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**NATURE PROTECTION ACTIVITY IN THE WESTERN REGION
OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR: ON THE EXAMPLE
OF IVANO-FRANKIVSK REGION (the 1960s – 1980s)**

Abstract. *The purpose of the research is to characterize the funding mechanism and entire set of measures, as well as accumulated experience of the public in the field of nature protection and a rational use of natural resources Ivano-Frankivsk region of the western region of the Ukrainian SSR, based on archival materials and researches. The research methodology is based on the principles of historicism, objectivity, and systematicity. When conducting the research, general scientific (analysis and synthesis, abstraction) and specifically scientific methods were used. The scientific novelty consists in the fact that based on the study of the perspective plans for the economy development in Ivano-Frankivsk region, the main resolutions of the communist party and the government, the relevant orders of the regional executive committee, the funding mechanism and a set of activities carried out by the public and relevant organizations for nature protection were revealed: improvement of the protected area, an effective use land, construction of sewage treatment plants, dust and gas treatment plants, establishment of water*

protection zones, bank strips of small rivers, improvement of forestry and hunting management. **The Conclusions.** Interdepartmental Council for Environmental Protection under the Regional Executive Committee, Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection, Regional Inspectorate for Nature Protection, a voluntary association of hunters and fishermen, posts of public control, pedagogical teams of secondary schools, squads of "blue" guards, "green" patrols carried out a constant control over industrial enterprises, organizations, collective farms, state farms for the implementation of complex measures, which had a positive effect on improving the ecological situation. Similar measures, to one degree or another, were carried out in all regions of the republic and the western region of the Ukrainian SSR, with the difference that the Carpathian Mountains added some features to Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Transcarpathian and Chernivtsi regions. Along with this, in the matter of nature protection and rational use of natural resources in Ivano-Frankivsk, as well as in other regions, there were significant shortcomings. In the USSR nature protection was declared a national and national issue, and significant success in this matter was officially declared. The Soviet propaganda tried to create the illusion that the party and the government care about the protection of the environment and the health of citizens. However, the priority tasks remained the development of the region's heavy industry, a maximum use of natural and human resources for the country's military and industrial complex.

Key words: nature protection, ecology, Western Region of Ukraine, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, economic development plans.

ПРИРОДООХОРОННА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ У ЗАХІДНОМУ РЕГІОНІ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ РСР: НА ПРИКЛАДІ ІВАНО-ФРАНКІВСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ (1960 – 1980-ті рр.)

Анотація. Мета дослідження – на основі архівних матеріалів і літератури охарактеризувати механізм фінансування та весь комплекс проведених заходів, а також напрацьований досвід громадськості у справі охорони природи і раціонального використання природних ресурсів в Івано-Франківській області західного регіону Української РСР. **Методологія дослідження** ґрунтується на принципах історизму, об'єктивності, системності. При проведенні дослідження застосовувались загальнонаукові (аналіз і синтез, абстрагування) та конкретно наукові методи. **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що на основі вивчення перспективних планів розвитку економіки Івано-Франківської області, основних постанов партії і уряду, відповідних розпоряджень облвиконкому розкрито механізм фінансування та комплекс заходів, проведених громадськістю й відповідними організаціями з охорони природи: удосконалення заповідної справи, ефективного використання земель, будівництво очисних споруд, пилогазоочисних установок, встановлення водоохоронних зон, прибережних смуг малих рік, удосконалення ведення лісового і мисливського господарства. **Висновки.** Міжвідомча рада охорони навколишнього середовища при облвиконкомі, Івано-Франківська обласна організація Українського товариства охорони природи, обласна інспекція охорони природи, добровільне товариство мисливців та рибалок, пости громадського контролю, педагогічні колективи загальноосвітніх шкіл, загони "голубих" дозорців, "зелені" патрулі вели постійний контроль на промислових підприємствах, організаціях, колгоспах, радгоспах за виконанням комплексних заходів, що позитивно впливало на поліпшення екологічної ситуації. Аналогічні заходи тією чи тією мірою проводилися в усіх областях республіки та західного регіону УРСР з відмінністю, що гори Карпати вносили свої особливості у Івано-Франківській, Львівській, Закарпатській і Чернівецькій областях. Водночас у справі охорони природи і раціонального використання природних ресурсів в Івано-Франківській, як і в інших областях, мали місце істотні недоліки. Охорона природи в СРСР проголошувалася справою загальнодержавною та загальнонародною, офіційно декларувалися значні успіхи в цьому питанні. Радянська пропаганда намагалася створити ілюзію піклування партії і уряду про охорону навколишнього середовища та здоров'я громадян. Проте пріоритетними завданнями залишалися розвиток важкої промисловості регіону, максимальне використання природних і людських ресурсів для військово-промислового комплексу країни.

