

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**HISTORY OF FORMATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC
OF AZERBAIJAN (1920-1945)**

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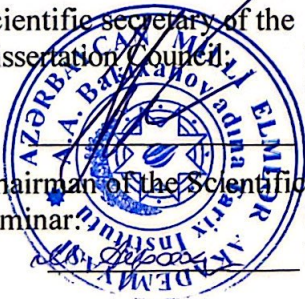
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and degree of development of the topic. The 20th century became a period of global transformations in the political, socio-economic and cultural life of the Azerbaijani society. One of the important achievements of the Azerbaijani people in the first half of the 20th century was the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the republic - the main scientific institution of the republic, which became an essential turning point in the development of national science and culture. The National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan (ANAS), with all its enormity and shortcomings, turned out to be the only structure that maintained the scientific potential of the republic.

Established 78 years ago, it has passed a great and glorious path of development. The formation and development of Azerbaijani science and many outstanding scientific and technical achievements of our republic are very closely connected with the activities of ANAS.

In the 70-year history of Soviet Azerbaijan, the period 1920-1945 does not occupy an important place, but during this short period of time, fateful changes took place in the republic, which played an important role in the life of the people. These years turned out to be the most difficult, thorny, eventful, contradictory, dramatic and at the same time positive period not only in the life of our republic, but also the country as a whole. Great successes were achieved in the socio-economic development of Azerbaijan during the first twenty years of Soviet power. In a relatively short historical period, the republic made a big leap in economic development, turning from an agricultural republic into an industrial one. It would be unfair to deny the results achieved.¹ In Azerbaijan, universal literacy of the population was achieved, compulsory secondary education was introduced, a developed network of educational institutions, universities, and scientific institutions was created, and a large stratum of highly qualified scientific intelligentsia from the indigenous population was trained in various fields of knowledge.² During these years, a rich

¹ Исмаилов, Э. История «большого террора» в Азербайджане / Э.Исмаилов. – Москва: Политическая энциклопедия, – 2015, – с. 14.

²Алиев, Г.А. На стыке тысячелетий. Обращение Президента Гейдара Алиева

intellectual potential began to form due to the development of the economy, the emergence of new industries, the development of agriculture, the restructuring of the entire life of Azerbaijani society, etc. Despite of all the vicissitudes and difficulties of this historical stage, one thing is indisputable: a new Soviet culture, a real historical phenomenon that became a significant fact of domestic and world culture of the 20th century was born during these years.³

During the years of Soviet power, the scientific thought of the Azerbaijani people certainly developed as an integral part of the history of Soviet science. In the policy of the Soviet state in the sphere of science, in its organization and management system, in the relationship of power with scientists since 1920. until the end of the war 1941-1945. several main, peculiar, but interconnected chronological stages are distinguished. Like the scientists of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijani scientists also needed to go through different stages: the support of science and education (1920-1929), the “year of great sudden changes” (1929), and the “cultural revolution” that followed (1929-1933) - which led to the creation of a new socialist institution - strictly regulated and centralized science, the “Great Terror” (1936-1938) and, finally, the period when science acquired an unprecedentedly high political importance, since it became the most important element of the victory of the Soviet state in the war (1941-1945). This periodization for the first time allows us to see the evolution of the Bolshevik regime, the various attempts of the Soviet government to build its relationship with science.

The 1920s-1945s of the 20th century was a very short period in the life of Azerbaijani science, but in terms of eventfulness and pace of development, these 25 years had no equal in its entire preceding history. Essentially, over these years, the organizational structure of scientific potential has developed, scientific societies, associations, cells, scientific institutions of various profiles, the first bodies of their

к азербайджанскому народу в связи с наступлением нового, 2001 года, нового века и нового тысячелетия / Г.Алиев. – Баку: Qızıl Şərq, – 2001, – с. 129.

³ Мусаева, Т. Культура Азербайджана на рубеже эпох (20-30-е годы XX столетия) / Мусаева. – Баку: Elm və təhsil, – 2015, с. – 17.

leadership and management have been created, their main research interests have taken shape, and departments and laboratories of universities have become the first centers of scientific research. work and training centers for scientists. The stages of the development of science and the creation of the Academy of Sciences in Azerbaijan were generally identical to the stages of the development of science as a whole in the USSR.

In the stated complex aspect, the problem of the history of the formation and creation of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan in 1920-1945, despite its relevance and historical significance, has not been developed. This topic has not been the subject of a special comprehensive study, however, various aspects of it have repeatedly attracted the attention of scientists.

Almost all works on the history of culture, science and education are important for understanding our subject. The first publications dealing with the development of culture, the formation of science in Azerbaijan, the activities of the first scientific institutions and universities, and the problems of training scientists were undertaken back in the 20-40s of the last century. Many of them have now become bibliographic rarities.⁴

⁴ К истории Азербайджанского археологического комитета // Известия Азербайджанского археологического комитета, – Баку: – 1925. №1; Зифельдт, А.Р. Деятельность «Общества обследования и изучения Азербайджана» за два года. 2 ноября 1923 г. – 8 ноября 1925 г.: Доклад, читанный на торжественном заседании по случаю 2-летия общества, состоявшегося 8 ноября 1925 г. // Известия Общества обследования и изучения Азербайджана. – Баку: – 1925. №1; Ələkbərov, Ə. Elmi nailiyyətlər (arxeoloji və etnoqrafiya sahəsində) // – Bakı: Maarif və mədəniyyət, – 1927. № 10-11; его же: Bizə əsil ölkəşünaslıq muzəsi lazımdır // – Bakı: İnqilab və mədəniyyət, – 1930. №2-3; его же: Elmi işlərimizin on illiyi // – Bakı: İnqilab və mədəniyyət, – 1930. № 4-5; Научные работники Азербайджана. Справочник. – Баку: Издание Секции научных работников, – 1927; Народное образование в Советском Азербайджане (1920-1927 гг.). – Баку: Издание НКП АССР, – 1928; Şərif, Ab. Azərbaycanda böyük elmi mərkəz // – Bakı: İnqilab və mədəniyyət, –1930. №2-3; Наука в АССР за 15 лет. Азербайджанский филиал Академии наук СССР // Труды АЗФАН СССР. – Баку: – 1936. №30.

Issues of the development of Azerbaijani science and the formation of the Academy of Sciences of the republic are briefly outlined in a number of collective historical works.⁵ Naturally, in these generalizing works the activities of the first scientific institutions of the republic are reflected concisely, the main attention is paid to the results of their activities after the 1945 year – the time of the creation of the independent Academy of Sciences of the republic.

Individual stages of the activity of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, the leading center of science in our republic, and general fundamental aspects of the formation and development of science were illuminated in extensive monographic studies on the history of cultural construction, which emerged as an independent direction. A school of prominent scientists, who have dedicated their research to the issues of cultural development in the republic, was established in Azerbaijan. M.Y. Vekilov,⁶ N.A. Pashayev,⁷ A.M. Atakishiyev,⁸ T.H. Musayeva,⁹ V.M. Arzumanli, I.K. Gassiyev¹⁰ and others worked effectively in this

⁵ История Азербайджана: [в 3 томах] / Под ред. академика И.А.Гусейнова [и др.]. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – т. 3, ч. 1-2. – 1963; Очерки истории Коммунистической партии Азербайджана / Под ред. М.С.Искендерова [и др.]. – Баку: Азербайджанское государственное издательство, – 1963; *Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cilddə]* / Məsul red. C.B.Quliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – с. 6. – 2000.

⁶ Vəkilov, M.Y. Oktyabr inqilabı və Azərbaycanın sosialist mədəniyyətinin inkişafı / M.Y.Vəkilov. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1955; его же: *Azərbaycanda mədəni inqilab: 1920-1940-cı illər* / M.Y. Vəkilov. – Bakı: Əbilov, Zeynalov və oğulları, – 2005.

⁷ Пашаев, Н.А. Очерки истории культурного строительства Советского Азербайджана / Н.А.Пашаев. – Баку: Азербайджанское государственное издательство, – 1965; by the same: *Победа культурной революции в Советском Азербайджане* / Н.А.Пашаев. – Москва: Наука, – 1976.

⁸ Атакишиев А.М. История Азербайджанского государственного университета / А.М.Атакишиев. – Баку: Издательство АГУ, – 1989.

⁹ Мусаева Т.А. Революция и народное образование в Азербайджане. Очерки истории развития народного образования в Азербайджане (1920-1940 годы) / Т.Мусаева. – Баку: Элм, – 1979; by the same: *Культура Азербайджана на рубеже эпох (20-30-е годы XX столетия)* / Т.Мусаева. – Баку: Elm və təhsil, – 2015.

¹⁰ Арзуманлы В., Гассиев И. Азербайджанская республика и формирование тюркской интеллигенции в странах Центральной Азии и Северного Кавказа (1920-1937 гг.) / В.Арзуманлы, И.Гассиев. – Баку: Гартал, – 2000; by the same: *Страницы азербайджано-российского сотрудничества в области науки и высшего образования (1920-1940-е годы)* / В.Арзуманлы, И.Гассиев. – Баку:

field. Despite the fact that these works clearly bear the stamp of the time, they contain a lot of factual material, there are conclusions and generalizations that have not lost their significance in the modern time. As a rule, these studies deal with the problem of the history of the formation and creation of the Academy of Sciences of the republic in 1920-1945 considered in the context of general issues of their traditional problematics.

The collection of historical materials on individual regions of the country allowed researchers to write serious works on all-Russian scale.¹¹

Since the late 1950s, the genre of “anniversary” historiographic literature had appeared, usually dedicated to remarkable dates. Following the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan in 1945, a series¹² of jubilee works covering the history of the development of science in the republic and the history of the Academy of Sciences was published. These works are based on rich factual material, but almost all of them are descriptive in nature. And the period 1920-1945 are barely touched.

Гаргал, – 2002.

¹¹Комков, Г.Д. Академия наук СССР - штаб советской науки / Г.Д.Комков, О.М.Карпенко, Б.В.Левшин [и др.]. – Москва: Наука, – 1968; Кольцов, А.В. Роль Академии наук в организации региональных научных центров СССР, 1917-1961 гг. / А.В.Кольцов. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1988; Левшин Б.В. Советская наука в годы Великой Отечественной войны / Б.В.Левшин. – Москва: Наука,–1983; Козлов, Б.И. Академия наук СССР и индустриализация России: Очерк социальной истории 1925-1963 / Козлов Б.И. – Москва: Akademia, – 2003; Колчинский, Э.И. Советизация Академии наук (1928-1932 гг.) / Академическая наука в Санкт-Петербурге в XVIII-XX веках. Исторические очерки. – Санкт-Петербург: Наука, – 2003.

¹²Десять лет Академии наук Азербайджанской ССР. Научная сессия 23-27 апреля 1955. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – 1957; Академия наук Азербайджанской ССР. 20 лет / Под ред. академика З.И.Халилова. – Баку: Элм, – 1966; Академия наук Азербайджанской ССР 30 лет / Под ред. член-корреспондента АН СССР Г.Б.Абдуллаева. – Баку: Элм, – 1976; Azərbaycan Elmlər Akademiyası – 50 / Red. hey. sədri akademik E.Y.Salayev. – Bakı: Sabah, – 1995; Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası 60 / Red. hey. sədri akademik M.K.Kərimov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005; Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası – 70 il / red. M.Ə.Sərdarov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2015.

The development of science during the Soviet period is reflected in the work of Academician Y.H. Mammadaliyev¹³, a famous Azerbaijani scientist and chemist, who headed the academic science of the republic for many years. However, the period that we study in this dissertation is covered in fragments in these works. The collection of articles in two volumes – “The Chronicle of Science in Azerbaijan”¹⁴ on the history of the development of natural science and technology in the republic is of particular interest among Soviet publications. However, the period that we study in this dissertation is covered fragmentary in these works.

Along with these works, issues of the development of science were considered in special studies of the early years. First of all, the book “Public Education in Azerbaijan (1920-1927)” can be mentioned.¹⁵ Despite shortcomings, this book remained the only generalized work containing information on the development of science in the republic before the war of 1941-1945 started.

