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## HISTORY OF RELATIONS BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND AZERBAIJAN IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE (IN THE CASE OF 1945-1991)

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### ABSTRACT

In the article, in 1945-1991, the relations of Uzbek and Azerbaijani scientists in the field of science, innovations in science and technology, exchange of personnel, scientific researches in the field of cotton growing and viticulture are covered based on sources.

### KEYWORDS

Equipment, oil refining, scientific cooperation, Institute of Seismology, project estimate, cotton growing, viticulture, Santa Gertrude.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, scientific relations play an important role in the development of the countries of the world. Including, we cannot imagine the basis of today's development without science. The independence of our country became important in establishing close relations with the countries of the world. This article talks about the relations between the sister nations in the field of science during the Soviet era, which is the main

foundation of the relations between Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan today.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

After the Second World War, Azerbaijani specialists with high experience in the oil sector came to Uzbekistan and shared their experience. In 1959, Azerbaijani workers made a great contribution to the

construction of the Fergana oil refinery. "Giperazneft" design institute of Azerbaijan in the first quarter of 1959 to install "ELOU-AVT" equipment, gas distribution equipment, including technical equipment, that is, oil drilling equipment and pumps no later than February 1959, the task of providing project-estimate documents of specialists of the Uzbek SSR loaded. No later than the 4th quarter of 1959, the development of project-estimate documents for the construction works in 1960 and the formation of a list of equipment in April 1959,.

We can also see in the examples that a number of problems arose in the construction of the Fergana oil refinery due to selfishness and lack of interest in one's own work during the Soviet era. In 1961, the construction of the plant was delayed because 479 of the required equipment and 511 of the oil equipment were not delivered on time to the Fergana Oil Refinery. Shortcomings in concluded contracts and project-estimate documents were not implemented as planned.

In 1972, the Azerbaijan Scientific and Research Design Institute for complex automation of production processes in the oil and chemical industry ("Neftekhimavtomat") developed automation schemes in cooperation with the Oltintopgan Ore Combine of the Uzbek SSR and the Fergana Oil Refinery. An important shift in this regard was observed in the 80s. In 1979, employees of Andijan oil and gas production, Arkady Zverzd and Alijon Sotqinov, improved their skills in Baku oil fields. One of the main problems in the oil fields of this period was that the pump rods placed in the oil wells were fragile and broke in a short time. Baku oilmen admit that this problem was positively solved in cooperation with the staff of the Azerbaijan Research Institute and the team of the L.T. Schmidt Machine-Building Plant, that is, the

rods were reworked with high-frequency electric current, and their durability was increased. Arkady Zverzd and Alijon Sotqinov studied the technology of bar processing at the Azerbaijan Oil Research Institute and the L.T. Schmidt Machine Building Plant. As early as 1979, "TVCh" high-frequency electric current equipment was brought from Leningrad, Russia, and installed in the "Andijan" oil field. Later, Litrovenko, an employee of the Azerbaijan Oil Research Institute, came to Andijan and praised Alijon Sotqinov's experience in processing bars. As can be seen from these examples, the training of local specialists has had a positive result. Together with the Institute of Petrochemical Processes of the Azerbaijan SSR FA, the Chemical Institute of the FA of the Uzbekistan SSR studied the natural properties of new deposits. Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Energy and Azerbaijan FA Physics Institute together with Uzbekistan SSR FA Physics-Technical Institute discussed issues such as conversion of solar energy into heat, processing of solar energy devices. As can be seen from this example, it is noticeable that our scientists are very advanced in mastering the field of modern science.

Since the 1970s, communication in the field of exact sciences has developed significantly. The services of the leaders of the republic G.Aliev and Sh.Rashidov were in the first place in this field.

During these years, they worked effectively on a number of projects together with the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Uzbekistan SSR, the Institute of Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbekistan SSR. The Institute of Genetics and Breeding of the Azerbaijan SSR FA has established mutual

cooperation relations with the Experimental Institute of Plant Biology of the Uzbekistan FA.