Ключові слова: охорона природи, екологія, західний регіон України, Івано-Франківська область, плани розвитку економіки.

The Problem Statement. In 1960 – 1980, in Ivano-Frankivsk region, as well as in the western region of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (UkrSSR), industrialization of industry and agriculture took place at an accelerated pace. The region became a regional centre for the production of oil, gas, potash salts, and forest processing. Power plants, plants, and factories were put into operation, which replaced artisanal production. In 1960 – 1965 the development of capital investments reached record figures – 2 billion 319 krb at Kalush Chemical and Technological Plant (SAIFR, f. P–1, d. 1, c. 2427, p. 88). In the eighth five-year plan (1966 – 1970), in Ivano-Frankivsk region, the development of state capital investments amounted to the following figures: electricity production – 1 billion 771 million krb., chemical industry – 1 billion 535 million krb., oil production – 1 billion 255 million krb., oil refinery – 992 million krb. In the ninth five-year plan (1971 – 1975): oil production industry – 1 billion 497 million krb., chemical industry – 835.5 million krb., oil refining industry – 623 million krb. At the same time, 91.4 million krb. were allocated for forestry, forestry and woodworking, 74 million krb. – for light industry, 39.3 million krb. – for meat and dairy industry, and 23 million krb. – for food industry (SAIFR, f. P–1, d. 1, c. 2427, p. 46).

In 1959 – 1975, development of the state capital investments in the economic sectors of Ivano-Frankivsk region of the Ukrainian SSR amounted to 17 billion 206 million krb. Industry increased its capacities and, accordingly, the pollution of atmospheric air, rivers, and soil grew steadily and reached a critical limit.

From numerous information on the implementation of resolutions of the central committee of the communist party of Ukraine (CC CPU) and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (CM of the Ukrainian SSR), it is possible to outline a complete picture of the measures taken and the funds allocated by the state. Thus, in the ninth five-year plan (1971 – 1975), only 19 million krb. were used for environmental protection measures in Ivano-Frankivsk region of the Ukrainian SSR (SAIFR, f. P–1, d. 1, c. 4152, p. 26). These figures testify to the real state of affairs – 1.6% for nature protection. If we also take into account non-target revenues, it is within the range of 3 – 5%.

How were complex plans implemented at local places regarding the resolutions of the party and the Soviet government on nature protection and a rational use of natural resources in the Ivano-Frankivsk region? What was the accumulated experience of the public and its role in the development of tourism in Ukraine?

The Review of Recent Researches and Publications. Environmental and social policy in the process of implementing reforms in Ukraine was analysed in dissertations by Ruslan Chyhur (Chyhur, 2003) Maria Potabenko (Potabenko, 2004), Mykhailo Bolotskyi (Bolotskyi, 2006), Yuriy Humen (Humen, 2008), Oksana Lenevych (Lenevych, 2017) and the others. The scholars characterized the preconditions for the deterioration of an ecological situation, in particular in the western Ukrainian regions. A scholar Serhii Vasiuta made a significant contribution to the study of socio-ecological problems “Soviet Ecocide in Ukraine: Historical Origins and Overcoming Difficulties” (Vasiuta, 2000). The researcher suggested the method of studying environmental problems by creating an interdisciplinary system of analysis of crisis phenomena. The ecological movement development was analysed in the research by Maria Aleksiiievets “Ecological Movement in Ukraine” (Aleksiiievets, 1999). The theoretical and methodological principles of political science research on environmental problems in the light of the latest developments in the state’s environmental security are covered in Olha Vasiuta’s monograph “Problems of Ukraine’s Ecological Strategy in the Context of Global Development” (Vasiuta, 2001) and the others.

On December 13 – 14, 2022 in the village of Stara Huta, Ivano-Frankivsk region, the scientific practical conference “The First Winter Readings in Siniohor” was held (Danylko & Shparyk, 2023) dedicated to topical issues of nature protection, energy and environmental security of Ukraine. The materials of the conference present the results of scientific research in various areas of science and environmental protection legislation against the background of global challenges. The history of the study of these issues in the European context is quite long, as evidenced by numerous scholars’ publications (Prędko, 1999); (Olive, Marion, 2009); (Wimpey, Marion, 2010); (Švajda, Korony, Brighton, Michael Esser, 2016); (Amodio, Cerdà, Aucelli, Garfi, 2019); (Sidor, 2020) and the others. We used some methodological aspects for the study of this issue from the works of Volodymyr Sabadukha and Mychailo Kosylo (Sabadukha & Kosylo, 2022), Mykola Haliv and Vasyl Ilnytskyi (Haliv & Ilnytskyi, 2023).