The monograph of T. Musayeva and A. Mammadov, devoted to the 60th anniversary of ANAS,¹⁶ is a scientific publication dedicated to the problem we are studying and the 60th anniversary of ANAS, which shows in a very concise form the main milestones of the creation of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and the training of scientific intelligentsia of the republic. T. Musayeva’s work “The Culture of Azerbaijan at the Turn of Epochs,” dedicated to cultural construction in Azerbaijan in the 20-30s, investigates all areas of this multifaceted problem, including the problem of the development of science in Azerbaijan. However, as in the first monograph, the “*scientific research activity of the Azerbaijan Society*

¹³ Мамедалиев, Ю.Г. Развитие науки в Азербайджане / Ю.Г. Мамедалиев. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – 1960.

¹⁴ Летопись науки в Азербайджане: [в 2 томах]. – Баку: Элм, – т. 1 (Естествознание); т. 2 (Техника). – 1969.

¹⁵ Народное образование в Советском Азербайджане (1920-1927 гг.). – Баку: Издание НКП АССР, – 1928.

¹⁶ Мусаева, Т. На путях создания Академии наук и формирования кадров научной интеллигенции Азербайджана / Т.Мусаева, А.Мамедов; – Баку: Нурлан, – 2005.

for Scientific Research and Studies was directed in a one-way course, mainly in the development of humanities” in this work as well. ¹⁷ Studying archival materials, we came to the conclusion that, unlike similar scientific societies organized in the Union and exploring specific oriental, humanitarian or local history problems, the Society for Research and Studies of Azerbaijan creating new branches of science, carried out enormous research work in all areas of science and life of the republic as a whole.

In the 1940-1990s, a number of articles were published on the development of certain branches of science in the republic. Their authors, as a rule, were not professional historians of science, but well-known scientists - specialists in certain fields of knowledge: physics and mathematics, astronomy and energetics, ¹⁸ chemistry, petrochemistry, ¹⁹ biology and agriculture, ²⁰ medicine, ²¹ geology,

¹⁷ Мусаева, Т. Культура Азербайджана на рубеже эпох (20-30-е годы XX столетия) / Т.Мусаева. – Баку: Elm və təhsil, – 2015, с. 200.

¹⁸ Амирханов, Х.И., Абасзаде А.К. Развитие физики в Азербайджане // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР, – Баку: – 1947. – №10; Есьман, И.Г. Институт энергетики // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1942. №11; Халилов, З.И. Развитие физико-математических наук в Советском Азербайджане // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР, – Баку: – 1957. №10.

¹⁹ Герр, В.Ф. Очерки развития химии / В.Ф.Герр В.Ф., М.Э.Эфенди, В.Ф. Негреев / Наука АССР за 15 лет // Труды АзФАН СССР. – Баку: – 1936. №30; Салаев С.Г., Мирзоев Х.И. Этапы развития поисков нефти в Азербайджане во второй половине XIX и начале XX века // Летопись науки в Азербайджане: [в 2 томах]. – Баку: Элм, – т. 2 (Техника), 1969; Амиркулиев, Г.Д. История химической промышленности Азербайджана (XIX – нач. XX вв.) / Г.Д.Амиркулиев. – Баку: Элм, – 1990.

²⁰ Гроссгейм, А.А. Развитие ботанической науки Азербайджана за 20 лет // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1940. №2; Державин, А.Н. Зоологические исследования в Азербайджане за 20 лет // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1940. №5; Волобуев, В.Р., Караев А.Н. История развития и основные итоги исследований в области биологических наук за 50 лет в Азербайджане / Развитие науки в Советском Азербайджане. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – 1967.

²¹ Мир-Касимов, М.А. Развитие научной медицинской мысли в Азербайджане за 25 лет // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР, – Баку: – 1945. № 9; Гусейнов, Д.Ю. 40 лет развития медицинской науки в Азербайджане // Азербайджанский медицинский журнал, – Баку: – 1960. № 4.

geography, soil science²², humanities and social sciences. ²³ Since 2016, employees of the Institute of History of ANAS have published separate collections of documents and books devoted to the history of the development of certain branches of science.²⁴

The historiography of the history of the Soviet intelligentsia made a significant contribution to the formation and establishment of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and to highlighting the problems of the relationship between the government and scientists in 1920-1940. Different chronological problems and aspects of the development of scientific intellectuals are highlighted in the works of scientists like H.V. Khalilov, M.A. Rustamov, A.G. Pisman, A.Z. Bagirzadeh, D.S. Husseinova, N.A. Tahirzadeh, T.Sh. Bakhshaliyev,

²² Гусейнов, Д.М. Исторический обзор развития в Азербайджане почвоведения и агрохимии за время Советской власти // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР, – Баку: – 1947. №10; Якубов, А.А. Успехи в области геологии в Азербайджане за советский период // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР, – Баку: – 1947. №10; Гюль, Г.К. Состояние географической науки и географического образования в Азербайджанской ССР и перспективы их развития / Достижения наук в Азербайджане. Наука за 40 лет (1920-1960) / Под ред. Ю.Г.Мамедалиева. – Баку: Изд-во Академии наук Азербайджанской ССР, – 1960 .

²³ Ализаде А.А., Левиатов В.Н. Историческая наука в Азербайджанской ССР // Известия АН Азерб. ССР, – Баку: – 1947. №10; Şirəliyev, M. 40 ildə Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin inkişafı / Azərbaycan elminin nəliyyətləri. Elm 40 ildə (1920-1960). – Bakı: Azərb. SSR EA nəşriyyatı, – 1960; Алиев, И., Алибекова Э. Из истории изучения античности в Азербайджанском государственном университете в 20-50-е годы XX в. // Ученые записки АГУ им. С.М.Кирова, Серия истории и философии, – Баку: – 1975. № 1; by the same author:: Изучение древней истории в Азербайджане за годы советской власти // Вестник древней истории, – Москва: – 1977. № 4.

²⁴ Зейналова, А. Очерки по истории зоологии в Азербайджане (1902-1980) / А.Зейналова. – Баку: Elm və təhsil, – 2016; Seyidbəyli, M. Astronomiyanın tarixinə dair oçerk / M.Seyidbəyli, S.Nemətzadə; – Bakı: Elm, 2018; Seyidbəyli, M. Biologiyanın tarixinə dair oçerk / M.Seyidbəyli, A.Əhmədov, S.Məmmədova; –Bakı: Elm, – 2018; Seyidbəyli, M. Coğrafiyanın tarixinə dair oçerk / M.Seyidbəyli, Z.Əliyev, N.Nuriyev, C.Qasımlı; – Bakı: Elm, – 2018; Seyidbəyli, M. Fizikanın tarixinə dair oçerk / M.Seyidbəyli, G.Mehdiyeva, A.Bədəlova; – Bakı: Elm, – 2018; Seyidbəyli M.Kimyayın tarixinə dair oçerk / M.Seyidbəyli, R.Mirzəbəyova, G.Əliyeva; – Bakı: Elm, – 2018; Mirzəbəyova, R. Azərbaycanın iqtisadiyyat tarixi və tarixçiləri / R.Mirzəbəyova. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2019.

Z.A. Melik-Aslanova and others.²⁵

Monographs, bibliographic collections, articles dedicated to famous scientists, as well as publications representing information on the establishment and development of scientific schools and information about their founders are of great interest.²⁶

²⁵ Халилов, Г.В. Создание и развитие советской социалистической интеллигенции в СССР / Г.В.Халилов. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1962; Rüstəmov, M.Ə. Azərbaycan sovet ziyalılarının formalaşması və inkişafı / M.Ə. Rüstəmov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR EA, – 1963; Письман, А.Г. Деятельность КП Азербайджана по формированию советской национальной интеллигенции в годы социалистического строительства (1920-1932 гг.): / Автореф. дис...канд. ист. наук./ – Баку, – 1970; Мелик-Асланова, З.А. Формирование и развитие советской технической интеллигенции в Азербайджане (1920-1932 гг.): / Автореф. дис... канд. ист. наук./ – Баку, 1983; Бахшалиев, Т.Ш. Изменения в численности и составе интеллигенции Азербайджанской ССР. 1960-1980 гг. / Т.Ш. Бахшалиев. – Баку: Издательство Азербайджанского университета, – 1989. – 135 с.; Багирзаде, А. Интеллигенция Азербайджана в годы Великой Отечественной войны / А.Багирзаде. – Баку: Азернешр, –1989; Гусейнова, Д.С. Азербайджанская интеллигенция в конце XIX - начале XX вв.: / Автореф. дис...докт. ист. наук./ – Баку, 1993; Таирзаде, Н. Из истории азербайджанской интеллигенции / Н.Таирзаде. – Баку: Адильоглы, – 2009.

²⁶ Повилейко, Р. Курчатов в Баку // Литературный Азербайджан, – Баку: –1963. №11-12; Платонов, Б.А. Ю.Мамедалиев: страницы жизни / Б.А.Платонов. – Баку: Изд-во АН Азерб. ССР, – 1966; Османов, У. Бакинская школа нефтехимиков (Творцы-лидеры-личности) / У.Османов. – Баку: Научно-гуманитарный Фонд «Химик», – 2003; Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının üzvləri haqqında məlumat kitabı: [2 cilddə] / red.M.Kərimov. –Bakı: Elm, – с. 1-2. – 2005; Qaralov, Z.Abasqulu Abaszađe (bibliografiyası, elmi-pedaqoji irsi) / Z.Qaralov, A.Abaszađe, C.Qəhrəmanov; – Bakı: Pedaqogika, – 2005; Azərbaycan şərqşünaslıq elminin banisi akademik Əbdülkərim Əlizadə (sənədlər, məktublar, xatirələr) / red. prof. Y.M.Yaqubov, tərt. ed. Z.Ə.Əlizadə. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2005; Azərbaycan fizikləri Sankt-Peterburq fizixi haqqında xatirələri / red. A.M.Həşimov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2008; Axundova, M. Elm xəzinasını zənginləşdirənlər / M.Axundova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2014; Hacıyeva, Z. AMEA Prezidentləri. Şanlı yolun mərhələləri / Z.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 2014; Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının təşkilatçıları: Bibliografik məlumat kitabı. – Bakı: Elm, – 2015; Akademiya simalarda. 70 il (1945-2015). Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. – Bakı: Elm, – 2015; Akademik Yusif Məmmədəliyev / tərt. ed. D.Tağıyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2015; Qasımov C.Ə. Azərbaycan folklorşünasları: 1920-1950. – Bakı, – 2015; Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası simalarda: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası 75 il: 1945-2020. – Bakı:, Elm, – 2021.

Some questions of the history of the development of science and the creation of the Academy of Sciences were partially reflected in dissertations defended in the republic.²⁷

The history of higher education in the country have been studied somewhat better. The relations of academic science and higher education, the role of scientists in the training of national intellectuals are covered in the works of A.O. Makovelsky, Kh.O. Alimirzayev, A.M. Atakishiyev, I.A. Ibrahimov, A.T. Amiraslanov, M.J. Mardanov, A.Sh. Tahirzadeh and others dedicated to the history of individual higher educational institutions.²⁸

²⁷ Вейсов, А.Б. Развитие физики в Советском Азербайджане. 1920-1960: / Автореф. дис... канд. физ.-мат. наук./ – Баку, 1966; Векилов, М. Коммунистическая партия –организатор культурной революции в Азербайджане (1920-1940 гг.): / Автореф. дис...докт. ист. наук./ – Баку, 1968; Велиев, М.М. Развитие науки в Азербайджанской ССР (1920-1940 гг.): / Автореф. дис... канд. ист. наук./ – Баку, 1972; Мелик-Асланова, З.А. Формирование и развитие советской технической интеллигенции в Азербайджане (1920-1932 гг.): / Автореф. дис... канд. ист. наук./ – Баку; Мамедов, Ф.Т. Вклад учёных - химиков в развитие народного хозяйства СССР. 1920-1959 гг. (на материалах Азерб. ССР.): / Автореф. дис...докт. ист. наук./ – Баку, 1985.

