

THE ROLE OF FORESTRY IN THE RESTORATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD OF THE SECOND WORLD.

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Annotation: this article discusses the role of Forestry in the restoration of the national economy of Uzbekistan in the post-Second World War period on the territory of Uzbekistan.

Keywords and phrases: Forest, Center solo domination, Oqbilol, dendrological Park, cocoon, degradation, State Forest Fund.

The second half of the 20th century was a period for World countries when Reconstruction, replacement of lost resources, repair of damaged fronts became widespread. In particular, social life in the republics within the USSR was very difficult, the economy was completely in vain. The dire consequences of World War II and the growing dominance of this additional Center-alone began to negatively affect agriculture, along with all sectors of the national economy, an important sector producing raw materials for industry, food for the population. It should be noted separately that in the post-war years, the production of agricultural products is extremely weakened in organizational and economic terms. Labor resources were reduced, and the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products was declining. However, nevertheless, in the first post-war years, the tasks of the transition to a peaceful life set before the Republic were fulfilled: the bulk of the enterprises switched to the production of products for the period of peace, the issues of public life associated with the transition to peaceful conditions were partially resolved¹.

Within the framework of the measures taken to develop the national economy, a number of changes have also been made in forestry. In particular, in 1946, the Supreme Soviet of the former Union issued a decree "on the deforestation of Central Asia", and only the Fergana Valley Forest Farm was assigned the task of deforestation of 80,000 hectares of land. At that time, the Lands of Shahimardon-Turbat (later the Shahimardon division) were 7.5 thousand hectares². The total area of Yozyovon, Dovecote, Mindon, Karasuv, Karavultepa, Akbilol farms was 2200 hectares, all of which were included in the Fergana Forestry³.

At this point, it should be noted that a lot of work has been carried out by the head of Fergana Forestry Egamberdi Mirzaahmedov on the expansion of Forestry since 1946. Large-scale work was carried out on the development of Fergana mountain regions, steppe deserts and the creation of artificial forests. In 1950-1955, according to the results of work on the protection of nature, development of new lands, creation of forests, the Fergana region was recognized as the All-Union winner in the field. Economic activity was demonstrated at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition⁴.

¹ Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. 2-китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. – Тошкент: Шарк, 2000. – Б. 505.

² Юсупов Ш.Т. Ўзбекистон ўрмон хўжалиги тарихи ва бугуни. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 248.

³ Бутиков Е.А. Ўрта Осиё кўчатзорларида ўрмон дарахтлари кўчатлари етиштириш тажрибаси. – Тошкент: УзНИИИТИ, 1979. – Б. 54.

⁴ Ўзбекистон шароитида ўрмонларни парвариш қилиш, соғломлаштириш ва қайта тиклаш мақсадида кесиш бўйича қўлланма. – Ташкент: Fan va texnologiya, 2005. – Б. 38.

In this forestry, the hunting process is also established, about which information is found in many archival documents ⁵.

According to historical data, Tashkent forestry was established in 1947, the total area of the farm – 4 127 hectares, including forest – covered lands -1 639 hectares, cultural Foresters-828 hectares. It should be noted that in 1945 year, before the end of the war, the construction of a dendrological Park in Tashkent began. In 1948, the Institute of agricultural land reclamation and Forestry of Uzbekistan, founded on its basis, was transformed into the Central Asian Research Institute of Forestry⁶. Through this, the basis is laid for the creation of a scientific basis for the development of forests suitable for the conditions of Central Asia. In the period of political, social, economic very difficult, the fact that such actions are not stopped, but rather carried out, suggests that the population in the organization of Forestry, in particular the educated people, are not indifferent to the lively and surrounding mumuhit.

The study of the history of Forestry during the Soviet regime makes it possible to trace what issues were relevant in this area in those years. In particular, the Central Committee of the CP (B) of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan on December 3, 1947 " on strengthening work in the field of Forestry and forest land reclamation of the Uzbek SSR"⁷ the decision of the gi was adopted, in which "...The need for the rapid development of work on the organization of forest funds in Uzbekistan and the implementation of forest land reclamation activities at a wide pace" will be indicated. In order to ensure the practical result of the tasks set out in the resolution, on December 20 of this year, a mountain and forest reserve with a total area of 22,000 hectares will be established on the territory of the Parkent and Melonaron regions of the Tashkent region⁸.

One of the forest farms organized during this period is the Burchmulla Forestry (1947 year)⁹. The total land area of Burchmulla Forestry, located on the slope of Tianshan and Ugom mountaineering, is 352,409 hectares, divided into 11 sections as well as 2 independent plots. The area of forest-covered land is 18,098. 7 hectares, of which 5% of the total area is made up of cultural woodland is 3,444. 17 hectares, cultural young woodland is 1,093. 83 hectares, forest germination is 26.9 hectares, the total forest-covered area is 102,347 hectares, gardens are 250 hectares, waters, roads, farmland and Headland is 209,281 hectares¹⁰.