The purpose of the research is to characterize the funding mechanism and entire set of measures, as well as accumulated experience of the public in the field of nature protection and a rational use of natural resources Ivano-Frankivsk region of the western region of the Ukrainian SSR, based on archival materials and researches.

The Research Results. The focus on environmental protection problems in the republic on the part of the party and the government began to be declared at the end of the 1960s actively, when the consequences of an industrial and agricultural industrialization caused concern and alarm among not indifferent public. Thus, “according to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR No. 568 “On Organization of New State Reserves in the Ukrainian SSR” dated February 12, 1968, the Carpathian State Reserve with a total area of 12.7 thousand hectares was organized (on the territory of Zakarpattia region – 6.9 thousand hectares and Ivano-Frankivsk region – 5.8 thousand hectares). According to the commission initiative of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR on nature protection, the directorate of the reserve was established in the town of Rakhiv” (Maliarchuk, 2023, p. 344). A number of resolutions of the central committee of the communist party of Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, the central committee of the communist party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were aimed at strengthening nature protection and improving the use of natural resources: Resolutions No. 191 dated April 28, 1972, No. 223 dated May 8, 1973, No. 439 dated September 9, 1975, No. 166 dated April 9, 1976, No. 326 dated June 20, 1977, No. 984 dated December 1 1978, No. 36 of January 23, 1979 and the others.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 191 of the central committee of the communist party of Ukraine “On Measures to Protect Air Basin from Emissions by Industrial Enterprises for 1972 – 1975” dated April 28, 1972, a number of measures were taken to protect atmospheric air from pollution by industrial gas emissions in Ivano-Frankivsk region enterprises, construction of dust collection and gas cleaning facilities. In particular, the boiler rooms at Vyhoda woodworking plant and Kolomyia brewery plant were switched from a solid fuel to gas, and at Bovshiv sugar factory and Otyniansky furniture factory – from a solid fuel to fuel oil. At Ivano-Frankivsk cement and slate plant, a system of shaking bag filters using vibrators was implemented, bag filters were reconstructed. A number of other measures aimed at reducing dustiness of air pool in the vicinity of the plant were implemented. At the Nadvirna oil refinery, a cyclone furnace for burning harmful waste from synthetic fatty acid workshop and a flare plant for burning harmful gases were put into operation. In the city of Ivano-Frankivsk, the construction of a bypass road for transit vehicles was carried out, with the introduction of which air pollution in the city with exhaust gases by cars was

supposed to decrease. Much was done in the collective farms and state farms of the region, albeit belatedly, to ensure a proper storage and use of pesticides. There were 197 warehouses of toxic chemicals in farms, of which 179 were typical. In addition to the measures listed above, other measures aimed at the protection and rational use of natural resources were implemented. In particular, a fish nursery for herbivorous fish was built at the Burshtynska DRES, which was foreseen by the resolution of the Central Committee of the communist party of Ukraine and the Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR No. 223 dated May 8, 1973. In 1976, an experimental workshop for the production of ash gravel from solid waste was built at this enterprise (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 4449, pp. 16–17).

In implementation of the resolution of the central committee of the communist party of Ukraine and the Republic of Ukraine No. 439 “On Organization of Implementation of the Central Committee of the CPSU Resolution dated May 29, 1975. The regional committee and the regional executive committee adopted joint Resolution No. 388 of November 18, 1975 “On the State of Pollution of Atmosphere, Soil, Land and Sea Waters and Further Measures to Improve Nature Protection”, which approved measures to strengthen nature protection and improve the use of natural resources for 1975 – 1980. Pursuant to this resolution, the regional executive committee and regional nature protection services established a daily control. The most important were considered to be: putting into operation the treatment facilities of Ivano-Frankivsk fine organic synthesis plant; production of technical passports for 250 artesian wells; implementation of planned tasks for draining waterlogged lands; soil protection against erosion; completion of the construction of important environmental protection facilities at Kalush Industrial Association “Chlorvinyl” (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 4449, pp. 17–18).

Information on the implementation of Resolution of the bureau of the regional committee of the communist party of Ukraine and the regional executive committee No. 388 “On Implementation of Resolution of the Party and Government on Nature Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources” dated November 18, 1975. In all farms, collective farms and state farms, and schools of Ivano-Frankivsk region, the following organizations were established: primary organizations of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection, posts of public control over the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection; squads of “blue” watchmen and “green” patrols at district schools; “Knowledge of Nature” schools; propaganda work on nature protection and rational use of natural resources was intensified. In educational institutions, a course of lectures on the basics of nature protection was introduced, lecture groups were organized under the nature protection society.