²⁸ Маковельский, А.О. Азербайджанский государственный университет им. Ленина. Первое десятилетие (1919-1929) / А.О.Маковельский. – Баку: Изд-во АГУ, – 1930; Алимурзоев, Х.О. Азербайджанский государственный университет за 50 лет /Х.О.Алимурзоев. – Баку: Азербайджанское государственное издательство, – 1969; Абасова Э.Г. Азербайджанская Государственная Консерватория им. У.Гаджибекова / Э.Г.Абасова, Д.Х.Данилов, Л.В.Карагичева [и др.]. – Баку: Азербайджанское государственное издательство, – 1972; Ибрагимов, И.А. Первый технический вуз Закавказья / И.А.Ибрагимов, А.Н.Аббасов. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1981; Атакишиев, А.М. История Азербайджанского государственного университета / А.М.Атакишиев. – Баку: Издательство АГУ, – 1989; Əmiraslanov, Ə.T. Azərbaycan Tibb Universiteti – 80 / Ə.T.Əmiraslanov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2010; Məmmədov, Y.Ə. Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti-90 / Y.Ə.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2012; Azərbaycan Memarlıq və İnşaat Universiteti – 95 / red. prof. G.H.Məmmədova. – Bakı: Qərb-Şərq, – 2016; Tahirzadə, Ə.Ş. Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyəti tələbələri (Tarixi arayış, bəlgilər, yaşamlar) / Ə.Ş.Tahirzadə, O.Ə.Tahirli. – Bakı: TEAS Press Nəşriyyat evi, – 2016; Mərdanov, M.C. 1920-ci ilədək ali məktəblərdə oxumuş azərbaycanlılar (Ensiklopedik soruq kitabı): [7 cildə] / M.C.Mərdanov, Ə.Ş.Tahirzadə. – Bakı: Təhsil, – c. 1. – 2018.

Another direction of research also appeared, which soon became traditional: the history of museum construction in the republic. The history of museum work in the republic was studied by V.Y.Garnik, A.H.Yunusov, B.I.Ishkhanov, A.T.Bakhshiyeva, B.B.Kerimov and others.²⁹

When studying the key problems of the development of Azerbaijani science and the formation of the Academy of Sciences of the republic, we used publications of Russian scientists dedicated to Stalin's repressions, in which one can find a lot of information regarding Azerbaijan.³⁰

However, during the Soviet period, the same attempt to comprehensively study this topic was not made in Azerbaijan. The lack of adequate research and assessment of the activities of the repressive apparatus of those years in the Soviet era can be explained by the inaccessibility in the past to researchers of strictly classified archival material and the use of insufficiently verified sources.

Wide opportunities for objective historical analysis opened up only after the collapse of the USSR and Azerbaijan gained state

²⁹ Гарник, В.Я. Очерк истории музейного строительства в Азербайджанской ССР (1920-1964) / Очерк истории музейного дела в СССР. – Москва: Советская Россия, – 1971; Ишханов, Б.И. Музей истории народов Азербайджана // Известия АЗФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1939. №3; Юнусов, А.Г. История музейного строительства в Азербайджанской ССР (1920-1980): / Автореф. дис... канд. ист. наук./ – Баку, 1987; Кәримов В.В. Azərbaycanca tarix - diyarşünaslıq muzeylərinin təşəkkülü və inkişafı tarixi: / tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı./ – Bakı, 2005; Бахшиева, А. Из истории музейного дела в Азербайджане (на материалах Музея истории Азербайджана) / А.Бахшиева. – Баку: Элм, – 2005; Насијева, З. Azərbaycan Dövlət Muzeyi / Z.Nasıjeva. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb Nəşriyyat evi, – 2012.

³⁰ Репрессированная наука / Под ред. проф. М.Г. Ярошевского. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1991; Ашнин, Ф.Д. Репрессированная тюркология / Ф.Д.Ашнин, В.М. Алпатов, Д.М.Насилов; – Москва: Восточная литература РАН, – 2002; Лубянка. Сталин и Главное управление госбезопасности НКВД. Архив Сталина. Документы высших органов партийной и государственной власти. 1937 - 1938 / Под ред. академика А.Н.Яковлева. – Москва: Международный фонд «Демократия», – 2004; История сталинизма. «Через трупы врага на благо народа» «Кулацкая операция» в Украинской ССР 1937–1941 гг.: [в 2 томах]. – Москва: РОССПЭН, т.1-2. – 2010.

sovereignty, when archival documents that had been kept classified for a long time became available to researchers. Due to the research of Z.M. Bunyadov, E.R. Ismayilov, J.A. Gasimov, A.M. Babayev, A.Sh. Tahirzadeh, M.Sh. Jafarli, E.G. Isayev, F.S. Jahannuri, A.N. Mammadov, T.Y. Qurban and others³¹ the essence of political repression was revealed, a lot of work was done to restore historical justice, especially the policy of double standards carried out against Azerbaijanis.

The works of Azerbaijani scientists devoted to the 1941-1945 years' war became a significant help in studying the problem and revealing a number of its aspects. It should be noted that the problem of the history of 1941-1945 years' war became the subject of research of G.A. Madatov, M.H. Abasov, G.H. Mehdiyev, T.A. Novruzov, S.M. Kerimov, A.Z. Bagirzadeh and others who established the school for the generation of historians of the Homeland in 1970-1980³². It was

³¹ Əhmədov, R. Mir Cəfər Bağırov / R.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1982; Həsənov, C.P. “Ağ ləkə”lərin qara kölgəsi / C.P.Həsənov. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1991; Bünyadov, Z. Qırmızı terror / Z. Bünyadov. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – 1993; Mirəcəfər Bağırovun məhkəməsi (Arxiv materialları) / Tərt. ed. N.Rüstəmli, T.Alyev. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1993; Qasimov, C.Yaddaşın bərpası / C.Qasimov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 1999; yenə onun: Məhbüs tərcümeyi-halı / C.Qasimov. – Bakı: Səda, – 2003; Мамедова, Ш.Р. Интерпретация тоталитаризма. Сталинизм в Азербайджане 1920-1930 гг. / Ш.Р. Мамедова. – Баку: Адилоглу, – 2004; Soyqırım analardan başlanır / red. X.Bağırov, tərt. ed. Ş.Məmmədova. – Bakı: Vətən, – 2003; Мамедов, А. Час «икс» переворота М.Д.Багирова и Л.П.Берии / А. Мамедов. – Баку: Изд-во МВД, – 2005; Qurban, T. Düşmənlərdən güclü şəxsiyyət. Mir Cəfər Bağırov haqqında məqalələr toplusu / T.Qurban. – Bakı: Şirvanəşr, – 2006; Джаханнури, Ф. Жертвы сталинских репрессий в Азербайджане / Ф. Джаханнури. – Баку: Мутарджим, – 2010; Мəmmədov, N. Azərbaýcan dövlətçilik tarixində Azərbaýcan Mərkəzi İcraiyə Komitəsinin yeri və rolu (1921-1938-ci illər) / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: BDU-nun nəşriyyatı, – 2012; Исмаилов, Э. История «большого террора» в Азербайджане / Э.Исмаилов. – Москва: Политическая энциклопедия, – 2015; Нифталиев, И. Кадровая политика в Азербайджанской ССР в 1920-1930-е гг. / И.Нифталиев. – Баку: Elm və təhsil, –2018.

³² Абасов, М.Г. Баку в годы Великой Отечественной войны (1941-1945 гг.) / М.Г.Абасов. – Баку: Азербайджанское государственное издательство, – 1967; yenə onun: Вклад тружеников Баку в достижение Победы над гитлеровской Германией / М.Г.Абасов. – Баку: Военное издательство, – 2000; Мехтиев, Г.Г. Деятельность Коммунистической партии Азербайджана в период Великой

enriched with a number of new worksthat shed light on the organization of science during the 1941-1945 years' war.³³

The study of the problem of relations between the authorities and science in the early years of Soviet power was first carried out in the works of foreign historians of Soviet science.³⁴ The topics that were under ideological prohibition in the USSR became the subject of study

Отечественной войны (1941-1945 гг.) / Г.Г.Мехтиев. – Баку: Азернешр, –1967; Мадатов, Г. Азербайджан в Великой Отечественной войне / Г.Мадатов. - Баку: Элм, – 1975; Халилов, А. Азербайджанский филиал Академии наук СССР в годы Великой Отечественной войны (Летопись 1941-1945 гг.) / А. Халилов, Б.Трепетин; – Баку: Элм, – 1975; Керимов, С.М.Вклад ученых Азербайджана в Победу над фашистской Германией / Народное образование и социальный прогресс. Тематический сборник научных трудов. – Баку: Изд-во АГУ, – 1985; Багирзаде, А. Интеллигенция Азербайджана в годы Великой Отечественной войны /А.Багирзаде. – Баку: Азернешр, 1989; Mədətov, Q. Azərbaycan SSR 1941-1945-ci illər müharibəsində / Q.Mədətov. – Bakı: “Turxan” NPB, – 2018.

³³ Əmrahov M. / Azərbaycan mədəniyyəti İkinci Dünya müharibəsi illərində / M.Əmrahov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006; yenə onun: İkinci Dünya müharibəsi. 1939-1945 / M.Əmrahov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2010; Azərbaycan 1941-1945-ci illər müharibəsində: (Məqalələr toplusu) / red. N.G.Qədirova, C.Ə.Bəhramov, R.V.Musayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2008; Biz birlikdə qalib gəldik! Faşizm üzərində Qələbənin 65 illiyinə həsr olunmuş məqalələr toplusu / red. akademik N.Vəlixanlı. – Bakı: EFS Printpoliqrafiya, – 2010; Azərbaycan alimləri İkinci Dünya müharibəsi illərində (1941-1945) / red. Z.Naciyeva. – Bakı: İqtisad Universiteti, – 2010; Служили Родине и науке.../ Под ред. акад. А.Ализаде. – Баку: Nafta-Press, – 2012; təkrar nəşr, 2015.

³⁴ Vucinich, A. The Soviet Academy of Science / A.Vucinich - Stanford: Stanford University Press, – 1958; его же: Empire of Knowledge. The Academy of Science of USSR (1917-1970). – Berkeley; Los Angeles; London: University of California Press, – 1984; Joravsky, D. Soviet Marksizm and Natural Science. 1917-1932 / D. Joravsky – New-York: Columbia University Press, – 1961; Graham, L. The Soviet Akademy of Sciences and the Communist Party, 1927-1932 / L.Graham – Princeton: New Jersey: Princeton University Press, – 1967; Lewis, R.A. Science and Industrialization in the USSR: Industrial research and development 1917-1940. – New York: Holmes and Meier, – 1979; Chodubski, A. Aktywność kulturalna polaków w Azerbejdżanie w XIX i na początku XX wieku / A.Chodubski. – Gdańsk: Wydawn. Uczelniane Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, – 1986; Конквест, Р. Большой террор: [в 2 томах] / Р.Конквест. – Рига: Ракстникс, – т.1-2. – 1991; Баберовски, Й. Враг есть везде. Сталинизм на Кавказе / Й.Баберовски. – Москва: РОССПЭН, Фонд «Президентский центр Б.Н. Ельцина», – 2010

in foreign historical science. Giving these authors their due, we still note: today some of their works, their conclusions and facts require serious clarification.

The history of the formation of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic in the years under consideration cannot be fully studied without reference to the collections of documents of the highest bodies of party and state power, published in different years, which make it possible to trace the process of policy-making in the field of science in the Republic.³⁵

Important sources for the development of the topic are collections of published archival documents that reveal various issues of the organization of science in the country³⁶, as well as in Azerbaijan which highlight the most important facts and events related to the main directions and methods of science management, history of development in the republic of science and scientific institutions.³⁷ However, there are still very few such works.

³⁵ Обзор деятельности правительства за 1927-1928 гг. Отчет VI азербайджанскому съезду Советов. – Баку: Издание делами Совнаркома и ВЭСа, – 1929; Azərbaycan SSR qanunları, Azərbaycan SSR Ali Soveti Rəyasət Heyətinin Fərmanları və Azərbaycan SSR Hökuməti qərarlarının xronoloji külliyyatı: Azərbaycan SSR Nazirlər Soveti yanında Hüquq Komissiyası, 1936-1945 / red. M.A.Нәсəнов. – Bakı: [s. n.], c. 2. – 1961; Коммунистическая партия Азербайджана в резолюциях и решениях съездов, конференций и пленумов ЦК: [в 4 томах]. – Баку: Азернешр, – т. 1. 1920-1937 гг. – 1986; Декреты Азревкома (1920-1921). Сборник документов / Сост. А.А.Пашаев, М.И.Найдель. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1988; Azərbaycan İnqilab Komitəsi və Xalq komissarları Soveti iclaslarının protokolları: 1920-1922-ci illər / red. A.A.Paşayev – Bakı: Çaşıoğlu, – 2009.

