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Annotation: this article discusses the establishment of reserves on the territory of Uzbekistan, the maintenance of reserves by Rare Plants rare in nature, as well as animals, which serve to preserve attractive nature in their own way.

Key words: and phrases: forest, reserve, "fear", "ziroat fear", "repression fear", "darkaybegi", "sarkor", "puddle", Island-Prophet, Baday-Darkay, State Forest Fund.

Forests, in general, an important factor on the path of nature conservation is the creation of nature reserves. The presence of reserves is of great importance in the conservation of forests. According to statistics, there are very few forests left in the world that have not been touched by human hands. The reason is that as a result of the use of trees as industrial and construction raw materials, the area of forests on Earth decreased from 75 percent to 25 percent at the end of the 20th century¹.

At the same time, it should be noted that the establishment of reserves and their activities in Central Asia, in particular in Uzbekistan, are closely connected with the development of Environmental Science. As a result, the achievements in the field of ecology, as well as the development of knowledge related to the preservation and protection of the environment, led to a change in the human impact on nature, the attitude towards plants and animals, the creation of new reserves on the territory of Uzbekistan. A number of scientists from Uzbekistan contributed to this process, and scientific schools were also formed by them.

If we look at the history of Forestry and forests and reserves in Uzbekistan using the example of Fergana Valley, special attention was paid to forestry work in Kokand honey. During the Khanate, these works are mainly found through the term "fear". As the central authority of the Kokand Khanate strengthened, part of the reserves in the valley were taken to the state tassarruf. The documents show "Khan's hand", "kugiri Mir Agajon", "Konibodom's hand", "Akhsi's hand", "land mosque hand", "Shahrikhon's hand", "Akjar's hand", "Rishton's hand" and other fears². At this point, it should be noted that most of these historical reserves were located on the territory of the current Valley Forestry.

Referring to examples, we can witness the following scene: Namangan region is located in the northern and western part of Fergana Valley adjacent to the southern foothills of the Chotkol Ridge Mountains, adjacent to Norin and Karadarya, in the Maskan, where Syrdarya is formed. During the Kokand Khanate, the weavers and archazars on the lands located on the territory of the valley were under the Khanate. Much attention has been paid to the control, management and use of reserves in the Khanate. There was a large office consisting of officials, servants and the military who carried out these works. For example, the arm of the ziroat was administered by a major official called the "

* Изоҳ: Қўриқхона – бу табиатда кам учрайдиган ва ноёб ўсимликлар ҳамда ҳайвонлар парвариш қилинадиган, шунингдек, жозибador табиат ўз ҳолича сақланадиган маълум бир ҳудуддир.

¹ Ҳамдамов И. Ҳ., Бобомуродов З. С., Ҳамдамова Э. И. Экология: Қишлоқ хўжалиги олий ўқув юртларининг "агрономия", "агротупроқшунослик ва агрокимё", "қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари селекцияси ва уруғчилиги", "ўсимликлар ҳимояси ва карантини", "қасбий таълим" ва "қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотларини етиштириш, сақлаш ва қайта ишлаш технологияси" мутахассислари учун дарслик. – Тошкент, 2006. – Б. 5.

² Бу ҳақда батафсил қаранг. Хўжаев М. Яшиллик салтанати. – Тошкент: Меҳнат, 1997.

guard³, under him were such officials and military personnel as "guard", "tukaybegi", "sarkor", "puddle", "steppe"⁴.

State-owned enclosures are divided into two types in relation to the need and scope of use:

1. Ziroat qariq-lands that can be farmed to a limited extent, used as pasture, collecting firewood, renting out certain areas with the permission of Khan.

2. Repression was absolutely prohibited by the guard – economic activity, hunting was prohibited for the Khan, his household and guests of the highest level, all citizens except high-ranking officials, lands where nature is preserved in its original form.

Issues related to the organization of reserves, the preservation of forest farms and nature in general, the preservation of woodlands as they are, have been considered an important issue that has been the focus of human attention for centuries. Constant research and appropriate measures have also been carried out in this regard. For example, in order to study forestry, articles related to forestry and nature reserves are constantly published in such popular science magazines as Lesnoe hozyaystvo and Lesnoy magazine (since 1833) in Russia⁵.

Generally speaking, forest conservation measures are as follows: arbitrary deforestation, damage to the resources present in the forests, arbitrary livestock feeding, hunting and other violations of the procedures established by forest law, etc. In addition to it, it should also be pointed out that as forests are affected by human beings, they can be victims of natural disasters of different manifestations. In this sense, taking, the nature reserve or the forests themselves are both a strong and a delicate part of nature that needs protection from various disasters. Therefore, it is necessary for the state to constantly carry out appropriate measures to protect them from flooding or fires.

Chotkol state biosphere reserve, one of the most numerous reserves in Uzbekistan, was established in 1947 in Parkent and Bostanlyk districts of Tashkent region. Located on the western and northern slopes of the Western Tien Shan Chotqol Ridge Mountains, the total land area of this reserve was 35,724 hectares.

According to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of November 1, 1948 No. 2 112, the division of forests in Uzbekistan into groups was approved⁶. During this period, there are 79 Forestry enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which 47 are Forestry, 5 are forest land reclamation stations, 6 are state reserves, 8 farms specializing in the cultivation and packaging of medicinal and feed plants, 3 are forest hunting farms, Zamin and Ugom-Chotkol national parks and 11 forest plots in the farm account.