In order to implement the Resolution of the Bureau of the party regional committee and the regional executive committee in all districts of Ivano-Frankivsk region, Resolutions of the Bureau of the District Committees of the communist party of Ukraine and district executive committees were adopted and measures were drawn up for its implementation, which included: afforestation of steep slopes, ravines, and river banks on an area of 10 – 20 hectares; to carry out plowing across the slopes annually on an area of 600–18,000 hectares; to reclaim heavily eroded land on an area of 500–700 hectares; to build hydrotechnical structures in the amount of 300–500 thousand krb.; to drain waterlogged lands on an area of 2,200–3,200 hectares; to recultivate 300–500 hectares of land that was set aside for industrial purposes; to carry out cultural and technical works on hayfields, pastures, liming of acidic soils; to improve works on the construction of manure storage facilities and manure storage; to improve protection and reproduction of hunting fauna, the ban on fishing during the spawning period; to build coastal fortifications; to oblige the executive

committees of local councils of workers' deputies, boards of collective farms and directorates of state farms, district associations of nature protection periodically consider the issue of rational use of natural resources and nature protection; to strengthen control over compliance with legislation on the protection of land, water, forests and other natural resources (SAIFR, f. P-1, d. 1, c. 4222).

In order to control compliance with the rules of forestry management in collective farms, forest protection and more effective management of forestry, forest management of collective farm forests was carried out, district inter-collective forest farms were established. Employees of sanitation stations strengthened control over compliance with the legislation on natural resources protection. During the year, several dozen heads of various organizations were fined by them for violating the law, not implementing the decisions of the party and government on nature protection issues. The issues of nature protection and rational use of natural resources were repeatedly brought up for consideration by the party, Soviet, and economic bodies, and violators among the party members were severely reprimanded. At meetings of executive committees, sessions of district Councils of Workers' Deputies, the issues of approving the volume of felling for forest care, sanitary and other works in collective farm forests were considered, on holding of a two-month period of sanitary cleanliness and improvement of settlements, on the waste of public land for individual construction, etc.

In Ivano-Frankivsk region, significant work was carried out by district organizations of the voluntary society of nature protection, hunters and fishermen, and pedagogical teams of secondary schools on promotion of nature protection knowledge among population, fight against poaching and forest trespassers. At enterprises, organizations, institutions, collective farms, and state farms of each district of the region, one hundred or two primary organizations were established, and there were 20,000–25,000 members. Nature conservationists widely propagated nature conservation knowledge by conducting lectures, giving interviews in the press and on the radio. They performed significant practical work: planting forests, taking care of green spaces in towns, urban-type settlements, villages, planting flowers in alleys, parks, squares, on the territories of enterprises, schools, and estates in spring.

At schools, a lot of work was done on breeding of insectivorous birds. For this purpose, birdhouses were massively made and hung at handicrafts lessons. Pupils and young people were instilled with concern for ants, as constant helpers in the fight against forest pests. Anthills were fenced off and looked after by forest guards. Thus, in the collective farm Cheremshyna breeding of another species – pheasants – started in Sniatynsky district. The pheasant is a very useful bird that provides dietary meat and eats larvae and adults of the Colorado potato beetle. It was the only pheasantry in the region.

Implementation of the party and government resolutions on nature protection and a rational use of natural resources was under the control of district committee of the communist party of Ukraine and primary party organizations. In the districts, meetings were held on the issues of nature protection and a rational use of natural resources, in particular, with heads of primary organizations of nature protection society, public inspectors for the protection and use of land, and with land managers, foresters and hydraulic engineers of collective farms. Collective farms were forbidden to pour manure into rivers, and auto companies were forbidden to pour oily waste into rivers.

Ivano-Frankivsk city committee of the communist party of Ukraine informed on the implementation of this resolution on the work carried out. Thus, on October 21, 1976, measures to strengthen nature protection and improve the use of natural resources were

approved at the Bureau of the city party committee for the period of 1976 – 1980. With the aim of a more rational use of drinking water for economic and household needs, the city executive committee reviewed the limits on water supply for industrial enterprises. The decrease in water supply to the city's industrial enterprises was compensated by the implementation of a return water supply system and the use of new technological processes in production. During the years of 1975 – 1976, such measures were carried out at 10 enterprises of the city, including tire repair, boiler and welding, rebar plants, a furniture factory, a woodworking plant, an alcohol-and-vodka association, and the “Positron” plant. If in 1977, the amount of drinking water used by city enterprises was 29.3%, then since the beginning of 1978 – 25.7%. Some work was carried out on the protection of river water basins and the atmosphere from pollution. The work of treatment facilities of the bus fleet, the “Holovpromtransport” depot, the chemical plant, the meat processing plant, the poultry processing plant, and the conversion of boiler equipment from solid fuel to gas and fuel oil improved significantly. In May of 1977, measures to reconstruct and increase the capacity of city sewage facilities were approved at the bureau of the city committee, implementation of which made it possible to significantly increase the effect of sewage treatment and reduce pollution of the Bystrytsia-Solotvynska and Bystrytsia-Nadvirnianska rivers (SAIFR, f. P–1, d. 1, c. 4222, pp. 94–95).

