a nursery of 5 hectares, the cultivation of needle-leaved, rare, fruity and other varieties of seedlings has been established. At the same time, forests and agricultural crops began to be attached to contractors for many years. In the following years, the technology of growing conifers in forestry was also established, and 20-25 thousand bushes of conifers and various other types of seedlings were grown in the farm every year and sold to residents and organizations [5].

In order to effectively use the territories belonging to it in the process of forest development, it was established to plant wheat, vegetables and other agricultural crops between the rows of newly planted trees and in other open areas. The data showed that these experimental activities resulted in an average of 60-70 hectares of farm land on a Republican scale (in 1936). In the following years, the farm began to grow crops from an average of 36.2–40.0 centners per hectare of wheat planted on an area of 20-25 hectares each year, and from 150.1–155.0 centners from repeated vegetable crops planted between 20-30 hectares of trees [6].

In the Fergana Valley, the first forest farms were established in Kokan. By the 8th decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR dated January 28, 1937, the Chodak, Fergana, and Kipchak forest estates, which were part of the former DOF (State Forest Fund), were removed from the special group for strengthening the Fergana sands, and based on their reunification, the Kokan forestry was established. In the process of ensuring the execution of the decision, the executive committee of Fergana region signed the decision "On allocating territories from the state land fund to Kokan and Beshariq forestry enterprises".

Initially, 15,149 hectares of land were allocated for Kokhan forestry, including groves, reed fields, sand dunes and stony steppe. After that, the farm area expanded due to land unsuitable for agriculture. The area of Kokan forestry has expanded to 39,516 hectares due to its merger with the area of Beshariq forestry [7].

In 1941, when the regions were reorganized and the single Fergana valley was divided into three regions, the forests were also divided into three regions. The forestry of Fergana region was administratively and territorially divided into several forest dachas ("Dacha" in Russian means "field yard", here it means "forest reserve"). Based on the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan on October 28, 1941, Fergana Forestry was established. At that time, 29,557 hectares of forest lands were at the disposal of the Khojak, which consisted of the Shahimardan, Mindon, Kaptarkhana, Dormon, and Turbat forestry divisions. President of the republic Yoldosh Okhunboboyev personally allocated planes to organize and organize the strengthening of Naiman, Navbahor, Koshtepa sands belonging to Fergana, Kokonda, Yozyovon and Ulughnor districts (Andijan), Namangan region. Camel caravans were organized and the deserts were sown with seeds of trees and shrubs such as saxovul, khanimsuydi, cherkez, and kandim. In the second half of the last century, these measures significantly reduced the damage caused by strong winds blowing from Khojand to the cultivated fields in Altariq and Fergana districts of the Fergana valley [8].

Since the history of Forestry on the territory of Uzbekistan goes back to the beginning of the 20th century, it can be seen that the development of forests is carried out in parallel with their scientific research. But notable work began mainly in the 30s of the 20th century, and one of the important steps in introducing the state of the Central Asian mountain-forest reclamation into large-scale scientific-based study and production was the establishment of experimental forestry in 1937 to combat Slough soil erosion and flooding. Later, the name of this farm began to be called Chotqol mountain-forest reclamation Experimental Station [9].

## Result

In addition to the development of Forestry in the özsrr on a scientific basis, its legal framework has been improved". In particular, by 1940, the cutting of birch throughout the territory of the Republic was prohibited through a resolution adopted by the ISS . In the execution of this decision, the use of birch wood for economic purposes was prohibited.

In the organization of forests on the territory of Uzbekistan, the role of actions related to the preservation and protection of crop lands is great. In the structural part of the living nature, forests occupy a very large and important place. It is a "factory" producing organic matter, including oxygen. This world of greenery is a symbol of vitality, fresh air, clear water and beautiful nature. But forests in nature are not always evenly spaced, appearing in the desert and deserts, in some areas close to the water, in a unique way. At this point, it is important to note that in the history of mankind, large volumes of sand present in nature have constantly influenced the life and lifestyle of people. Groves have long been used in an attempt to reduce the risk of sand migration even if it were a monkey. In some regions of Uzbekistan, such phenomena have been observed continuously. In particular, the wind-assisted migrating sands from the Kyzylkum Desert, located in the northeastern part of Bukhara region, have been recorded as having conquered and inflicted great casualties on the arable lands, villages and towns, canals and ditches inhabited in the 20s of the last century. Or, referring to historical data even more deeply, we witness that the ancient cities of Poykent, Vardonze, Varakhsha were invaded by the mobile Sands coming from the Kyzylkum Desert, which turned the cities into complete ruins. During that time, 150 km of arable land in Bukhara area was covered with sand. Such situations continued to recur around thousands of years, with a constant 5-meter/second wind blowing around 180 days throughout the year providing even

greater comfort to the movement of migratory Sands. This process coincided with April, May, and October of the year, with further wind speeds during these months. In an effort to prevent the coming disasters, the Bukhara task force for the preservation of migratory Sands, was established in 1925 to mechanically block migratory Sands. In front of them, the issue of preventing portable Sands mechanically is defined as the main task[10].

### Conclusion

In conclusion, after the establishment of the Uzbek SSR as a result of the transfer of national-territorial delimitation on the territory of Central Asia, the forested areas of the territory were divided into the corresponding republics in accordance with the established borders. These activities are not sufficiently focused on the environment and forestry sector. Boisi said that during this period, the activities of the relevant organizational structures on forestry in the territories of the republics were not sufficiently organized. Most forestry areas continued to be disposed of in conjunction with agricultural fields. This made forest resource conservation work difficult in the Central Asian republics.

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