

A historical review on the effects of settlement problems on Turkish forestry

Cantürk Gümü^{*}

Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Forestry, Trabzon, Turkey

* Corresponding author: canturk@ktu.edu.tr

Abstract: In the historical process, protection of forests in Turkish forestry has been the most important forestry problem. Since the declaration of the Republic, many efforts have been made to prevent the forest destruction. The most important of these efforts is the Forest Law of the date of 1937, which can be named as forestry revolution. This law aims to protect the forests first of all. This law has aimed to end the system of free use of forests without exception. It was thought that mechanical measures will be sufficient to ensure this. On the other hand, it was understood that forests could not be protected by police measures very soon after the implementation of the law. So other measures were started to be discussed. On the other hand, it was understood that forests could not be protected by police measures very soon after the implementation of the law and other measures were started to be discussed. One of these measures has been the relocation of the villages. The forest law, at the same time has also caused many obstacles. For this reason, changes were made to the regulation in 1950, but the problems were not resolved yet. Many scientists have settled on the settlement problem of the forest villagers in the focus of Turkey's forestry problems. They have agreed that the protection of the forests will not be possible without the settlement problem being solved. As a result, in 1956 the Law No. 3116 was abolished and replaced by the Forest Law No. 6831, which was still in force. One of the priorities of this law has been the placement of forest villagers elsewhere. However, by law, it was planned that the forest villagers would be placed in forest areas again. Roughly speaking, the forest villages which have limited opportunities on the hillside, high slope areas and have to attack the forest in order to survive will be placed in the forested areas in the plains. The abandoned areas of forest villages will also be afforested. Plan is this. A sub - regulation was issued for the transactions to be made under Articles 2 and 13 of the Law, and these transactions were made between 1958 and 1960. However, the villagers who were placed on the plains did not leave their villages on the slopes. So, this solution method itself, which is tried to be realized in order to protect the forests, has become a forest destruction factor. Although this practice was abandoned in 1960 and the matter was secured by the 1961 Constitution, a struggle was made to reintroduce these areas, which had previously been allocated to the peasants, shortly after the passage of free elections. First of all, the Constitution 1961 has been amended and practices for removing forest areas, which are now called 2 / B, have been initiated. No significant application was made to the transfer of forest villages until today. Instead, destroyed forests were leaved from forest regime. Thus, forests were destroyed on one side and forest villagers on the other were abandoned to their fate. Today, an important part of the forest villagers have migrated from their places and those remaining in these villages still constitute the poorest part of the society.

Keywords: Settlement, Forest village, Protection of forests, Forest law, 2B