In order to improve the water supply of the city of Ivano-Frankivsk, reduce water losses during intake and supply to the city, a filtering station and a water pipeline were built, outdated technological equipment was replaced, and three sedimentation tanks were built at Cherniyivsky water intake. In the city, watering of streets, squares and green spaces with water of technical quality began. Discharge of untreated sewage into natural reservoirs decreased by 20%. A number of measures were taken by joint efforts to stop the pollution of water bodies with impurities, oil products, toxic chemicals, fertilizers and manures.

In the ninth five-year plan in Ivano-Frankivsk region, 20 facilities for the treatment of industrial effluents and return water supply with a capacity of 62 thousand cubic meters per day were put into operation, which made it possible to reduce their discharges by 40%. Some work was done to improve the use of agricultural land and forests. In the region, 6.9 thousand hectares of land were recultivated and additionally put into active economic activity, 18 thousand hectares of soil-protective forest plantations were planted, and corresponding objects for protection against flooding and destruction were built for the amount of 15.3 million krb. (SAIFR, f. P–1, d. 1, c. 4152, p. 26). From the systematic critical materials in the regional newspaper “Prykarpatska Pravda”, the thematic sections “Man and Nature”, “Nature – our Wealth” in the regional press, it is possible to express doubts about the effectiveness of treatment facilities at Kalush production association “Chlorvynyl”, fur factory “Tysmenytsia”, Nadvirnya oil refinery, Bolekhiv tannery, etc. In the districts, the issues of construction of central city sewers, sewage treatment plants and their reconstruction for factories and plants were resolved rather slowly.

From the information in the letter of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR No. 4489/10 dated 08/9/77 “On Implementation of Resolutions of the Party and the Government on Environmental Protection” for the years of the ninth five-year plan only for measures to protect agricultural land from flooding and destruction and for construction more than 34 million krb. were spent on sewage treatment facilities. In total, about 40 million krb. of state capital investments were used for environmental protection measures during the specified five-year period. A number of important environmental protection measures were implemented during the period of 1976 – 1977. In particular, in 1976, additional

5,000 hectares of land were brought into agricultural circulation, which made it possible to produce products worth about 1 million krb. At 13 industrial and communal facilities, water protection structures costing more than 2 million 500 thousand krb. were put into operation. During this period, wastewater treatment plants with a total capacity of 23,000 cubic meters per day were put into operation. At the same time, the use of wastewater in return water supply systems increased by 30 million cubic meters (SAIFR, f. R-295, d. 5, c. 4449, p. 28).

Pursuant to the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR No. 3599-IX “On State and Measures to Further Improve Environmental Protection Measures in the Republic in Light of the Decisions of the XXVth Congress of the CPSU”, the Regional Executive Committee adopted Order No. 534 dated October 18, 1978 and approved further measures improvement of nature protection activity in the region. Similar measures, based on specific conditions of nature management, were worked out by district executive committees and brought to the executors. In June of 1979, at the Bureau of the regional committee of the communist party of Ukraine there was heard the issue of the state of decisions implementation of the party and the government on the issues of nature protection and a rational use of natural resources. The relevant resolution of the Bureau of the regional committee of the party and the regional executive committee, as well as the decision of the regional executive committee No. 323 “On Nature Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources in the Region” dated October 2, 1979, were adopted.

The materials of inspections of the regional nature protection inspection and other nature protection inspections, information of the district executive committees on the implementation of the order of regional executive committee show that in 1979, in Ivano-Frankivsk region, relevant organizational and practical work was carried out on the implementation of the aforementioned resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR. Chief focus was on the rational use of land. In addition, 1.7 thousand hectares of land, including 870 hectares under arable land, were discovered and brought into agricultural circulation. Afforestation of eroded lands on an area of 200 hectares was carried out. Out of 3 million 683 thousand krb. allocated for the construction of anti-erosion structures, 62.5% was used in eight months. Enterprises and organizations of the region implemented proven land reclamation plans successfully. In Ivano-Frankivsk region, 1,520 ha of water protection zones with a length of 230 km were registered in kind in 40 farms of an agricultural profile in the state forest fund, of which 4,422 ha and 890 km were planned to be completed by 1982, respectively. In 1979, the construction of water protection facilities was carried out at 23 industrial and communal enterprises. 4 million 528 thousand krb. were allocated for the above mentioned construction (SAIFR, f. R-295, d. 5, c. 4741, pp. 18-19).