³⁶ Организация советской науки в 1926-1932 гг. Сборник документов / Под ред. Б.Е.Быховского. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1974.

³⁷ К 50-летию Азербайджанского ордена Трудового Красного Знамени института нефти и химии им. М.А.Азизбекова // Azərbaycan arxivı, – Bakı: – 1971. №2; Из истории развития науки и научных учреждений в Азербайджане (1921-1945 гг.) // Azərbaycan arxivı, – Bakı: – 1984. №1; Из истории Азербайджанской Государственной Ордена Трудового Красного Знамени Консерватории им. Уз. Гаджибекова (1920-1957 гг.) // Azərbaycan arxivı, – Bakı: – 1985. №2-3; Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.). – Баку: Элм, – 1987; Azərbaycan Dövlət Elmi Tədqiqat İnstitutu (AzDETI) (1923-1929) / red. Z.Nasıyeva. – Bakı: Elm, –2009; Академия –

A range of sources such as statistical collections of central and local statistical institutions also turned out to be informative in terms of research.³⁸

When writing this work, we studied the materials of the State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Archive of Political Documents under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Archive of the State Security Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Archive of the Scientific Heritage Center of the Presidium of ANAS, the State Archive of Literature and Art named after Salman Mumtaz, Scientific Archive of A.A. Bakikhanov Institute of History of the ANAS, the Guba Branch of the State Archive of the Azerbaijan Republic. Interesting materials related to the problem were also discovered in the funds of the State Archive of the Russian Federation.

Summing up the historiographic overview, it can be said that the researchers have done a significant work on the development of some issues of the development of science in Azerbaijan. However, many problems of the topic are still far from being resolved, and some of its aspects have remained outside the field of view of researchers. Some historical periods and problems are studied in a unique way and with arguments.

Issues of a scientific and organizational nature, personnel and information support for the scientific process have been studied little, and often in passing, when developing other problems as part of generalizing or review works. Only a few general works are devoted to these periods, which, due to their nature and limited scope, do not

собрание документов: постановления, протоколы, переписка (1920-1991 гг.): [в 2-х томах]. / Руков. проекта М.Г.Сеидбейли. – Баку: Elm, – т. I. – 2020.

³⁸ Культурное строительство СССР. Статистический сборник. – Москва: Госпланиздат, – 1940; Достижения Советского Азербайджана за 40 лет в цифрах. Статистический сборник / Ред. С.Сулейманов – Баку: ЦСУ, – 1960; Культурное строительство Азербайджанской ССР. Статистический сборник. – Баку: Азербайджанское отделение Госстатиздата, – 1961; Народное хозяйство Азербайджанской ССР в 1962 г. Статистический сборник. – Баку: Госстатиздат. Азербайджанское отделение, – 1963; Советский Азербайджан за 50 лет. Статистический сборник / Отв. за вып. М.В.Авотина. – Баку: ЦСУ Азерб. ССР, – 1970.

recreate a complete and truthful picture. A number of assessments and conclusions of scientific achievements have not passed the test of time. The studies ignored serious difficulties in the development of science and culture in Azerbaijan. The activities of scientists who were subjected to repression and persecution in the 30s and 40s remained out of sight.

The authors of the works on the history of the development of science did not set a goal exploring this period with such completeness to clarify the process of formation and establishment of the Academy of Sciences of Republic in 1920-1945.

The object and subject of the research. The object of this research is to study the history of the formation and establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR as the highest scientific institution of the republic in 1920-1945. The main stages of the foundation and development of scientific societies, institutions, the direction of their activities, state policy in the field of science, complex administrative and organizational, scientific, personnel, material, and social measures carried out at these academic institutions are considered as the subject of the research.

The goal and objectives of the research. The main goal of the research is a comprehensive investigation of the problem based on materials and archival documents published in different languages from the 20s of the last century to the present day. During the study of the problem, the solution of the following objectives was identified in order to achieve this goal:

- to reveal the features of the period between the 20s and 40s of the 20th century, to show the decisive role of science in the economic and cultural development of the republic;

- to consider the history of the organizational formation of Azerbaijani science, as well as the origins, forms and ways of its formation in Azerbaijan;

- to reveal the nature of the state policy of the Bolshevik Party in the field of science and scientific development in the republic;

- to analyze the structure of Soviet governing bodies and management of scientific potential in Azerbaijan under the conditions of the Soviet totalitarian regime;

– to highlight the activities of the first higher education institutions, laboratories and sub-faculties of which became the first centers for the development of science and training of scientific personnel in the republic;

– to study the history of organization of the “Society for Scientific Research and Studies of Azerbaijan” - the first scientific institution of the republic, to determine its significance and role in the processes of cultural and national revival of the Azerbaijani people;

– to identify and analyze the first scientific researches carried out in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 1920s;

– identify the features of the main stages and directions of Sovietization and radical reorganization of scientific institutions and universities of the republic;

– to determine the role and place of Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute (AzSSRI) in the system of science of the republic, which laid the foundation for the systematic conduct of scientific work, significant achievements in the field of scientific research;

– to review the work of the Azerbaijan department of the Transcaucasian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AzDTBAS) in the field of expansion of scientific researches in the republic;

– to highlight the activities of the leading center of fundamental and applied research in the republic - the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AzBAS);

– to highlight the mass repressions of scientific personnel, as well as the persecution of many prominent scientists carried out in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 30-40s;

– to study the system of formation of scientific intellectuals in the republic, its main forms, as well as material and social security of scientific personnel;

– to highlight the international scientific relations of Azerbaijani scientists;

– to study the contribution of the scientists of the Republic to the victory over fascism in the war of 1941-1945 years;

– to reveal the process of establishing an independent Academy of Sciences in the Azerbaijan SSR.

Methods of the research. The principles of historicism and objectivity were the methodological basis for the coverage of the central issues of the research. In the course of the research, traditional methods of working with historical sources – problem-chronological, historical-comparative research methods and retrospective analysis method, as well as a number of historical principles (analytical, historical-system, historical-comparative) were used.

Basic provisions submitted for defense.

– The stages of formation and development of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1920-1945, which had a number of characteristic features that divided the period under study into four stages: 1920-1929, 1929-1932, 1932-1935, 1935-1945, ending with the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic in 1945. During the years of Soviet power, the scientific thought of the Azerbaijani people developed as an integral and at the same time a unique part of the history of Soviet science. It had the same problems, the same directions, the same trends and typical behaviour as all Soviet science as a whole.

– In the first decade, scientific construction began in the republic – scientific institutes were formed, national research personnel increased, an organizational structure was formed in general terms and it was, in essence, key for the formation of the entire future system. This stage is characterized by a search for forms of organization of science, its connections with practice.

– One of the first acts of the Azerbaijani government was the establishment of a single center for regulation and coordination of scientific research works on the scale of the republic, the first science management bodies, as well as the creation of a unified state network of scientific research institutions. By the early 1930s, a network of scientific institutions had developed and stabilized. Paradoxically, the most impressive growth of scientific institutions occurred in a short period of time - from the early 20s to the early 30s.

– One of the main centers of scientific work in the republic was the Society for Scientific Research and Studies of Azerbaijan (SSRSA), the first scientific center of the republic. The Society carried out huge research work in all directions of science and life of the

republic as a whole, created various branches of science and culture on the basis of sections and commissions, formed young cadres of scientific intelligentsia from the indigenous population. From the very beginning of its activity the Society considered itself as a prefiguration of the future Academy of Sciences;

– The beginning of the period of “great change” (1929) was a time of a sharp turn for the whole country and Azerbaijani science, strengthening centralization, bureaucratization and politicization of science management, radical reconstruction of scientific institutions. The Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute (AzSSRI), established in late 1929, considered a wide range of problems, the solutions of which contributed to the development of industry, agriculture and cultural construction, and the AzSSRI also trained personnel for research institutes, universities and technical schools. The AzSSRI also became one of the main Marxist scientific centers in the republic.

– In the early 30s of the 20th century, intensive economic development associated with industrialization and collectivization, a large-scale “cultural revolution” made possible the creation of the Azerbaijani department of the Transcaucasian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AzDTBAS). The formation of AzDTBAS, despite the relatively short period of its existence (1932-1935), was the next stage in the formation of the Academy of Sciences of the republic;

– The establishment of the Azerbaijan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (AzBAS). on October 25, 1935 meant raising the science of the republic to a new, higher level of development. Since the beginning of the 30s, Azerbaijani science has acquired a new status - academic science. The status of AzBAS was determined not only by the fact that it was a leading center for fundamental research, but also by the fact that its sphere of activity included not individual branches of science, but actually a whole complex of sciences. The general vector of activity of scientists of the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AzBAS), of course, was research related to ensuring the interests of the economic development of the Soviet Union;

– Along with successes, the period 1935-1941. became one of the most tragic milestones in the history of AzBAS. The reduction in the number of scientific personnel due to repression, frequent reorganization, and the merger of institutes, all this, together with illegal repression against many prominent representatives of the scientific intelligentsia, created serious difficulties in the development of science in the republic;

– The real number of representatives of the “old intelligentsia” who were educated at universities in Russia, Europe and Turkey during the Soviet period was deliberately underestimated; it was much higher than the data figuring in Soviet literature. The repressive policy of the Bolsheviks towards the old intelligentsia, carried out in the 30s, led to the death of outstanding scientists and educators, the unnaturally rapid disappearance of the “old intelligentsia” as a social community, which was replaced by a new young, Soviet party scientific intelligentsia.

– Azerbaijani scientists made great contributions to the eventual victory over the enemy during the war of 1941-1945. The Baku oil was one of the most decisive factors in the victory of the USSR over fascism in the Second World War. Shortly before the victorious end of the war - on March 27, 1945, the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan was established, which marked the completion of a large and fruitful stage in the formation of the organization of science in the republic, was the result of many years of work to create its national center of science, its main headquarters.

Scientific novelty of the research

– The thesis, in essence, is one of the first studies in Azerbaijani historiography, in which the problems of science development, its role in the development of economy and culture of the republic, the stages of formation and activity of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1920-1945s are studied in a comprehensive plan.

– Based on a wide range of archival documents and data from various publications, a number of problems that were not reflected or were poorly illuminated in Azerbaijani historiography were raised and solved in a new way:

– The dissertation shows for the first time the goals of the state

policy of the Soviet government in the field of science and methods of its implementation, as well as the development of the mechanism of state regulation and management of research activities in the Azerbaijan SSR in the 20s, ways of implementing the main directions of state scientific policy in the Azerbaijan SSR, the formation of a state network research institutions, structures of scientific institutions;

–The process of emergence and development of the first scientific centers in the Azerbaijan SSR, ways of creation of various scientific institutions, committees, societies and associations in the organization, formation and development of Azerbaijani science is covered in detail in the work . The industrialization of the country led to the need to solve many applied research problems, which led to the establishment of subordinate research institutions.

