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**IMPLEMENTATION OF “THE GREAT PLAN
OF NATURE TRANSFORMATION” IN UKRAINE:
THE HISTORY OF LEGAL BASE FORMATION**

Specific features of the process of normative-legal base formation and practical recommendations for implementation of «The Great plan of nature transformation» are highlighted.

It is established that the adoption of the resolution of Council of Ministers of the USSR and the CPSU (b) № 3960 dated October 20, 1948 «On the plan for field-protective afforestation, construction of ponds and reservoirs to ensure high and stable harvests in steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR» was the starting point for the formation of normative legal base of «The Great plan of nature transformation» realization. It is noted that this resolution has become the basis for the development of regulatory framework and practical recommendations for implementing the ambitious plan for nature transformation.

Keywords: *«The Great plan of nature transformation», events, collective farms, field-protective afforestation, regulations, resolution, state farms.*

Abstract. Implementation of «The Great plan of nature transformation» on the territory of Ukraine in the first years after the Second world war became one of the most important socio-economic processes, which radically changed the face of the republic, as it affected the socio-economic structure of many areas, the natural environment and socio-cultural bases of life of the population. The main feature of these processes was a massive influence on nature in a historically short period of time on the flat, densely populated and economically well developed location.

Introduction. Study of peculiarities of formation process of normative-legal base and practical recommendations for implementation of «The Great Plan of nature transformation» (1948 – 1958).

Analysis of recent researches and publications. This issue was raised by Pershin P., Koshelev F. , Slipchenko P., Sumy L., Vakuliuk P., Litvin V., Kindyuk B. [1]. At the same time, researchers have today the opportunity of access to the sources and it allows us to highlight the previously little-known aspects of the issue raised by us.

Presentation of the basic material. The starting point for the formation of the normative legal base of «The Great plan of nature transformation» realization was the adoption at the federal level of the legislative act according to the established practice, then the joint resolutions of Council of Ministers of the USSR and the CPSU(b) «On the plan for field-protective afforestation, construction of ponds

and reservoirs to ensure high and stable harvests in steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR», No. 3960 dated October 20, 1948 [2].

The basis of the resolution of Council of Ministers of the USSR and the CPSU (b) from October 20, 1948, which enacted «The Great plan of nature transformation» was adopted on 10 April 1948 by the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the CC KP(b) of Ukraine – «On measures on field-protective afforestation in collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR» [3, 50]. A comparative analysis of two laws made by a scientist-attorney B. Kindjuk confirms the reliability of these findings.

To strengthen the coordination and management of operations in this area a Union document provided for the creation of a new organizational structure – the Main Directorate of field-protective afforestation, directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which had a large amount of authority for the coordination of activities of all departments that were involved in afforestation. At the regional level it was planned to create a special sector, and at the district level – there were new positions of agricultural meliorators [4, 24–32].

However, defining strategic directions and measures aimed at the improvement of climatic conditions, the resolution of Council of Ministers of the USSR and the CPSU (b) from October 20, 1948, however, was filled with excessively detailed resolutions, which reflected the then practice and total micromanagement of economic activity. It was recommended to the Union republics, which tree-shrub species and where should be planted. In particular, Moscow believed that on the leached soil of the Ukrainian SSR, it was advisable to plant such trees as oak, birch, larch, poplar, ash, pine, and related – maple, linden, pear, apple, shrub – sumac, euonymus, currant [2, 536].

In the government decree it was admitted as wrong, when in areas with highly sheared topography and high flow snowmelt and rainwater, planting of shelterbelts was carried out in the form of narrow bands, which could not protect the soil from runoff and erosion [2, 537].

The resolution of Council of Ministers of the USSR and the CPSU (b) from October 20, 1948 marked the beginning of the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature and formed the basis of the program on the onset of drought and the struggle for high and sustainable yields. It soon became known as the short – «The Great plan of nature transformation». The document was quite long and detailed, in a few dozen pages. It indicated the volume of works on creation of state and collective farm shelterbelts, construction and rehabilitation of existing systems of drainage and irrigation of land plots with the purpose of their further use in agriculture, active involvement of irrigation of the South of Ukraine, the Dnieper water resources, the widespread system of agriculture in collective and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR with the aim of creating a base for highly productive agriculture.