Resolution No. 166 of the central committee of the communist party of Ukraine and the Republic of the Ukrainian SSR “On Measures to Prevent Pollution of the Basins of the Black and Azov Seas” dated April 9, 1976 provided for the construction of water protection facilities at two facilities in Ivano-Frankivsk region: in the town of Kolomyia, town sewage treatment facilities and at the Bolekhiv leather factory – expansion of sewage treatment facilities. The state of construction was unsatisfactory. In the town of Kolomyia, town-wide treatment facilities were built extremely slowly, and the expansion of the treatment facilities of the Bolekhiv leather factory was delayed due to delays in the preparation of project documentation. In October, the regional inspectorate of nature protection together with the basin management of water protection brought the issue of protection of water resources of the region for consideration by the standing commission of the regional council of people’s

deputies on nature protection. The meeting was held on October 22, 1979. Extensive decisions were made on this issue. In 1979, treatment plants were put into operation, which made it possible to reduce the discharge of untreated sewage into the reservoirs of the region in the amount of more than 300 cubic meters per day (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 4741, p. 19).

Pursuant to the resolution of the central committee of the communist party of Ukraine and the RM of the Ukrainian SSR No. 326 “On Measures to Protect Air Basin from Pollution by Harmful Emissions by Industrial Enterprises and Motor Vehicles” dated June 20, 1977, cyclones for cleaning gases from dust were installed in workshop No. 105 at Kalush Industrial Association “Chlorvinil”, which reduced dust emissions by 600 kg per day. At Nadvirna Oil Refinery, hydrocarbon emissions were reduced by 2 tons per day by supplying gas waste to the flare economy and technological furnaces, and the reconstruction of the first stages of the dust collection units from KS devices reduced sodium sulfate by 5.2 tons per day. Such a dangerous source of pollution of the air basin as the wood distillation shop at the Vyhoda woodworking plant and Kalush research and enrichment factory was closed. 12 points for inspection of fuel equipment and 12 points for inspection of electrical equipment were created in the automobile farms of the regional administration. With the aim of drastically reducing atmospheric air pollution by car exhaust gases, the regional inspectorate jointly with the regional sanitary and sanitary station and the state inspectorate prepared a project by decision of the regional executive committee, which approved measures aimed at strengthening control over serviceability of engines, improving the operation of diagnostic points, etc. In addition, the regional executive committee, at the suggestion of environmental protection organizations, developed a number of measures for the protection and rational use of fish stocks, forest resources, fauna protection, conservation (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 4741, p. 20).

However, the state of atmospheric air in the western region of the Ukrainian SSR worsened. One of the main culprits of this was the officially named production association “Chlorvinil”. According to the conclusions of the environmental protection authorities, the industrial giant, which united 12 chemical plants, did not cope with the purification of waste gases and water. Thus, “according to the data of the Kalush sanitary station, 44% of the hydrogen chloride samples exceeded the “limit permissible concentration norms” of the sanitary protection and residential zones. The main source of chlorine entering the atmosphere was the magnesium plant, which emitted about 2 tons of harmful substances. In January of 1978, the gross emission of harmful substances into the atmosphere was about 40 tons/day, including 18 tons/day of calimagnesia dust, 3 tons/day of dichloroethane, 2 tons/day of chlorine, 1 ton/day of polyvinyl chloride, 0.5 tons /day of cinebe”. In 1976 – 1980, more than 100 million krb. were used for environmental protection measures in the Ivano-Frankivsk region of state capital investments – facilities for wastewater treatment with a total capacity of 55,000 cubic meters per day, return water supply systems, installations for capturing and decontamination of harmful substances were put into operation (Humén, 2005, p. 190).

In the region, 85% of wastewater was treated. At the same time, emissions of harmful substances into the air pool decreased or stabilized at some enterprises. The complex of measures for nature protection and rational use of land resources, including the construction of anti-erosion hydrotechnical structures, afforestation of banks, ravines, gullies (reclamation) amounted to 2.3 thousand hectares of land. In 1981, 5 million 935 thousand krb, were used for nature protection in the region of state capital investments under the plan of 6 million 454 thousand rubles, or 92% of the plan. In addition, 251,000 krb. were used at the expense of forestry enterprises and collective farms for the construction of ponds, manure storage

facilities, the protection of protected objects, the creation of forest plantations in ravines and streams, the arrangement and improvement of green areas, and other environmental protection measures, a total of 6 million 461.9 thousand krb. were used during the year, or 100.1%. The results of the socialist competition for achieving the best indicators in nature protection and rational use of natural resources for 1981 were summarized. The winners of the socialist competition were Horodenkivsky, Dolynsky and Rozhniativsky districts of the region (SAIFR, f. R-295, d. 5, c. 5134, pp. 75-76).