– For the first time the thesis shows the process of formation and establishment of separately developing sectors of science: university, academic, branch and factory science in Azerbaijan SSR, the main directions of their scientific activity and their contribution to the development of science of the republic;

– For the first time the strategy of interrelations between the scientific elite and the authorities, the practice of introducing new Soviet principles and forms in the organization of scientific work are studied;

– For the first time in Azerbaijani historiography, the activities of the Society for Scientific Research and Studies of Azerbaijan in the development of various branches of science and culture, which gave rise to many research institutions of fundamental and applied profiles, were comprehensively studied;

– With the establishment of the AzSSRI, the essence of the organized introduction of Marxism-Leninism in science is shown for the first time, as well as the scientific discussions held in the 20-30s of the 20th century, when many promising, advanced directions in social and natural sciences were officially banned;

– Main directions of activity of scientific institutions of the republic, frequent reorganizations, development and activity of the largest scientific institutions of different profiles, activity of scientists of AzSSRI, AzDTBAS, AzBAS in the development of fundamental

and applied sciences in the republic in the years under study, formation of the main directions of research, concepts, schools, public activity of scientists;

– Mass political repressions in the field of science in Azerbaijan in the 30s, the problem of using the labor of prisoners in the construction of national economic objects of the country are covered for the first time on the basis of studying more than 150 archival and investigative cases of scientists, who are undergoing the “Case of Scientists” in Azerbaijan;

– For the first time is studied the activities of public organizations and associations of scientific intellectuals, forms and methods of their “reeducation” and methodological retraining, in particular, the activities of the Committee for Assistance to Scientists, the Section of scientific workers – the first trade union associations of scientists. For the first time, the paper shows the real number of representatives of the “old intelligentsia” educated at universities in Russia, Europe and Turkey, which was greatly underestimated during the Soviet period;

– For the first time in the work such problems as training of scientific intelligentsia, change of its place and role in society, its professional, qualification and socio-demographic structure, study of labor conditions, recreation, first international scientific contacts of scientists of Azerbaijan in the period under consideration were reflected;

– The main directions of activity of scientific institutions and important contribution of Azerbaijani scientists to the achievement of victory over Hitler’s Germany in the war of 1941-1945, strengthening of the country’s defense capability, etc. were highlighted in the dissertation;

– In the course of the study, the place and role of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, established in 1945, in the development of society, economy and culture, training of scientific intelligentsia, was identified, the contribution to the creation of the cultural and intellectual potential of the republic was resolved in a new way;

Thus, the dissertation represents the first comprehensive study in modern Azerbaijani historiography of the history of the formation of science and its main scientific institution – the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan during the turning point, dramatic period of the republic.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The theoretical significance of the dissertation lies in the formation of the author's approaches that indicate new ways of solving certain problems or substantiate a new view on the interpretation of the essence of a certain concept, phenomenon or process. The results of the study can be used in the creation of general works on the history of Azerbaijan, in scientific research on the history of science and culture of Azerbaijan, in the development of lecture courses and special courses at universities. The practical significance of the study is determined by the novelty of its conclusions and provisions, which were used for the first time in the work of sources, which allows us to hope that this work will significantly enrich the historiography of Azerbaijan.

Approbation and application of the research. The main provisions of the study are reflected in 9 monographs and articles published in scientific publications, provided by the List of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. A number of problems of the dissertation are presented in reports and scientific publications published in Azerbaijan and abroad (Turkey, Russia, England, Poland, etc.), as well as in lectures delivered at international conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was implemented: The dissertation was implemented in the department "History of Azerbaijan Culture" of A.A. Bakikhanov Institute of History of the ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, 5 chapters, 13 paragraphs, and a conclusion. The total volume of the dissertation (excluding the list of references) is 494334, introduction – 46086, Chapter I – 80506, Chapter II – 88628, Chapter III – 106066, Chapter IV – 71392, Chapter V – 78761, conclusion – 20708 characters.

II. MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction of the dissertation the relevance of the topic, its chronological framework, degree of study of the research, source base, goals and objectives, methodological basis, scientific novelty, are

substantiated, and practical significance, approbation and application of the work are defined.

Chapter I of the dissertation, entitled the **“Establishment of scientific governing bodies in the Azerbaijan SSR and the beginning of the formation of a system of scientific institutions in the 1920s”** consists of two semi-chapters. It is emphasized in the first semi-chapter, entitled the **“Creation of science management bodies and organization of the first scientific centers of Azerbaijan”**, that the 20s of the 20th century were marked by an unprecedented development of science in national history. From the very first days, the Azerbaijani state directed its efforts towards the revival and development of national science and culture. One of the first acts of the Azerbaijani government was the creation, by Decree No. 1 of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR dated April 28, 1920, of a single center for regulating and coordinating research work – the People’s Commissariat of Education of the Azerbaijan SSR (Narkompros).³⁹

For general ideological guidance of all work in the field of science and education in the republic, on February 20, 1921, under the People’s Commissariat of Education, the Academic Department was created as a management body, which included all institutions of a scientific nature.
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By resolution of the Central Committee of the AC(b) P on February 21, 1924, a Scientific Council⁴¹ was created under the People’s Commissariat for Education to guide the activities of scientific institutions, unite the efforts of scientists and train scientific personnel. The Scientific Council was transformed in 1926 into the State Scientific

³⁹ Алимйрзоев, Х.О. Азербайджанский государственный университет за 50 лет / Х.О.Алимйрзоев. – Баку: Азербайджанское государственное издательство, – 1969, – с. 42.

⁴⁰ Протокол заседания Коллегии Наркомпроса Азербайджанской ССР «Об организации Академического отдела при Наркомпросе» №7 от 20 февраля 1921 г. // State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund №57, inventory № 1, work №176, page – 10.

⁴¹ Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.). / ред. акад. Т.Н.Шахтахтинский [и др.]. – Баку: Элм, – 1987, –с. 30.

Council (SSC).⁴²

The young and complex apparatus of science management, which was in its infancy, naturally needed a general direction. It was carried out by the highest Soviet bodies of state power – the Soviet of People’s Commissars (CPC) and the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Gradually a strictly centralized system of management-field of science was formed in Azerbaijan. Despite great financial difficulties in the second half of the 20s, significant support for scientific institutions of their profile was provided by the Supreme Economic Council, Narkomzdrav (People’s Commissariat for Public Health, Narkomzem (People’s Commissariat for Land) and other people’s commissariats. Great extra-budget and special allocations for science were given by the Soviet of People’s Commissars directly to scientific institutions. Thus, according to the report of the People’s Commissariat of Education of the Republic, the state allocated for the development of scientific institutions in 1924-1925 – 54.031, in 1925-1926 – 86.153, in 1926-1927 – 99.786, in 1927-1928 – 117.256 rubles.⁴³ In reality, state allocations for science by the end of the 20s were much larger than in statistics data, since they went through many channels that were not generally taken into account by statistics as a whole.

One of the most important factors in strengthening the basis of science was the creation of a single state network of scientific research institutions. Professionalization of scientific work and differentiation of sciences led to the increase in the number of scientific societies, museums, centers, commissions, institutes, associations, circles, higher education institutions, libraries, scientific periodical journals, conferences and symposia, and to the rapid development of scientific schools, first created in the early 20s in the republic. Paradoxically, the most impressive growth of scientific institutions occurred in a short period of time - from the early 20s to the early 30s.

⁴² Отчет о деятельности ГУСа (с 1/XI 1926 г.-1/XI1928 г.) // State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund №57, inventory № 7, work № 3, page – 2, 4.

⁴³ Народное образование в Советском Азербайджане (1920-1927 гг.). – Баку: Издание НКП АССР, – 1928, с. – 148.

In the second paragraph, “**Activities of the Society for Research and Study of Azerbaijan - the first scientific institution of the republic (1923-1929)**”, based on extensive material, the activities of one of the main centers of scientific work in the republic, which played a creative role in the formation and development of our national science, are examined in detail. Society for Research and Study of Azerbaijan (Society), created on May 5, 1923.

At the beginning of May 1925, the Society, due to its extremely important social significance, came under the jurisdiction of the Azerbaijani government – AzCEC.⁴⁴

The Society conducted scientific expeditions, organized various business trips, held representative congresses, conferences, meetings, excursions, public lectures, contributed to the dissemination of knowledge about Azerbaijan, organized exhibitions, museums, and libraries. And with all its activities it contributed to the emergence and development of a number of the most important branches of science in the republic.⁴⁵

For the purpose of systematic and comprehensive scientific research of Azerbaijan, as well as attracting the general public to these important processes, the Society organized local branches in the districts of the republic in 1924, which thus coordinated and directed all scientific research activities in the republic, actually turning into a major scientific center. The society united the majority of Baku scientists, the old intelligentsia, who worked in various government and scientific organizations and institutions of the republic.

A long-term comprehensive study of the natural resources of Azerbaijan began. The development of the natural resources of the USSR ensured the accelerated development of the main branches of

⁴⁴ Академия наук Азербайджанской ССР. 20 лет / Под ред. Академика З.И.Халилова. – Баку: ЭЛМ, – 1966, с.22; Работа Общества обследования и изучения Азербайджана при АЗЦИКе за 1926-1928 гг. // Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund № 389, inventory №1, work №32, page – 1.

⁴⁵ Выписка из протокола заседания Коллегии Наркомпроса «Об утверждении Устава Общества» №20 от 10 мая 1923 г. // Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund №57, inventory №8, work №11, page – 9.

heavy industry, mainly the fuel, mechanical engineering, electric power, metallurgical and chemical industries.⁴⁶

From the very beginning of its activities, the society considered itself as a prototype of the future Academy of Sciences. This is evidenced by the fact that the People's Commissar of Education Mustafa Guliyev, speaking at a gala event to celebrate the second anniversary of the Society on November 8, 1925, welcoming the young scientific society, indicated that Azerbaijan sees in the Society the future Academy of Sciences of the republic.⁴⁷

Chapter II **“Formation of a system of academic-type scientific institutions as a new stage in the development of science in the Azerbaijan SSR (1929-1935)”**, examines the prerequisites for the creation of academic-type scientific institutions in Azerbaijan. The problems of reorganization of scientific institutions and universities, restructuring of scientific activity of scientists were considered in detail in the first semi-chapter entitled **“The Reconstruction of the System of Scientific Institutions. Activity of the Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute (AzSSRI) (1929-1932),”** in accordance with the requirements of the Soviet government and the conditions in the country.

Beginning from May 1929, the USSR entered a new phase of its development. A course was taken for the industrialization of the country - the process of accelerating the growth of the economic power of the state at the highest possible rates in order to reduce the lag behind the developed capitalist states. The main task of industrialization was the transformation of the USSR from a predominantly agrarian state into a leading industrial state.

The rapid pace of development of various sectors of the national economy, the high pace of modernization of industry and agriculture, and

⁴⁶ История социалистической экономики СССР: [в 7 томах] / Гл. ред. И.А. Гладков – Москва: Наука, – т. III (1926-1932 гг.). – 1977, – с.170-172.

⁴⁷ Зифельдт, А.Р. Деятельность «Общества обследования и изучения Азербайджана» за два года. 2 ноября 1923 г. – 8 ноября 1925 г.: Доклад, читанный на торжественном заседании по случаю 2-летия общества, состоявшегося 8 ноября 1925 г. // Известия Общества обследования и изучения Азербайджана. – Баку: – 1925. №1, – с. 111.

the increasing complexity of economic sectors necessitated the creation in the republic of more and more new institutions and the strengthening of existing ones in order to accelerate the tempo of training qualified personnel and intensify scientific research.

At the end of the 1920s, in connection with the development of administrative and command systems for organizing science and, especially, the ideologization of scientific activity, the Society for Research and Study of Azerbaijan ceased to exist. On October 9, 1929, by resolution of the AzCEC, the Society was reorganized into the Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute (AzSSRI).⁴⁸

The AzSSRI investigated a wide range of scientific issues related to the development of industry, agriculture and cultural construction. It also became a center for scientific development of all major social problems in Azerbaijan. Despite some shortcomings in scientific policy, the creation of the AzSSRI marked the beginning of systematic scientific work, and significant achievements in the field of scientific research. In a relatively short period of time, AzSSRI, together with other scientific institutions, had achieved significant results in the study of the natural resources of the republic, especially oil, geological, and energy resources; on developing the historical past of the Azerbaijani people; a wide range of issues of linguistics and literary criticism, publication of primary sources on the history of Azerbaijan and the adjacent countries of the East; development of international scientific relations. All this, along with a wide range of scientific and cultural problems developed by the Institute, contributed to the gradual transformation of the Institute into a leading center of science in the republic, on the basis of which the Academy of Sciences could be created.

In the second semi-chapter entitled **“The Role of Azerbaijan Department of the Transcaucasian Branch (AS AzDTB) of the**

⁴⁸ Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.). / ред. акад. Т.Н.Шахтагинский [и др.]. – Баку: Элм, – 1987. – с.45; О первых действительных членах АзГНИИ при АзЦИКе 9 октября 1929 г. / Собрание узаконений и распоряжений рабоче-крестьянского правительства Азербайджанской Социалистической Советской Республики, 1929, №21, ст. 359, – с. 786-788.

