

BANIS OF SCIENTIFIC SCIENCE IN AZERBAIJAN

(scientific-organizational and scientific-creative activity)

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Abstract

He is the prominent scientist of soil science of Azerbaijan, a member of the National Academy of Sciences on soil erosion, the founder of the Scientific-Research "Erosion Sector", which was the first research center for the solution of the universal problem. scientific adviser to one doctor of agricultural sciences in the field of science and the head of the thesis for over 30 scientific personnel (Doctor of Philosophy in Agrarian Sciences), 598-page monograph "Lands of the Azerbaijan SSR"; 1: 500000 "Lands of the Azerbaijan SSR"; Co-author of maps: "Land-erosion of the USSR and the USSR state land of various scales" in scale 1: 1000000; Surface inclination, depth of erosion basin, part of the territory of the Azerbaijan SSR in the form of crust and dry river valleys; Soil-erosion of the Azerbaijan SSR 1: 500000, 1: 600000, 1: 2500000; Designer of soil-erosion maps of the Kishchay, Kungutchay, Dashagylchay, Nazcherichay, Shinchay and Kurmukchay basins in the scale of 1: 100000; Author of more than 100 scientific works (monograph, book, booklet, article, thesis); Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Professor KazimAbdulmanafogluAlakbarov was born on February 17, 2019, the 110th Anniversary.Prominent soil scientist-erosion scientist, founder of soil erosion science in Azerbaijan and the founder of a large science school in this area, 1950-1970-he has worked for many years under various names and has long been a creator of the "erosion station" (enterprise) and his longtime head of the Soviet Union, as well as a prominent expert on general soil science and soil erosion, Azerbaijan. Corresponding member of the National Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Agrarian Sciences, Professor KazimAbdulmanafogluAlakbarov was born on February 17, 1909 in the intellectual family in Baku.

Introduction

Alakbarov KA received his secondary education from 1920 to 1929 at the advanced school No 33 in Baku. He received a part of his higher education at the Agricultural Faculty of the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute named after M. Azizbeyov in 1929-1930.

In 1931-1932 K.A.Alakbarov graduated from the higher education in agribusiness department of the Transcaucasian Institute of New Elevated Plants in Tbilisi and received a degree in agronomy. He was recruited as a talented student in the soil science department of the Institute and, when necessary, collected enough rich scientific and theoretical information to carry out his own research work in the future.

While studying in Tbilisi, the student K.A.Alakbarov completed his internship at Poti Land Reclamation Station in West Georgia, which allowed him to get acquainted with the soils of the subtropical zone of Georgia and the mountainous terrain of the region. The intimate acquaintance with the soil has played an exceptional role in shaping its future scientific fate. That is why he chose the profession of soil science and remained faithful to this profession until the end of his life (1987).

After completing his higher education in Tbilisi, Alekperov K.A. started his career at Zagyeniliftrest as a specialist in soil science. Here, in a short period of time (February-December 1932), he participated in soil surveys among the

Lankaran, Masalli and Khachmaz districts of Azerbaijan under the guidance of professors DP Gedavinsvili and MN Sabashvili. The purpose of this expedition is to provide fiber-technical plants in real-world, cane, rope, etc. in Azerbaijan. Identification of the possibility of sowing, as well as identifying and targeting new land areas suitable for subtropical plants planted in the area.

At the beginning of the 1930s special courses were organized by the State Land Commissariat to train management staff to organize and manage collective farms in Azerbaijan. A young specialist KA Alakbarov was invited to Azerbaijan in February 1933 for the implementation of the curriculum in these courses. He has been teaching pedagogical activity for a half year and lectures on soil science.

It was noted that in the thirties of the last century, due to the creation of collective farms, the selection of existing land, the development of saline and useless lands, the expansion of strategic crop production was an important problem faced by the agricultural workers and agricultural specialists of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This program is also involved in the large-scale work of the Chemical Station of the Azerbaijani Land Commissariat, and in the second half of 1934, a young specialist in soil science, KA Alekperov, was assigned to the land department of the Chemical Station.

