

УДК 94(292.471)

Сироткина Анна Анатольевна, Российское общество историков-архивистов, Крымское отделение, г. Ялта, Россия.

e-mail: sirotkina37@mail.ru

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ЗАПОВЕДНОГО ДЕЛА В РОССИИ (1861–2021 гг.): ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПАРКА «КРЫМСКИЙ»

Аннотация: в публикации рассмотрены малоизученные вопросы, связанные с историей становления Императорской Охоты в Крыму как прообраза одного из первых природоохранных научно-исследовательских учреждений России и Крыма — национального парка «Крымский» (правопреемника Крымского государственного заповедника) за период с 1861 по 2021 гг.

Ключевые слова: Крым, Крымский заповедник, охрана природы.

Sirotkina Anna Anatolievna, Russian Society of Historians and Archivists

e-mail: sirotkina37@mail.ru

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURE RESERVE BUSINESS IN RUSSIA (1861-2021): BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF THE CRIMEAN NATIONAL PARK

Abstract: the publication examines little-studied issues related to the history of the formation of the Imperial Hunt in the Crimea as a prototype of one of the first environmental research institutions in Russia and Crimea - the Crimean National Park (the successor of the Crimean State Reserve) for the period from 1861 to 2021

Keywords: Crimea, Crimean Nature Reserve, nature protection.

In recent years, the ecological crisis is getting worse and requires a revision of the attitude to nature, both the state and ordinary citizens. After the return of the Crimea to Russia began another reorganization of the system of protected areas of the peninsula on the background of a permanently increasing recreational pressure on natural sites. In this regard, there is a need to trace the formation of nature protection activities in the Crimea in the historical aspect, to analyze the state of this issue at each specific historical stage, to identify systemic and legislative errors that negatively affected the state of nature of the Crimea as a whole in order to prevent them in the future.

Appeal to the history of formation and development of nature protection in our country on the example of the main reserve of the Crimea - the National Park "Crimea" (hereinafter - NP "Crimea"), will help to evaluate the complex and long path of formation of conservation and environmental protection in Russia and in the Crimea, to restore the history of national science forgotten names of the pioneers of conservation, scientists, administrators who made a great contribution to conservation, to promote a more serious attitude to the problem of conservation of historically established system of protected areas and its further.

The problem of the evolution of the environmental movement in the Crimea has not been the subject of special interest of historians for a long time. It must be admitted that in the Soviet period, everything that happened in this sphere before the October Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of Soviet power was interpreted exclusively in a negative way. This led to the distortion of many objective facts and the oblivion of many individuals who contributed greatly to the establishment and development of environmental protection in the Crimea and in our country as a whole: the analysis of the Emperor's Hunt activity in the Crimea was not conducted, the first years of the Crimean National Reserve from 1917 to 1923 were excluded from its history, as well as the names of its first leaders, the date of the reserve foundation was considered by the decree of the Council of the Russian Federation on July 30, 1923, All materials about the scientist I. S. Bashkirov were deleted from the history of national science, information about governmental hunting in 1957-1990 was hushed up, etc.

The historiography of the topic is rather extensive and directly connected with the historical process of research of the history and nature of Tavrida. It is conditionally divided into several periods: pre-revolutionary (before 1917), Soviet (1923 - 1991) and post-soviet (after 1991).

Literature of the pre-revolutionary period includes specialized scientific research of the Crimea since its incorporation into the Russian Empire, when a period of progressive study of its history, flora and fauna by prominent researchers, both domestic and foreign. The 1920s and 1930s are marked by the appearance of a large number of publications of scientists of different specializations, who came to the biological station of the Crimean state reserve for their research. The postwar period of 1945-1970 is represented by the publication of several books about the Crimean Nature Reserve, in the preparation of which participated its leaders and researchers. The last years of the Soviet period were marked by a sharp decline as the scientific publications by the staff of the CSGR¹, and the publication of new popular scientific editions on the topic of nature protection of the Crimea.

The purpose of this dissertation research is a comprehensive coverage of the formation and development of the environmental movement in the Crimea with a comprehensive study of the Crimean National Reserve, its funding, the main directions of operation, human resources, etc.

The first chapter "The emergence and formation of the Emperor's Hunt in the Crimea" focuses on the study of the prerequisites for the emergence, the surveying of the borders of the state forest estates, defined for the organization and conduct of the Emperor's Hunt in the Crimea. The analyzed processes are traced in connection with the general tendencies of development of such farms in Belovezhskaya Pushcha and Spalla, and their influence on the formation of the Crimean Emperor's Hunt. Particular attention is paid to the difficult period of the liquidation of the Czar's Hunting as a result of the change of political power in Russia and the organization in its place of a fundamentally new in purpose and tasks - the Crimean National Reserve. The chapter

¹ Crimean State Reserve was reorganized into the Crimean State Game Reserve (CSGR), and in this status has stayed from 1957 to 1991.

consists of two paragraphs: "Prerequisites of organization and stages of formation of the Emperor's Hunt in the Crimea" and "Creation of the Crimean National Reserve".

In the second chapter "Sovietization, organizational and economic structure and research activities of the Crimean reserve in the period 1921-1957" the analysis of scientific, economic, personnel policy in the first reserve of Crimea in the context of the formation of the environmental movement in the U.S.S.R. The chapter includes two paragraphs: "Activity of the Crimean state reserve in 1923-1957" and "Personnel and organizational problems in the reserve system, ecological and educational work in the prewar and postwar periods".

The third chapter "Nature protection activity in the Crimea in 1957-2020" begins with the paragraph "Reorganization of the Crimean State Reserve in 1957, the system failures in nature protection in 1950-1960", which analyzes the opposition of public policy and progressive scientists in the field of nature protection of the peninsula. The paragraph "Development of the System of Specially Protected Natural Areas of Crimea in 1970-2021" considers the mechanism of revealing the unique natural complexes of the peninsula in this period and granting them a protection status of various degrees by the state authorities in collaboration with the public environmental organizations.

In the final part, in accordance with the goals and objectives of the study are summed up and made generalizations and conclusions. The author states that at the beginning of the XXI century, the formation of the system of specially protected natural areas of state, regional and local importance in the Crimea has entered its final stage. In the society, as well as in the state authorities there was an awareness of the need to strengthen measures aimed at the protection of the most valuable natural objects of the Crimea.

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