USSR Academy of Sciences in the Expansion of Scientific Research in the Republic (1932-1935)” considering the establishment of the AzDTB of Academy of Sciences of the USSR and its role in the development of science in Azerbaijan. Along with Azerbaijan’s inexhaustible underground resources, cotton, subtropical plants, fishery and minerals resources, reconstruction of the national economy and the development of culture necessitated the expansion and deepening of scientific researches, and complex study of productive forces of the republic. The reconstruction and rapid development of industry, the national economy of Azerbaijan, with its inexhaustible riches of subsoil, cotton, subtropical crops, fish resources and minerals, the powerful development of culture urgently required a significant expansion and deepening of scientific research, a comprehensive study of the productive forces of the republic. Time itself demanded for the establishment of a larger and multidisciplinary scientific center. For this reason, by the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR from December 29, 1932, the Azerbaijan Department of the Transcaucasian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AzDTB of AS) was established on the basis of AzSSRI and the Azerbaijan Institute for the Study of Productive Forces.⁴⁹

The first academic scientific centers and cells – physics, chemistry, energetics, geology, soil science, botany, zoology, history, language, literature, etc. (11 sectors in total) – were established in the branch.⁵⁰ The structure of the AzDTB of AS also included the Commission on Expeditionary Research, which launched a great deal of work, covering almost all regions of the republic in all areas of science, and created a scientific and practical basis for a number of researches.

⁴⁹ Постановление Азербайджанского Центрального Исполнительного Комитета «Об Азербайджанском отделении Закавказского филиала АН СССР» от 29 декабря 1932 г. // State Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund № 379, inventory № 1, work № 4752, page – 1-2.

⁵⁰ Академия наук СССР. Закавказский филиал. Азербайджанское отделение (АЗОЗФАН). Отчет за 1934 г. // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Fund № 3, inventory № 1, work №129, page –15-17.

It is stated in the semi-chapter that the formation of Azerbaijan as the main oil base of the country historically, as well as the rich reserves of other types of mineral raw materials in the republic, determined the need and the priority in the development of chemical, geological, soil and other research. Scientific activity in such important areas as the study and use of the productive forces of the republic, statistics, seismology and meteorology, epidemiology, physics, energy, expeditionary and museum affairs has acquired nationwide scope.

On January 12, 1933, the Republic Government instructed the AzDTB of AS to start research work in the field of Azerbaijan history, material culture, art, language and literature of the republic.⁵¹ In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist (b) Party and the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the teaching of civil History in schools of the USSR", dated May 16, 1934, the faculty of history was opened at the Azerbaijan State University in 1934.⁵² In 1940, the Department of Azerbaijan History was established at the university.⁵³ Since that time, historical science in Azerbaijan, as in all universities in the country, has developed on a wider scale. The training of Azerbaijani historian-experts expanded and improved.

The formation of AzDTB of AS, despite the relatively short period of its existence (1932-1935), was an important event in the history of the development of science in the republic, contributed to a significant expansion of the scope and prospects of scientific research, and was the next stage in the formation of the Academy of Sciences of the republic.

Chapter III of the dissertation, entitled the **"Transformation of the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS AzB of AS of the USSR) into a center of fundamental researches in the republic. Azerbaijani scientists during the "Great Terror" (1935-**

⁵¹ Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.), – с. 55.

⁵² Ибрагимов З.И., Токаржевский Е.А. Академия наук Азербайджанской ССР и развитие исторической науки // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР. Серия общественных наук, –1965, №3, – с. 4.

⁵³ Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.). Баку, 1987, – с. 58.

1941)” consists of three semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter, entitled the “**Main fields of fundamental and applied research in the field of natural and technical sciences**” examines the process of organizing an independent branch in Azerbaijan. It is stated in the dissertation that the formation of regional academic scientific institutions, including in Azerbaijan, took place simultaneously with the formation of the USSR Academy of Sciences itself. The science of Azerbaijan grew and strengthened together with the entire Soviet science. Legislative acts concerning scientists were equally valid in all union republics. Since there, following the example of the RSFSR, similar decisions were made on fundamentally important issues.

On October 25, 1935, at a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a decision was made to establish a branch in Azerbaijan (with the center in Baku).⁵⁴ The establishment of the AzDTB of AS meant raising science in the republic to a new, higher level of development. Since the early 1930s, Azerbaijani science gained the status of a new, academic science. AzDTB of AS became a large, higher-level organization, a leading scientific center, uniting the main knowledge areas and profile institutions.

On the basis of a wide range of materials, the research activity of scientists of the branch for the development of natural and technical sciences in the republic is revealed. The rapid development of industry, especially heavy industry, which was typical of the Soviet economy, required the AzDTB of AS to address geological issues in the first place.

The chemists of the branch at that time faced great challenges related to the creation of the chemical industry and the search for new sources of chemical raw materials, as well as the improvement of oil refining, the development of modern petrochemistry and strengthening the country's defense capability.⁵⁵ AzFAN, with its theoretical research in the

⁵⁴Академия наук СССР. Выписка из протокола заседания Президиума от 25 октября 1935 г. «Об учреждении в системе Академии наук СССР Азербайджанского филиала // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences, Fund № 3, inventory №1, work №2, page – 102-104.

⁵⁵ В Президиуме АзФАН // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1940. №2, – с. 160.

field of chemical science, played an important role in solving practical problems of chemicalization of the national economy and strengthening the defense capability of the country.

With the organization of AzDTB of AS, the research in the field of physics related to oil production has entered the next stage of development in the field of studying the physical properties of oil and oil products, as well as the structure and properties of substances.⁵⁶ The range of scientific, technical and economic problems related to the electrification and fuel-energy balance of the republic was expanding, continued to be studied in the Energy Sector.⁵⁷

Since the mid-30s, research of the problems in the field of biological sciences has been carried out at AzDTB of AS, in three scientific institutions – the Institutes of Botany, Zoology and the Soil Science Sector. These institutes carried out intensive development of a number of important problems of biological science of national economic importance, resolving issues of increasing the yield of Azerbaijan's agricultural crops and the productivity of pastures.⁵⁸

During the ten years of its existence (half of which coincided with the war of 1941-1945), the AzDTB of AS, made a very valuable contribution to the development of Azerbaijani science, to the theoretical and practical issues of science in connection with the development of the economy and culture of Azerbaijan have been intensively developed, fundamental and applied researches have been conducted in its research institutes. The AzDTB of AS increasingly becomes a large organization, uniting not only the main branches of science, specialized institutions, but in fact, a whole complex of sciences, thus turning into a leading scientific center. New scientific directions were strengthened, highly qualified scientific personnel were trained. During this controversial time for the

⁵⁶ Дорфман, Я.Г., Михайлевский А.И. Физика и геофизика в Азербайджане за двадцать лет // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1940. №2, – с.142.

⁵⁷ Протокол совещания по вопросу организации Сектора энергетики при АзОЗФАНе в мае 1933 г. // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Fund № 3, inventory №1, work №165, page –13.

⁵⁸ В Президиуме АзФАН // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1940. №2, – с. 160.

scientific center, the foundations for stationary research of the region were laid by academic structures of the USSR, the geography of research was expanded, and on the whole, the authority of the AzDTB of AS was strengthened as a necessary element in the study and development of the southern territories of the country. The main line of activity of the scientists of the AzDTB of AS was, of course, research related to the interests of the economic development of the Soviet Union.

The second semi-chapter, entitled the **“Development of social and humanitarian sciences in the system of the Azerbaijan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences”**, is devoted to the development of social and the humanities in the AzDTB of AS, in the period under study. It is emphasized that in the pre-war years, the country underwent significant changes in the field of ideology and culture, the role of social sciences, including history, in the study of the development laws of the society increased. The decisions of the CC of the All-Union C (b) P and the USSR Soviet of People’s Commissars in 1934 and 1936 on the teaching of civil history in schools and history textbooks contributed to the development of historical science. The culmination of these events was the publication of the textbook “A Short Course in the History of the All-Union C (b) P” in 1938, compiled under the direct leadership of I.V. Stalin. This popular textbook defined the content of the teaching and study of the history of the All-Union C (b) P from the late 1930s to the mid-1950s, and had a direct impact on the study of history and the publicity of history in the USSR as a whole. This concept, which did not allow for any arbitrary interpretations, has long been associated with Marxism-Leninism in the minds of many people, including scholars.⁵⁹

By the decision of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR dated October 25, 1935, the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the AzDTB of AS was established.⁶⁰ The establishment of this institute was an important step not only in the study

⁵⁹ Иванова, М.В. Введение в регионоведение. Из истории советского востоковедения / М.В.Иванова. – Томск: Изд-во ТПУ, – 2006, – с. 26-27.

⁶⁰ Выписка из протокола заседания Президиума АзФАН «Об организации институтов в системе АзФАН» №2 от 27 февраля 1936 г. // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Fund № 3, inventory №1, work №129, page – 72.

of the history of Azerbaijan, but also in the study of supplementary historical subjects like archaeology, numismatics, ethnography, epigraphy, the history of architecture and art of Azerbaijan.⁶¹

In 1941, at the very beginning of the war, historians of the republic published “The History of Azerbaijan (A Brief Essay)” on the rights of a manuscript, which was one of the first attempts to create a general work on the history of the Azerbaijani people till the beginning of the 19th century. This popular science work was an important stage in the preparation of a consolidated work on the history of Azerbaijan.⁶²

Preparations for the 800th anniversary of Nizami Ganjavi, the great Azerbaijani poet and thinker in the second half of the 1930s, led to the emergence of a whole stream of scientific research and works of art; translation, research and publishing work increased significantly. The works of a large group of Soviet scientists covered almost all aspects of the vibrant and multifaceted life of Azerbaijan during this period. The works of a large group of Soviet scientists covered almost all aspects of the bright and multifaceted life of Azerbaijan during this period.⁶³

Along with all the successes, the period between 1935-1941 was one of the most tragic time in the history of the AzDTB of AS. The mass repressions that took place throughout the country during this period gravely affected the development of science in the republic. The social sciences suffered particularly devastating damage. Any retreat from Marxist canons, especially, the attempts by researchers in the social sciences to tell the truth about the past of the Azerbaijani people and the “socialist” present were not only ruthlessly prevented, but also similar attempts resulted in prolonged imprisonment or death by shooting.

⁶¹ Климов, А.А., Джафарзаде И.М., Ямпольский З.И. Об итогах изучения истории Азербайджана за 20 лет // Известия АзФАН СССР, – Баку: – 1940. – №2, – с. 67.

⁶² Ализаде, А.А., Левиатов В.Н. Историческая наука в Азербайджанской ССР (К XXX-летию Великой октябрьской социалистической революции) // Известия АН Азербайджанской ССР, – Баку: – 1947. №10, – с. 134-135.

⁶³ Бретаницкий, Л.С. Зодчество Азербайджана в XII-XV вв. и его место в архитектуре Переднего Востока / Л.С.Бретаницкий. – Москва: Наука, – 1966. – с. 47.

Decrease in the number of science workers in the field of social sciences as a result of repressions, frequent reorganization of institutions in the system of the AzDTB of AS, illegal repressions against many prominent members of the scientific intelligentsia created serious difficulties for the development of science in the republic.

The third semi-chapter, entitled the **“Azerbaijani Scientists - Victims of the Great Terror”**, the problem of reprisal of the Stalinist system against representatives of the scientific intelligentsia, its extermination during mass repressions is analyzed. It is noted that after the famine of 1932-1933, which covered many regions of the country and put an end to many lives, a new tragedy broke out, which did not spare a single people, not a single corner of a multinational country, regardless of nationality and religion. A wave of mass repressions covered the entire country. Their culmination was the Stalinist repressions of 1936-1938, described in the literature as the period of “Great Terror” in the USSR. The goals of the repressions of 1937-1938 was the creation in the country, an atmosphere of general suspicion, denunciation and fear, a new shake-up of party and state cadres to finally oust the old Bolsheviks from the party and state nomenklatura and replace them with youth promoters absolutely obedient and devoted personally to Stalin. The “Great Terror” extended to the party, the state apparatus, the Red Army, the intelligentsia and some ordinary Soviet citizens, i.e. was essentially total, mass in nature.

As People’s Commissar of Internal Affairs, acting under the leadership of Stalin, N. Yezhov, who headed the NKVD (People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (from 1935 to 1946; since 1946 - Ministry of Internal Affairs, MVD)), became one of the main organizers of the mass repressions of 1936-1938. The mass killings in the mid-1930s were implemented in accordance with the directive of the Politburo of the AUC(b)P CC dated September 29, 1936, “On the attitude to the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist-Zinovievist elements” and the operative order No. 00447 “On the operation to repress former kulaks, criminals and other anti-Soviet elements”, of the People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (PCIA) signed by N.Yezhov on July

30, 1937.⁶⁴ The order was a top-secret plan for a massive attack on various strata of the population of the USSR, which indicated the start and end dates of the attack and the vast contingent of those being repressed.