In particular, the Azerbaijan Research Veterinary Institute (AzITVI) has been training scientific personnel for Uzbekistan for years. For the first time in the world, a vaccine against listeriosis, one of the diseases of cattle, was created in cooperation at that time, and it is still widely used in Uzbekistan. The Institute of Botany of the Azerbaijan SSR FA and the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of the Azerbaijan SSR FA together with the Scientific Research Veterinary Institute of Uzbekistan named after K. I. Skryabina (Samarkand) have developed methods of effective microbiological processing of cotton and viticulture waste in fodder supplements. Scientific cooperation between these institutes was reflected in the mutually signed agreement. In 1942, the 108-F cotton variety was created by Leonid Rumshevich, a scientist from Uzbekistan. By 1947, due to its high yield and resistance to drought, this cotton variety was introduced to cotton-growing allied republics outside our republic, including the Republic of Azerbaijan, and 108-F cotton variety occupied 70% of cotton fields. In 1961, Uzbek scientist B.P. Straumal created a quick-growing, high-yielding cotton variety "S-4727" with high technological quality. A high yield was obtained from this variety planted in the cotton fields of Azerbaijan. The scientific research results of Uzbek scientists in the field of cotton seed production have been widely used in all republics.

In 1977, methods and scientific materials for increasing the productivity of Santa Gertrude breeds in animal husbandry were carried out in cooperation with the Animal Husbandry Institute of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Selection and Genetics of the Azerbaijan SSR. This, in turn, was of great importance in the development of animal husbandry in the republics.

Also, Uzbek scientists gave recommendations to the experts of Azerbaijan regarding the breeding of seaweed.

We can witness that Azerbaijani scientists have also made significant progress in the field of seed breeding. For example, during this period, "Palladium-596" wheat was grown in Azerbaijan and soon it entered Uzbekistan. Specialists from Uzbekistan defended their dissertations at the Institute of Zoology of the Azerbaijan SSR FA. The regular exchange of specialists between scientific institutions has made a worthy contribution to the development of science on both sides. A number of groups of scientists were in the laboratories of research institutes as part of the exchange of skills, and in the 80s, a number of institutes even organized their scientific activities based on joint research plans. On the initiative of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Uzbekistan, a scientific session on cotton growing was held in Tashkent on October 15-19, 1957. Azerbaijani scientists also took part in this session and shared their best experiences in the field of cotton production in collective farms and farms in Zarbdar district of Azerbaijan. The experience of Azerbaijani scientists in the fight against grass flies, attracting the larvae to the ground and then killing them, has been widely used in the fields of Uzbekistan. We can say that this innovation has become important in the activities of Uzbek farmers, that is, it has ensured the fruitfulness of rice crops.

Another important innovation is the discovery of Azerbaijani scientists with extensive experience in the field of spring water irrigation, the Azerbaijan Hydrotechnical and Melioration Research Institute and the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute invented clay filters, which were widely used in water supply processes in the desert and newly developed regions

of Uzbekistan. Scientists of the Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of the Azerbaijan SSR FA and the Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection of Central Asia have created the technology of composting cotton stalks. As a result of this technology, it is possible to get 2-3 times more harvest than before.

In conclusion, it can be said that the relations in the field of science in the period before independence form the basis of the development of science today. Obstacles of the Soviet government and actions in the direction of its own interests could not prevent the development of such relations. In the years of independence, such relations slowed down a little, but based on the requirements of the present day, the importance of research in the field of science in the development of our country today is limitless.

Here we can acknowledge the following suggestions:

First, development of relations between research institutes;

Secondly, to establish large-scale exchanges between higher educational institutions in the field of scientific research;

Thirdly, establishing cooperation relations in the implementation of new modern innovations in the oil and gas sector;

Fourthly, it is necessary to organize scientific conferences in the field of cooperation.

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