During the years of Soviet rule, measures related to the protection of nature in the Republic were continued in the following years, according to the resolution adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on November 19, 1959 " on the protection of nature in the Uzbek SSR⁷ The law was passed. In it, special attention was paid to the issue of reserves.

Within the framework of the tasks set out in the resolution, on May 12, 1962, the Society for nature protection and greenery of Uzbekistan was created in Jizzakh Forestry⁸.

It is worth noting that although there were several nature reserves in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period, their territory was not very large. For example, the Zarafshan Reserve is 2,352 hectares, while the Baday-Tokay Reserve is 6,462 hectares.

³ [Троицкая А.Л.](#) Каталог архива Кокандских ханов XIX века. – Москва: Наука, 1968. – С. 136.

⁴ Хўжаев М. Яшил олам тилсимлари. – Тошкент: Истиклол, 2006. – Б. 46.

⁵ [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9_%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB_\(1833%E2%80%941851\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%9B%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B9_%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB_(1833%E2%80%941851))

⁶ Андижон вилояти давлат архиви, 639-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, 66-варақ.

⁷ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 13-иш, 15-16-варақлар.

⁸ Жиззах вилояти давлат архиви, 16-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 48-иш, 26-варақ.

Nature reserves greatly serve to preserve the natural power of nature. Leads to the reproduction of trees, which are the basis of nature. For example, the Zamin mountain Juniper Reserve is located in the Zamin and velvet districts of the Jizzakh region. The Reserve was founded in 1928. The total land area is 26,840 hectares. 2/3 of it is covered with Forest . This Zamin State Reserve was reorganized in 1960, which contains more than 750 plant species. The main purpose of the establishment of the Reserve was to scientifically study and protect the forests of spruce and the flora and fauna in them.

According to the data, in the process of increasing attention to the issue of the organization of reserves at the Republican level, in some cases, there have been cases of exposure to them by humans, even the occurrence of fires. During this period, the processes of conducting geological surveys in the foothills were not considered as a factor leading to fires. However, there is information about the occurrence of various fires caused by the work processes in the mountains of Pskom, Ugom, Chotkol, Kurama and mountain forests in general, as well as nature reserves. Taking into account the special importance of their Mountaineers in time, the resolution adopted in July 1968 wrote: "often search parties and Expeditions do not comply with fire safety rules in the forests, do not take measures to prevent and extinguish fires that broke out in those places where they were conducting search work." Also in the decision "...it is also indicated that" the culprits that caused such fires should be brought to criminal liability", noting that geologists conducting scientific research to prevent fires in the forests are responsible for the non-exit of fires. But despite this, thanks to geologists, fires have occurred in the forests⁹.

Indeed, forest farms in the Republic required state protection. In this regard, areas in need of attention were studied and additional decisions, instructions and directives began to be adopted on their preservation. In particular, Amudarya is located in the middle reaches¹⁰ According to the decree of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of March 24, 1971 No. 368¹¹ "Given the specific value of the animal and plant world on the island of Aral-Prophet, instructions were given to protect it more consistently, as well as to carry out research work here." At this point, it should be noted that the creation of new reserves had a positive effect on the moderation of the environmental situation. For example, the Reserve "Baday-Tokay", founded in 1971, is located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and is located on the right side of the Amudarya in the areas of the Beruni and Kegayli districts. The Reserve was established to protect the forests and fauna of Tukai, taking into account the fluctuation of Amudarya water. The Woodland occupied 70% of the reserve area. The animal world in it consists of a total of more than 91 species of birds, 15 different fish and 15 different mammals. In 1975, 3 Bukhara reindeer were brought to the reserve, by 1995 their number reached 18, and in 1996 6 of them were returned to the Zarafshan Reserve¹².

The rich nature of Uzbekistan, its attractiveness necessitated the creation of a number of new reserves. As a result, this issue was raised to the level of state policy, and several reserves were built in the Republic in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 530 of November 1973. This decision was made in order to preserve the flora and fauna of a unique species. According to him, a number of new reserves have been established, such as Nurota, Kyzylsuv, Vardonze, Amu Darya, Kitab, Zarafshan and Akbulak. The territories of Baday-Tukay and Kyzylkum reserves in Bukhara region were expanded¹³.

In conclusion, the main goal of deforestation existing in the Republic was soil protection and preservation of land moisture. In general, rare plants rare in nature, as well as reserves in which

⁹ Ткаченко В. Яшил бойлик хавф остида // Постда. 1969 йил, 20 сентябрь.

¹⁰ Ўз МА, 2684-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 319-иш, 35-варақ.

¹¹ Ўз МА, 837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 2244-иш, 220-варақ.

¹² Юсупов Ш. Ўзбекистон ўрмон хўжалиги тарихи. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 102.

¹³ Ўз МА, 837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 2933-иш, 218-варақ.

animals are cared for, which serve to preserve attractive nature in their own way, were established on the territory of Uzbekistan several centuries ago, the roots of their origin go back to the era of the Khanate. At this point, it should be noted that literally today's reserves corresponding to the requirements began to be established in the regions of our country in the second quarter of the XX century.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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