Today, it is extremely difficult to determine the exact number of people who faced repression for political reasons. According to the official document of the archives of the State Security Service of Azerbaijan, 27. 458 people were repressed by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (PCIA) of the Azerbaijan SSR "for their counter-revolutionary and anti-Soviet activities" from January 1, 1934 to January 1, 1939. Out of these, 1515 were right-Trotskyists, 3332 counter-revolutionary-nationalists, 4450 were kulaks, 854 were Musavatist- ittihadists, 139 were Dashnaks, 492 were counter-revolutionary clerics, and sectarians, 953 were criminals and their surroundings, 935 were diversionista and saboteurs, 767 were embezzlers of socialist property, and 371 were terrorists.⁶⁵

The 1930s were one of the most tragic periods in the history of Azerbaijani science. Mass repressions caused serious harm to culture as a whole, including science.

It is stated in the dissertation that the whole drama and paradox of the 1920s and 1930s is that in the 1920s there was a process of formation of the organizational foundations of science and the rapid growth of the scientific intelligentsia in the republic, when Azerbaijani science, step by step improving its activity, became the leading center of theoretical research, uniting the main fields of knowledge and relevant scientific institutions and organizations, then in the 30s the opposite picture was observed: the monstrous extermination of the best representatives of Azerbaijani science and the intelligentsia in general, all those who actively served their people. In short, during the years of

⁶⁴ История сталинизма. «Через трупы врага на благо народа» «Кулацкая операция» в Украинской ССР 1937–1941 гг.: [в 2 томах]. – Москва: РОССПЭН, – т. 1. – 2010, – с. 39.

⁶⁵ Архивное-следственное дело №ПР // Archive of the State Security Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, page – 2, 4.

the “Great Terror”, Azerbaijan lost its intellectual and cultural genofond due to the fault of the criminal Stalinist leadership of the USSR.⁶⁶

Mainly employees of the humanitarian institutes and sectors of the AzDTB of AS were also subjected to mass repressions. All the scientists mentioned in the investigation case “The Cases of Scientists” No. 12493 of the AzDTB of AS were arrested and all were sentenced to death by shooting. Hundreds of scientists and senior staff of the AzDTB of AS and universities were subjected to unjustified persecutions, slander, attacks, persecution, moral reprisal, many were accused of “nationalism”, “pan-Turkism”, “pan-Islamism”.

By the spring of 1938, the main tasks of the “Great Terror” were fulfilled and were stopped on a mass scale. The arrests were so widespread that they posed a threat to the country’s industrial, scientific and military potential. If their pace had continued to remain the same for several more years as in 1936-1938, then half the country would have ended up in camps. Continuation of repressions threatened to destabilize the situation in the country, which was not part of the calculations of Stalin and his circle.

After the 20th Party Congress (February 1956), there was a turn in the objective coverage of the repressions of the 30-40s and their consequences. At the same time, the authorities continued to hide the scale of the crimes. After the congress, many scientists from AzDTB of AS, universities and other institutions conducting scientific activities were rehabilitated.

Chapter IV, entitled the **“Establishment of a state system of training scientific personnel and the social status of scientists (1920-1945)”** consists of three semi-chapters. In the first semi-chapter, entitled the **“Party-state policy in the field of training scientific personnel”**, the issues of formation, training and attestation of scientific personnel are highlighted. It is noted in the work that the formation of the national scientific intelligentsia at the first stage had different social sources. One of the most important tasks facing the government in the first years of Soviet power was the full involvement of the “old intelligentsia” in

⁶⁶ Репрессированная наука / Под ред. проф. М.Г.Ярошевского. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1991. – с. 11.

cultural construction. On May 22, 1920, the Revolutionary Committee of Azerbaijan issued a decree on the use of old specialists in the interests of socialist construction.⁶⁷ A number of the best representatives of national culture and science were involved in scientific and teaching work.

The paragraph tracks the real number of representatives of the “old intelligentsia” who were educated at universities in Russia, Europe and Turkey, which was deliberately underestimated during the Soviet period. For eg., speaking at the First Congress of Soviets of Azerbaijan with a report on the activities of the People’s Commissariat for Education, D. Buniyatzadeh noted: “*When we conducted a census recently, it turned out that there were 62 Muslims with higher education.*”⁶⁸ However, recent researches by Azerbaijani authors refutes this fact. In the early 1920s, there were 774 people with higher education in Azerbaijan, all of whom received their education at various universities in central Russia, Europe and Turkey. Out of the total number of persons with higher education, 17 people were Azerbaijani women.⁶⁹

Along with Azerbaijani specialists, many representatives of Russian science also played an important role in the formation of science and training of personnel in Azerbaijan. A major role in the training of national intellectuals played the institute of probationers and trainees created in 1926 from among the most capable final-year university students, as well as the institute of promoted students from among workers and peasants.

The scientific personnel were very few in Azerbaijan. There was a great need for training new national personnel. In 1929, a postgraduate

⁶⁷ Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.), – с.13.

⁶⁸ Первый Всеазербайджанский съезд Советов рабочих, крестьянских, красноармейских и матросских депутатов, 6 мая 1921 г. Стенографический отчет. Типография Академического отдела Наркомпроса. – Баку: Изд-во АзЦИК, – 1922. – с. 116.

⁶⁹ Tahirzadə, Ə. Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyəti tələbələri (Tarixi arayış, bəlgələr, yaşamlar) / Ə.Tahirzadə, O.Tahirli. – Bakı: TEAS Press Nəşriyyat evi, – 2016. – s. 24-56.

school was created at the Azerbaijan State Research Institute – the main source of replenishment of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in the republic, primarily from the indigenous population. Thanks to this, the number of Azerbaijanis in post-graduate school increased every year. This was great progress for young Azerbaijani science.

The most significant acts for the formalization of the system of certification of scientific personnel were the resolutions of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR "On Academic Degrees and Titles" from January 13, 1934,⁷⁰ March 20, 1937,⁷¹ and April 26, 1938, as a result of which a single one was established for all departments and all republics the procedure for training and certification of scientific personnel.

All these forms of training and advanced training in the years under study were an operational solution to the problem of forming scientific personnel. Changes were taking place in the number of scientific institutions and scientific personnel, in their profession, organization, qualification, demographic structures. Institutes for promotion, trainees, interns, postgraduate studies, and then the training of candidates and doctors of science at the first stage were the most important sources of formation and replenishment of the ranks of the national scientific intelligentsia.

Despite the mass repressions of scientists, the pre-war years in the history of Azerbaijan in general were marked by the development of national intellectuals, including one of its most important groups - the national scientific personnel.

In the second semi-chapter of Chapter IV of the dissertation, entitled "**Changes in the Working, Living Conditions and Legal Status of Scientists**", the problems of improving the material and social

⁷⁰ Академия наук СССР. Всем директорам научно-исследовательских учреждений АН и председателям квалификационных комиссий (Москва, 14 декабря 1935г.) // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Fund № 3, inventory №1, work №129, page – 49.

⁷¹ Высшая школа: Основные постановления, приказы и инструкции / Сост. М.И.Мовшович. – Москва: Советская наука, – 1948. – с. 325.

security, the working and living conditions of scientific personnel are comprehensively covered.

For the first time, important government measures of the Soviet government aimed at helping scientists and improving their living and working conditions are shown in the work. The work highlights the activities of the first public organizations and trade union associations of the scientific intelligentsia: The Central Commission for the Improvement of Living of Scientists (CCILS), the Union of Scientific Workers (USW) and the Committee to Assist Scientists (CAS) which defended the rights of scientists, initiated many important initiatives in scientific policy, and were conductors of Soviet ideology in the science of those years.

For the rapid development of science in Azerbaijan, a decree was signed by N. Narimanov, the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Azerbaijan, and D. Bunyadzadeh, the commissar of the Public Education “On assigning professors and teachers of Baku State University to the rank of irreplaceable skilled workers” on July 7, 1920.⁷² By the decree of the Azrevkom of July 13, 1920,⁷³ and the addition to this decree, university professors and teachers were exempted from military mobilization.⁷⁴ The decree of the Revolutionary Committee of Azerbaijan dated November 1,⁷⁵ November 13,⁷⁶

⁷² Декреты Азревкома (1920-1921). Сборник документов / Сост. А.А.Пашаев, М.И.Найдель. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1988. – с. 120.

⁷³ Декреты Азревкома (1920-1921). Сборник документов / Сост. А.А.Пашаев, М.И.Найдель. – Баку: Азернешр, – 1988. – с. 120.

⁷⁴ О дополнении к декрету «Об освобождении от мобилизации научных сотрудников Бакинского университета (1920, 7 октября)» / Собрание узаконений и распоряжений рабоче-крестьянского правительства Азербайджанской Социалистической Советской Республики, 1920, №6, ст. 527. – , с. 559.

⁷⁵ Декрет СНК Азербайджанской ССР «О мобилизации студентов Бакинского университета и о введении академического пайка» (1920, 1 ноября) / Собрание узаконений и распоряжений рабоче-крестьянского правительства Азербайджанской Социалистической Советской Республики, 1920, №7, ст.614. – , с. 665.

⁷⁶ Azərbaycan İnqilab Komitəsi və Xalq komissarları Soveti iclaslarının protokolları: 1920-1922-ci illər / red. А.А.Паşаев – Bakı: Çaşıoğlu, – 2009, – s. 146.

December 6, 1920 “On improving the financial situation of the academic staff of the State University”⁷⁷ envisaged doubling the salaries of professors and teachers, improving housing conditions, including the academic food share, and defined the tariff rates for university professors and teachers. Due to the small number of scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff members, almost all university teachers worked as substitutes at the first scientific institutions of the republic, established in the early 1920s with the permission of the People’s Commissariat of Education. Therefore, all government orders for university teachers applied equally to the employees of scientific institutions.

The resolutions of the VIII Congress of the AC (b) P, held on November 17, 1927, emphasized the need to improve the financial situation of scientists in order to create conditions for the development of science and training of scientific personnel in the republic. In 1926-1928, a number of decisions regulating the rights of scientists were published by the government of the republic. Among them were “On the provision of pensions for academic staff of higher education institutions” dated August 7, 1926 of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People’s Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR, “On the qualified research scientists of higher education institutions of the Azerbaijan SSR” dated March 3, 1928, “On professors and associate professors”, “On junior academic staff”, “Regulations on researchers”, “On the term of service of academic staff” dated March 19, 1928 were of special importance.⁷⁸

Simultaneously with the All-Russian Section of Research Scientists, all union and autonomous republics had their own sections organized. Among the first, in March 1922, research scientists and teachers of Baku universities created the Section of Research scientists, and Prof. A.V. Bagriy became its chairman.⁷⁹ According to the decision of the CPC of the Azerbaijan SSR dated May 13, 1932, the Azerbaijan

⁷⁷ Декреты Азревкома (1920-1921). Сборник документов. – с. 406-407.

⁷⁸ Наука и техника Советского Азербайджана. Летопись важнейших событий (1920-1987 гг.), – с. 41.

⁷⁹ Иванова, Л.В. Формирование советской научной интеллигенции (1917-1927 гг.) / Л.В.Иванова. – Москва: Наука, – 1980. – с. 221.

Commission for Assistance to Scientists (ACAS) was established.⁸⁰ By the decision of the CPC of the Republic dated May 17, 1933, “On the allocation of funds to the Committee for Assistance to Scientists under the CPC of the ASSR” 6.000 gold rubles were allocated to the CAS from the funds of the Soviet of People’s Commissars.⁸¹

The leadership of the Republic of Azerbaijan took the necessary effective measures to resolve these issues, and as a result, the financial situation of scientists in Azerbaijan was significantly higher compared to other republics.

The third semi-chapter is entitled the “**Development of international scientific relations of Azerbaijani scientists**”. In the 1920s, the international scientific relations of Azerbaijani scientists were expanding. These relations were developing in a complex and uncertain manner. During the period under study, the implementation of the various forms of international cooperation expanded. The leading organization in the field of international cultural relations was the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (AUSCRFC). The Azerbaijani branch of the society was also established. In the late 1930s, due to the intensification of the international situation, and the political course of the state aimed at the isolation of Soviet science, scientific relations were sharply reduced or even stopped completely. There was established an “iron curtain”, which stopped the process of interaction of the USSR scientific community with the world science.