In 1985, industrial enterprises and communal services of Ivano-Frankivsk region withdrew 304 million cubic meters of fresh water from water sources, compared to 302.6 million cubic meters in 1984. Of this amount, 220.2 million cubic meters were used for the needs of industry, 51 million cubic meters for household and household needs of the population, and 31.2 million cubic meters for agriculture. In 1985, the amount of polluted sewage discharged into rivers amounted to 36.8 million cubic meters (SAIFR, f. R-295, d. 5, c. 5676, pp. 37).

According to the "Scheme of Integrated Use of Land and Water Resources of Ivano-Frankivsk region" for the period up to 2000, it was planned to carry out work on the regulation of small rivers with a length of 578.6 km at a cost of 84.2 million krb. As of May 1, 1986, 497.2 km of small rivers were regulated in the region, for which 65.6 million krb. were spent. Regulation of small rivers was carried out due to the participation of enterprises and organizations of five ministries, and funds were allocated from the reserve of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR for anti-flood measures. If in 1982, 4.8 million krb. were allocated for the construction of 19 water protection facilities, then in 1986 another 5.5 million krb. were allocated for the planned construction of 14 water protection facilities (SAIFR, f. R-295, d. 5, c. 5676, p. 25).

In Ivano-Frankivsk region, appropriate work was carried out to prevent contamination of soils, water bodies, and atmospheric air with toxic waste from industrial enterprises. In April of 1986, the regional executive committee adopted the order "On Organization of Disposal of Toxic Production Waste", by which it obliged the executive committees of Ivano-Frankivsk, Kolomyia, Kalush town, and Nadvirna district Councils of People's Deputies to formalize, in accordance with the procedure established by law, the allocation of land plots for toxic waste landfills, which were not subject to disposal. As the inspection showed, in the village of Kropyvnyk, Kalush district, 21 hectares were set aside for a landfill for the disposal of toxic waste (hexachlorobenzene) of the Kalush "Chlorvinil". The issue of expanding this landfill for the disposal of toxic waste for all industrial enterprises of the region was resolved (SAIFR, f. R-295, d. 5, c. 5676, p. 31).

The accumulated experience of nature protection bodies with the participation of teaching teams of secondary schools and the public intensified all measures constantly. Issues of improving nature protection and rational use of natural resources were systematically discussed at the sessions of the regional, district, city, township, village Council of People's Deputies. Resolutions of the Bureau of the Regional Committee of the Party and the Regional Executive Committee, orders of the Regional Executive Committee were adopted on environmental issues. Comprehensive regional scientific and technical programmes "Harvest" and "Nature" were considered, approved technical documentation on the establishment of water protection zones and coastal strips of small rivers, on streamlining reporting and the procedure for depriving of bonuses for non-implementation of nature protection plans and measures. In the region, a comprehensive plan of nature protection measures was developed for all state and

public nature protection organizations, approved by the regional executive committee. Such plans were developed for each enterprise, collective farm, organization. The progress of these plans was constantly monitored (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 4741, p. 25).

In order to coordinate all inspection services, the regional planning commission, the regional state administration, regional departments of agriculture and communal economy, and the others, the order of the regional executive committee was adopted, according to which the results of the implementation of environmental protection work and the development of capital investments were carried out quarterly. The regional headquarters for construction, headed by the head of the regional executive committee, promptly took effective measures to ensure the implementation of plans. In Ivano-Frankivsk region, a public inspection of the culture of production was held annually, during which the progress of environmental protection measures and compliance with environmental standards at industrial enterprises, collective farms and state farms was checked. In addition, economic organizations, at the expense of non-centralized sources of financing, annually used millions of krb. for the construction, reconstruction of water and dust and gas treatment facilities, implementation of work to combat soil erosion, protection of rivers, flora and fauna, as well as for implementation of other measures.

Significant work was carried out by the interdepartmental council for environmental protection, created under the regional executive committee. The interdepartmental council considered the issue of the state of forestry management in collective farm and state farm forests, the state of protection of young trees, and the implementation of capital investment plans for the protection of the surrounding environment. Meetings-seminars on protection and rational use of water resources were held in the districts of the region.