This resolution became the basis for the development of the regulatory framework and practical recommendations for implementation of large-scale «The

Great plan of nature transformation». In pursuance of the provisions of this basic policy document there was adopted a number of decisions of the federal government, in which specific and legally regulated works on construction and modernization of hydraulic structures, industrial products to protect margins and other measures against drought and dry winds. Among them – the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers dated August 18, 1950, «On the transition to the new system of irrigation to make the use of irrigated lands more complete and on improvement of mechanization of agricultural works».

The practical implementation of «The Great plan of nature transformation» was important and had articles of the decision of the Union government about the equipment in 1950 – 1951 machine and tractor, forest and mechanical reclamation plant excavators, bulldozers, graders, scrapers to perform the work for the reconstruction of irrigation network, mobile cranes for transplanting trees and other equipment and mechanisms. The resolution also included the articles about working professions training and engineering for the work on hydrotechnical facilities.

Since afforestation was carried out by both state and collective farms, the forests, the farms were regulated by special government decrees. For example, decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 3179 dated July 17, 1950 and of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, dated 27 July 1950, No. 2285 according to which Executive committees of the regional councils were granted the right to transfer aggregated collective small-scale plots up to 100 hectares, which was near the collective farm lands, with the consent of the forestry authorities. Forest areas of over 100 hectares were transferred with the permission of the government in accordance with the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers № 906 from March 25, 1948 [5, 41].

For normative-legal support of implementation of the envisioned by «The Great plan to transform nature» events in Ukraine the Resolution of Council of Ministers of the USSR of September 20, 1950, «On the construction of hydroelectric power station in Kakhovka on the Dnieper, South-Ukrainian channel, North Crimean channel and irrigation in Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea» was of the great importance. This document has summarized the legislative basis for the implementation of the construction of the irrigation system to irrigate 1.5 million ha above this 1.7 million hectares of land in the southern regions of Ukraine and in the Northern parts of the Crimea and the establishment of a new hydropower bases on the river to supply electricity to agriculture and industry.

To create a legal and regulatory framework for practical work on the implementation of the Great plan of nature transformation and of the implementation of Union directives of the Ukrainian SSR in 1949 and in subsequent years there was a significant number of legislative acts of the government, decisions of committees of the Communist party, departments of different levels and local governments, which largely duplicated the provisions of the Federal documents and simultaneously were specified provisions of «The Great plan of nature transformation» and regulated re-

lations between the subjects of the plan. Comprehensive character was the joint decision of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and the CC KP(b) U «On the common plan of work processes, creation of protective forests, construction of ponds and reservoirs to ensure high and stable harvests in steppe and forest-steppe regions of the Ukrainian SSR» dated January 20, 1949 the extensive program document was consolidated in a single plan and detailed in the context of the Republican ministries and departments and areas of the amount of work that had to be done during the period up to 1965.

Adopted at the highest party-state level, the regulation included the application with the implementation plans of works at specific sites. Among them – «The plan of works on creation of the state forest strip along the banks of the Seversky Donets river», «List of valuable forests in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the Ukrainian SSR, which are subject to retention, Plan to harvest seeds and shrub species for 1949 – 1955», «Plan for the restoration of the damaged protective forest belts on lands of collective and state farms», «Plan of crop rotations in the farms of Ukrainian SSR in 1949 – 1950 years». There were 22 such applications [6].

In addition there were adopted a number of resolutions of Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for field-protective afforestation – «On the conclusion of contracts of forest protection stations with the collective farms» from 04 April 1949 [7, 20–28], «On the organization of care for planted forests and their protection in collective and state farms of the Ukrainian SSR» dated April 16, 1949 [8, 39], «On measures for the protection of shelterbelts planted forests from damage, breakage, unauthorized felling of timber and fires, as well as from damage by pests and diseases in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the Ukrainian SSR» dated June 04, 1949 [9, 39].

Problems of the legal regulation of execution of reclamation work are reflected in the government decrees «On measures for further development of the drained and the draining of bog land in the collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR» of 19 February 1948. No. 233 [10], «On measures for irrigation construction in the collective farms, state farms and subsidiary farms of the Ukrainian SSR» dated 08 March 1948, No. 329 [11], «On measures to ensure full and proper use of prepared and irrigated land in the collective farms and state farms of Ukrainian SSR in 1952», dated April 23, 1952 No. 1091 [12], «On organization of operation of hydraulic engineering protective structures in the flood zones of reservoirs of hydroelectric power plants» on February 28, 1957 No. 182 [13].