Another of the major farms established in the post – war years was the counter forestry (in 1949), which included a forest fund of 515 hectares. Counter Forestry, whose activities continue to this day, has more than 70 hectares of nurseries. In these nurseries, about 50 species are about 4 million. more than fruit and ornamental seedlings are cared for.

It is worth noting that one of the most basic ways to improve natural balance is to reproduce and develop the world of animals and plants. In order to accelerate such activities in the Republic, on March 11, 1959, the Central Committee of the CPSU of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution "on the development of Lake Fishing in the collective farms and state farms of the Republic and the reproduction of fishing from local water sources." With this method, the goal is envisaged to support the work of growing and catching fish, as well as to increase

⁵ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 13-иш, 32-33-варақлар.

⁶ ЎзМА, 2484-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 550-иш, 33-варақ.

⁷ Андижон вилояти давлат архиви, 639-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, 1-варақ.

⁸ ЎзМА, 837-фонд, 33-рўйхат, 2653-иш, 5-варақ.

⁹ Юсупов Ш.Т. Ўзбекистон ўрмон хўжалиги тарихи ва бугуни. 1-китоб. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. –Б .258-259.

¹⁰ Маълумот учун кўрсатиб ўтиш жоизки, сўнги йилларда Бурчмулла ўрмон хўжалигида ишлаб чиқариш режаси асосан 29 турдаги ишлар тадбир асосида бажарилмоқда. Бундан ўрмон экиш 136 гектар, мактаб бўлимида қаламчадан ва ниҳоллардан кўчат етиштириш 6 гектар, уруғидан кўчат етиштириш 3,4 гектар, зараркундаларга қарши кураш тадбирлари 6 700 гектарда, ёнғинга қарши мақсадларда йўллар қуриш борасида 16 км ишлар бажарилмоқда.

the amount of the animal world, albeit artificially. Such measures also acquired a territorial character, and on December 25, 1959, according to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 372, "rules for hunting in the Fergana Valley in 1960-1961" were established. It provided instructions on what period of the year, in what way it is possible to hunt which animal¹¹. On August 27, 1960, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR on the "rules of fishing and fishing in water bodies of the Uzbek SSR" was also published, which clarified many issues related to fishing¹².

Some forest farms also began to be established on the territory of the Republic at the time of development of protected lands. In 1965, the Kashkadarya regional forestry department was established. The total land area of the farm was 205,713 hectares, and the area covered by the forest was 69,573 hectares, including cultural Woodlands 6,530 hectares, unincorporated forests 7,673 hectares, and forest nurseries 83 hectares.

Kashkadarya Central Forestry included 11 Forestry units, which operated mainly with the responsibility of increasing, restoring, guarding, preserving forested areas. In addition, quality Martingale-operates, covering the areas of Agriculture, Livestock, bee development, in order to establish tree seeds, nurseries and use the forest for additional purposes. More than 200 species of grass and medicinal herbs grow in kashkadarya forests, the fauna of Kashkadarya forests is diverse, bear, wolf, gazelle, Fox, mountaineer, wild boar are among them. Partridge, Quail, wild goose and other types of birds are also found in poultry. In order to preserve biodiversity in its natural way, geographer and biologist scientists have carried out various measures. At the same time, the administrative management system of the Soviet government caused certain difficulties in this regard. Especially in Soviet times, special importance was also attached to sericulture during the development of deserts and the breeding of cotton fields. Agricultural and agricultural enterprises of Fergana region were ordered on October 11, 1954 "on the cultivation and preparation for spring work of the autumn cocoon"¹³. For the Soviet regime, sericulture, especially the cultivation of cotton and the harvesting of its crop, had become a political task. It is also worth mentioning that the reduction of forests due to the consequent expansion of pakhtazores was considered something insignificant in the face of this policy.

In particular, in Uzbekistan, numerous laws and regulations, instructions and directives have been adopted on improving the activities of forest farms, nature protection in Forest Farms, development of new lands, improvement of measures for the creation of forests. In the process, work was accelerated to reduce the desert areas of the Republic by planting new trees, to form new forests in these areas. During the analyzed years, there has been significant damage to forests at the Republican level. In the process, a number of ecosystems were degraded in the Republic, and their restoration and forest protection were not given sufficient importance. The reason was that for their protection, huge funds, spending were required. Another important aspect is that when spending funds allocated for the development of Forestry, a number of shortcomings, shortages, are also observed in the activities of industry leaders and employees, can be observed in archival documents.

In conclusion, even in the years after the Second World War, agricultural production was extremely weakened in organizational and economic terms, labor resources were reduced, the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products was reduced. However, in the first post-war years, within the framework of the tasks of the transition to a peaceful life set before the Republic, issues related to the transition of public life to peaceful conditions began to be partially resolved. Within the framework of the measures taken to develop the national economy, a number of changes have also been made in forestry.

¹¹ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 6-иш, 68-75-варақлар.

¹² Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 13-иш, 2-варақ.

¹³ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 809-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 6-иш, 53-54-варақлар.

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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