An important prerequisite for the successful implementation of nature protection issues was an active participation of the public in nature protection activity, and effective promotion of the best practice in nature management. Ivano-Frankivsk regional organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection counted almost 300,000 people in its ranks, which was 25% of the region's population. District and city organizations of the society were headed by deputy heads of district executive committees and city executive committees.

In Ivano-Frankivsk, as well as in other regions of the western region of the Ukrainian SSR, the establishment of nature protection methodical centres in districts and towns, at enterprises, collective farms, state farms, and educational institutions was completed. In Ivano-Frankivsk region, there were regional, town and district Nature Houses, more than 500 rooms and nature protection offices. During the establishment of the Houses of Nature, the possibilities of the houses of scientific and technical information, local history museums and other organizations that carried out work on nature protection were widely used (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 5676, p. 73).

In order to intensify the propaganda work on nature protection in Ivano-Frankivsk region, joint summer days and days of deputies on this issue were organized. During these days, members of the lecture groups of the party regional committee, heads of regional and district organizations, scholars, and specialists made speeches at enterprises, collective farms, state farms, organizations, polling stations, and village meetings. The system of political and economic training of management personnel and specialists in the national economy was effectively used to promote environmental knowledge and environmental protection legislation. The programme of monthly retraining courses for the party and Soviet cadres at the regional House of Political Science necessarily included classes on the topic of

environmental protection. Various circles were active in the district Nature Houses and systematic events were held.

In the editorial offices of regional and district newspapers and radio broadcasting, departments of nature protection were established on a public basis, which systematically published materials on nature protection issues, regularly organized programmes on local radio broadcasting. In all districts of the region, nature protection stands and showcases “Nature is our Home” were produced. Other forms of propaganda were also actively used – scientific and practical conferences, seminars, competitions, thematic exhibitions, etc.

In Ivano-Frankivsk region, there were 25 “Nature” national universities, in which almost 5,000 people studied. 70 permanent lecture halls and cinema lecture halls, 110 “Knowledge of Nature” schools were established. Young people acquired the skills of practical nature protection work in 11 school forestry offices, numerous detachments of “blue” and “green” patrols (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 5676, p. 72).

All this made it possible to direct the efforts of the public to solving practical problems of rational nature use. Owing to the coordination of efforts of local Councils of People’s Deputies, economic and nature protection bodies, and the public high indicators were achieved in Ivano-Frankivsk region. Every year, several thousand hectares of land, which had previously been used unproductively, were put into agricultural use. Areas of arable land were constantly growing. Control over the correct use and storage of toxic chemicals and mineral fertilizers was established. Much had been done in the region for the rational use of drained lands, obtaining the greatest return from them. In collective farms, the position of deputy chairman for nature protection on public grounds was introduced. The saving of fresh water at industrial enterprises of the region reached 90%, 95% of polluted effluents were sent for treatment (SAIFR, f. R–295, d. 5, c. 5676, p. 70). In all farms, documentation was prepared for water protection zones and coastal strips of small rivers, and their removal in kind was carried out.

Ivano-Frankivsk region was an example of a rational use and increase of forest resources. Several thousand hectares of new plantations of forest crops were created every year. At the beginning of the 1980s, more than 90% of forest waste was used at wood processing enterprises in the region, compared to 70% in 1970 (Maliarchuk, 2023, p. 181). Much was done in the region to restore the animal world (flora and fauna), develop nature reserves and nature reserves. The reserve fund made up 5% of the territory of the region. In Ivano-Frankivsk region, considerable work was carried out on the protection of atmospheric air from pollution by motor vehicles. However, the largest polluter continued to be the “Chlorvinil” industrial association, and secondary and minor enterprises were subject to fines.

The Conclusions. Interdepartmental Council for Environmental Protection under the Regional Executive Committee, Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Organization of the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection, Regional Inspectorate for Nature Protection, a voluntary association of hunters and fishermen, posts of public control, pedagogical teams of secondary schools, squads of “blue” guards, “green” patrols carried out a constant control over industrial enterprises, organizations, collective farms, state farms for the implementation of complex measures, which had a positive effect on improving the ecological situation. Similar measures, to one degree or another, were carried out in all regions of the republic and the western region of the Ukrainian SSR, with the difference that the Carpathian Mountains added some features to Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Transcarpathian and Chernivtsi regions. Along with this, in the matter of nature protection and rational use of natural resources in Ivano-Frankivsk, as well

as in other regions, there were significant shortcomings. In the USSR nature protection was declared a national and national issue, and significant success in this matter was officially declared. The Soviet propaganda tried to create the illusion that the party and the government care about the protection of the environment and the health of citizens. However, the priority tasks remained the development of the region's heavy industry, a maximum use of natural and human resources for the country's military and industrial complex.

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