Adopted by the government of the Ukrainian SSR documents provided the legal regulation of relations between enterprises, organizations, farms and other parties in the execution of works to implement the ambitious plan for the transformation of nature. They determined responsible and terms of implementation of the planned activities, while also providing applications with samples of standard contracts, recommendations agronomic and technical nature. According to the existing practice, all of the directives of the Central Soviet authorities were subject to strict execution that it was noted in the documents.

In the regulations on implementation of «The Great plan of transformation of nature», as well as in other documents of the soviet time, considerable attention was paid to ideological support. In the adopted resolutions and orders contained items to explain the policy of the party and the soviet government, the publication of posters and brochures on the plan for the transformation of nature.

Component formation of normative-legal base of realization of «The Great plan of nature transformation» were also made in 1949 and subsequent years, the documents that regulate the activities of agencies and organizations directly involved in the implementation of the work plan. Such legal documents include «The regulation on the Ministry of forestry and paper industry of the Ukrainian SSR» of February 15, 1949 [14, 8], the resolution of Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR from June 03, 1949 «On the protection of nature on the territory of Ukrainian SSR» [15, 40].

Conclusions. The legal framework of the implementation of «The Great plan of nature transformation» was formed on the basis of the decisions of the Union government and the Central Committee of the CPSU(b), particularly the joint resolution «On the plan for field-protective afforestation, construction of ponds and reservoirs to ensure high and stable harvests in steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR» dated October 20, 1948, the resolutions of the order were specified by other resolutions adopted soon. These documents defined the legal framework for the implementation of measures for implementation of the transformation of nature in the Soviet Union, including Ukraine.

The legal concept of the «The Great plan of nature transformation» included the following main stages of the organization of work: establishment of forest stations and they conclude contracts with the enterprises; the protection of forests from fires, pests and diseases; construction of hydrotechnical facilities; logistical support for the implementation of the plan; the recruitment, remuneration and stimulation of labor.

Practical recommendations on the organization of practical work as contained in the adopted on the federal, republican and local levels, legislative acts, decrees, general orders and instructions and analytical materials, which were published in periodicals. With them were the employees of state institutions, academics and practitioners. In addition to purely practical orientation, and they contain characteristic and mandatory for the time propaganda slogans.

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РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ «ВЕЛИКОГО ПЛАНУ ПЕРЕТВОРЕННЯ ПРИРОДИ» НА УКРАЇНІ: ІСТОРІЯ ФОРМУВАННЯ ПРАВОВОЇ БАЗИ

Висвітлено специфічні особливості процесу формування нормативно-правової бази та практичних рекомендацій до здійснення заходів, передбачених «Великим планом перетворення природи».

Встановлено, що відправною точкою для формування нормативно-правової бази реалізації «Великого плану перетворення природи» стало прийняття постанови Ради Міністрів СРСР та ЦК ВКП(б) № 3960 від 20 жовтня 1948 р. «Про план полезахисних лісонасаджень, впровадження травопільних сівозмін, будівництва ставків та водойм для забезпечення високих та стійких врожаїв у степових та лісостепових районах Європейської частини СРСР». Констатовано, що зазначена постанова стала основою для розроблення нормативно-правової бази та практичних рекомендацій щодо реалізації масштабного плану перетворення природи.

***Ключові слова:** «Великий план перетворення природи», заходи, колгоспи, полезахисні лісонасадження, нормативні акти, постанова, радгоспи.*

РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ «ВЕЛИКОГО ПЛАНА ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПРИРОДЫ» НА УКРАИНЕ: ИСТОРИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРАВОВОЙ БАЗЫ

Освещены специфические особенности процесса формирования нормативно-правовой базы и практических рекомендаций к осуществлению мероприятий, предусмотренных «Великим планом преобразования природы».

Установлено, что отправной точкой для формирования нормативно-правовой базы реализации «Великого плана преобразования природы» стало принятие постановления Совета Министров СССР и ЦК ВКП(б) № 3960 от 20 октября 1948 г. «О плане полезащитных лесонасаждений, внедрения травопольных севооборотов, строительства прудов и водоемов для обеспечения высоких и устойчивых урожаев в степных и лесостепных районах Европейской части СССР». Констатируется, что данное постановление стало основой для разработки нормативно-правовой базы и практических рекомендаций по реализации масштабного плана преобразования природы.

Ключевые слова: *«Великий план преобразования природы», мероприятия, колхозы, полезащитные лесонасаждения, нормативные акты, постановление, совхозы.*