Thus, in 1920-1930s, taking benefit of various forms of scientific cooperation, Azerbaijani scientists were able to establish the first

⁸⁰ Постановление Совета Народных Комиссаров Азербайджанской ССР «О создании Комитета содействия ученым» № 721 от 17 мая 1932 г. // Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund №411, inventory №28, work №347, page – 40; О создании Комитета содействия ученым (1932, 17 мая) / Собрание узаконений и распоряжений рабоче-крестьянского правительства Азербайджанской Социалистической Советской Республики, 1932, №15, ст.298, – с. 558-559.

⁸¹ Постановление Совета Народных Комиссаров Азербайджанской ССР «Об отпуске средств Комитету содействия ученым при СНК АССР» №555 от 17 мая 1933 г. // Archive of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund № 411, inventory № 28, work № 356, page –153.

international contacts, to begin to exchange information with scientists from other countries, to acquaint the foreign scientific and technical community with some of their achievements and to obtain certain information about the work of their foreign colleagues.

Chapter V entitled the **“Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the years of war of 1941-1945. The Establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR”** deals with the heroic work of the scientists of the republic in ensuring the defense power of the country during the war of 1941-1945. In the first semi-chapter, entitled the **“Reconstruction of the activities of scientific institutions in war conditions”**, the activities of the country’s government are revealed to create a powerful centralized apparatus for managing scientific potential and scientific research, without which it would have been impossible to use all the achievements of the country’s science to defeat the enemy, withstand a long war, and speed up the growth of military production..

Although the territory of Azerbaijan did not become an arena of hostilities, the war posed important tasks for the scientists of the republic, and AzDTB of AS, industry research institutions and universities were given a large role in solving them. The war made significant changes in the directions of scientific research of scientists. With the outbreak of the war, research related to providing the active army with weapons and ammunition, and the military industry with raw materials, equipment, and advanced production methods became leading; it was necessary to mobilize the raw material resources of the country and replace scarce materials with local raw materials.

Like the entire Soviet people as a whole, Azerbaijani scientists took part in the mass patriotic movement of citizens to establish a defense fund and raise funds to help the front. In just one month, 29 kg of gold, 2 kg. 500.5 silver, 6,158 rubles, 90,756 ruble public debt bonds, 185 kg 700 qr of non-ferrous metal were collected for the defense fund through the AzDTB of AS.⁸² In total, during the war, scientists of

⁸² Научные работники АЗФАН в дни Отечественной войны (август 1942 г.) // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Fund № 5, inventory № 1, work №183, page

AzDTB of AS provided 86,914 rubles for the defense fund, as well as for the construction of a tank column, ambulance planes, etc. scientists of AzDTB of AS donated 86,914 rubles to the defense fund, and to the construction of tanks and aircraft crew, medical aircraft and so on during the war. 1,079 sets of warm items were collected for the soldiers of the fighting army. 502 packages of items and food were sent to the army soldiers, wounded and patients treated in hospitals.⁸³

Fundraising for the construction of a tank column “Scientists of Azerbaijan” was started among scientific workers.⁸⁴ On January 3, 1943, the medical community, including medical scientists in Baku, collected more than 350 thousand rubles for the construction of a squadron of “Doctor of Azerbaijan” aircraft.⁸⁵

In the second semi-chapter entitled “**The role of science in the mobilization of productive forces and natural resources of Azerbaijan for the needs of the front**” the contribution of scientists of Azerbaijan and its capital Baku to the Great Victory over Nazi Germany is analyzed. Azerbaijan, which represents an incalculable reservoir of resources, played an important role in plans to increase oil and gas production in the country. For the first time during the war, oil gained reputation not only as an economic and strategic material, but it also gained a political significance. During the Second World War, the growing importance of oil in world politics made Baku one of the central topics of international discussions and one of the central topics in the diplomatic negotiations of the allied states. The role of Azerbaijani oil in turning the course of the war and ensuring victory over the enemy

– 6-7.

⁸³ Отчет о работе Азербайджанского филиала Академии наук СССР за 1941 г. // Archive of the Scientific Heritage Department of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Fund № 5, inventory № 1, work № 155, page – 12; Джангиров З. Коммунисты – ученые АзФАН в дни Отечественной войны // Известия АзФАН СССР, – 1942. № 11, – с.77.

⁸⁴ В нашем филиале // Известия АзФАН СССР, – 1943, № 1, – с. 73.

⁸⁵ Абасов, М.Г. Вклад тружеников Баку в достижение Победы над гитлеровской Германией / М.Г.Абасов. – Баку: Военное издательство, – 2000. – с. 56.

was frequently and highly praised in the secret correspondence of the Allied states and in the documents of military experts.⁸⁶

The path of Azerbaijani science passed in the 1941-1945 years shows that its activities were closely related to the tasks facing the country at various stages of the war. The high level of development of fundamental sciences thanks to the domestic scientific schools formed in the pre-war period and the systematic organization of scientific and technical work made it possible to continuously improve and modernize serial military equipment, weapons, ammunition, and to create fundamentally new types of weapons with higher technical characteristics and capabilities. Along with providing direct assistance to the army, scientists of AzDTB of AS carried out work related to the search for strategic resources. Azerbaijani chemists were given a specific task: to find ways to increase petrol production and improve its quality capabilities in an extremely short time. During the war years 1941-1945 the foundation for the victorious strikes of Soviet aviation against the fascist army was laid in Baku - in the laboratories of the outstanding Azerbaijani chemist Yusif Mammadaliyev, under whose leadership the process of producing toluene, a raw material for the production of explosives, was first carried out and put into production, and an incendiary mixture, called in the West as the "Molotov cocktail", was developed to fight tanks, an industrial method for producing high-octane aviation fuel, which was of great importance for aviation and contributed to a speedy victory over the enemy, was developed and put into production. This was a breakthrough, which subsequently caused a strong reaction from the world scientific community, especially American scientists.⁸⁷

Another great contribution of chemical scientists to the development and strengthening of the defense industry of the country was the development of a process for the production of high-quality aviation petrol. Together with workers and engineers, scientists ensured an uninterrupted supply of equipment and ammunition to the front, created

⁸⁶ Гасанлы, Дж.П. Советская политика по расширению южных границ: Сталин и азербайджанская карта в борьбе за нефть (1939-1945) / Дж.П. Гасанлы. – Москва: РОССПЭН, – 2017. – с. 350-351.

⁸⁷ Султанов, Ч.А. История не любит сослагательного наклонения, и все же... / Ч.Султанов. – Баку: Чашыюглу, – 2011. – с. 339.

new types of weapons, introduced advanced technological processes into production, and sought new sources of raw materials, fuel, and substitutes for industry.

In 1941, thanks to the selfless and hard work of scientists and oil workers in the republic, for the first time in the history of Azerbaijan, 23.5 million tons of oil were produced, which was 71.4% of the total oil produced in the Soviet Union that year.⁸⁸ In total, in 1941-1945, 110 million tons of oil were produced in the USSR and 75.2 million tons of it were produced in Azerbaijan. At that time, 85-90% of all fuels and lubricants sent to the front was provided by the oil industry of Azerbaijan.⁸⁹

It can be said with certainty that Baku oil was one of the decisive factors in the victory over fascism in World War II. Despite the hardships of the pre-war years, the repressions from which hundreds of colleagues and close scientists suffered during the war years, the Soviet government, the Communist Party and the country's leaders were the living embodiment of the image of the Fatherland. This was the peak of the intelligentsia's trust in the authorities. Subsequently, the political loyalty of the intelligentsia was irretrievably lost. It was in the USSR that science first became one of the main state priorities, turning science into an essential element of state security and giving it unprecedented political importance. At the same time, many scientists died in the mass repressions unleashed by the authorities, and total control over ideologized science led to the dominance of pseudoscientific constructs in some branches of knowledge. The war interrupted these negative trends, brought Soviet science out of a state of self-isolation, and restored scientific contacts between Soviet and foreign scientists. Scientists became not only consultants, but partners of the authorities in determining scientific policy. As a result, the social status of the scientist increased sharply. Victory in the war of 1941-1945. caused an extraordinary surge

⁸⁸ Алиев, Г. На стыке тысячелетий. Обращение Президента Гейдара Алиева к азербайджанскому народу в связи с наступлением нового, 2001 года, нового века и нового тысячелетия / Г.Алиев. – Баку: Qızıl Şərq, – 2001. – с. 131.

⁸⁹ Абасов М. Вклад тружеников Баку в достижение Победы над гитлеровской Германией. – с. 18, 23.

of creative energy among the people. Scientific thought began to develop extremely intensively.

It is stated in the third semi-chapter of Chapter V of the dissertation, entitled the **“Establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR”**, that the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR was established shortly before the end of the war. In accordance with its character and the scope of its work and the tasks, and considering that AzDTB of AS had already become a scientific institution of the Academy of Sciences type by that time, on January 23, 1945, based on a proposal from the Academy of Sciences of the USSR⁹⁰ and the Soviet of People’s Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR, the government of the USSR adopted a resolution on the reorganization of AzDTB of AS in Baku and the organization of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR.⁹¹ From among the candidates nominated by research institutions, universities and public organizations, the first composition of full members of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR was approved, consisting of 15 full members, including 12 scientists of Azerbaijani nationality.⁹² The government of the republic also approved the Charter of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, which secured the leading position of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR as the highest scientific institution of the republic, uniting the most outstanding scientists.

At the first general meeting of full members of the Academy of Sciences, the president and vice-presidents of the Academy, the academic secretary, the presidium and the chairmen of the academy's departments

⁹⁰ Совет Народных Комиссаров СССР. Об организации Академии наук Азербайджанской ССР. Постановление №131 от 23 января 1945 г. Москва, Кремль // State Archive of the Russian Federation, Fund №5446, inventory №1, work №241, page –157.

⁹¹ Azərbaycan SSR qanunları, Azərbaycan SSR Ali Soveti Rəyasət Heyətinin Fərmanları və Azərbaycan SSR Hökuməti qərarlarının xronoloji külliyyatı: Azərbaycan SSR Nazirlər Soveti yanında Hüquq Komissiyası, 1936-1945 / red. M.A. Həsənov. – Bakı: [s. n.], c. 2. – 1961. – s. 342-343.

⁹² Постановление Совета Народных Комиссаров Азербайджанской ССР «Об организации Академии наук Азербайджанской ССР» от 27 марта 1945 г. // Archive of the Political Documents of The Office of The President of The Republic of Azerbaijan, Fund №1, inventory № 206, work № 6, page –355-358.

were elected. Academician M.A. Mir-Gasimov ⁹³ was unanimously elected as the first president of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. On March 31, the first general meeting of full members of the Academy took place in the main building of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Thus, the creation of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences was a major event in the cultural life of the republic. It testified to the steady rise of science and the maturity of scientific personnel in Azerbaijan. The Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan became a single scientific center in which the general management of all scientific research activities of the republic was concentrated.

In the **Conclusion** of the dissertation the research is summarized and generalized, and the main provisions are presented.

The main provisions of the thesis are presented by the author in the following works:

1. Путь от неграмотности к вершинам науки // “Elmi - mədəni tərəqqi və qadın” mövzusunda həsr olunmuş elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı, – 2003, – s. 7-22.
2. Из истории научной мысли Азербайджана (до начала XX столетия) // – Bakı: Elmi araşdırmalar, – 2004. № 1- 2, – s. 222-239.
3. Основные этапы становления азербайджанской науки и формирование национальной научной интеллигенции республики (первая половина XX столетия) // – Bakı: Elmi araşdırmalar, – 2004. №3-4, – s. 246-257.
4. Репрессированная наука Азербайджана (30-е годы XX столетия) // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi, – 2005, – s. 326-342.
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⁹³ Академия наук Азербайджанской ССР // Бакинский рабочий, 1945. 1 апреля, – с. 1.

6. Роль «Общества обследования и изучения Азербайджана» в становлении и развитии исторической науки в Республике // – Bakı: Elmi axtarışlar (Folklorşunaslıq: filoloqiya, fəlsəfə, tarix, incəsənət və nəzəriyyə aspektləri), – 2006. XXVII cild, – s. 270-279.
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10. Azerbaijani Ethnography Shaping: Key Tendencies and Conception // – Bakı: Азербайджан и азербайджанцы, – 2007. № 1-4, – с. 75-86.
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