Participates in field studies as part of expeditions organized to study the lands of Agstafa, Barda, Guba, Khalqan, etc. He had previously worked as a leading expert on these expeditions, and later as deputy chief and chief (chief). His direct involvement in long-term desert soil studies has determined the direction and way of life of his future scientific organization.

Alakbarov was drafted into the Soviet Army in the first half of 1934 and studied at a military school in Tbilisi.

K.A. Alakbarov writes his first scientific work in 1938 based on the rich materials he collected during his work at the Chemistry Station's Land Department in 1934-1940, a 25-page book entitled "What is the salinity of Agdash soils" published by "Azernash". The brochure is a very valuable scientific work written on the ground cover of the Agdash MTS and designed to help agricultural land users and industry specialists in scientific research on their efficient use.

The results of the land surveys conducted by KA Alakbarov during his scientific and organizational activity in 1934-1940 are additionally reflected in two brochures (one co-author) and seven large (five co-authors) land maps. The soil-agrochemical maps, developed under the author's guidance, cover parts of Karabakh, Shirvan and Salyan

plains. These soil maps and agrochemical cartograms were valuable scientific sources for the period of scientific reports devoted to their interpretation. These scientific reports include methods of cotton planting, sowing rates, fertilizer delivery methods, agrotechnical measures, and so on. Recommendations are given.

During this period KA Albarov participated in the study of the Kura-Araz lowland cover of the Guba-Khachmaz zone in the northeastern slope of the Greater Caucasus.

He made valuable scientific ideas about the natural and historical conditions of different regions, developed a land map of the state farm # 2 in Guba (1934), and co-authored in the development of a land map of Guba district (1934).

Thus, the first stage of the scientific activity of KA Alakbarov, a well-known soil scientist of his time, comes to an end.

The second stage of KA Alakbarov's scientific activity is the development of new land in the plains of the Guba-Khachmaz zone. These new areas were studied in greater depth and quality with the aim of laying the Samur-Devechi canal and transferring large areas to the newly created farms to supply vegetables and meat and dairy products.

In 1939 KA Alakbarov entered the postgraduate study of the Soil Department of the Azerbaijan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the condition that he would not leave production while working at the Chemical Station. In the same year, the study of the lowlands and plains of the Guba-Gusar massif and plains was carried out with his participation. The scientific findings made it possible to tell him that the formation of the slopes is genetically interrelated with soil and soil formation.

Alakbarov KA studies in the postgraduate study of the Azfilial Land Department in 1940-1941, prof. Under the guidance of VP Smirnov-Loginov, he conducts a wide range of research works in the field and in laboratory conditions. At the end of his postgraduate education he was promoted to junior research assistant in the Department (1942-1943) and continues his scientific career. During this period, KA Alakbarov successfully completed his dissertation under the heading "Stalin's Samur-Davachi channel along the ground and underground." On June 17, 1943, he was awarded the scientific degree of the Institute of Geology named after IM Gubkin Defends on the board. By the appropriate decision of the Scientific Council, he is awarded the degree of candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences. This scientific degree was approved by the relevant decision of the USSR OJSC on March 5, 1946. After defending his thesis KA Alakbarov was elected to the position of Chief Scientific Officer of the Laboratory

of "Genesis and Mapping of Soil Science" of the Azfiliial branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the mid-1950s.

He has worked diligently in this position until his retirement. It should be noted that when the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences was established in 1945, the Institute of Soil Science and Agro-chemistry was established on the basis of the Department of Soil Science, namely K.A.Alakbarov continued his scientific activity with other scientists.

During his time as a senior scientific worker KA Alakbarov worked as a member of a number of soil and soil-erosion expeditions in Mardakert (Agdara), Yevlakh, Gutgashen (Gabala), Sheki regions, Absheron peninsula, Mingachevir hydropower plant. It has achieved significant scientific results and has been widely used in the country.

These patented scientific results obtained by the author have been greeted with great respect and recognition in the country as well as by the scientific community of the Union bloc countries. In his own words, the importance of the scientific activity of K.A.Alakbarov in this period, in 1945, was one of the most important activities of the USSR Academy of Sciences. His participation in soil and erosion studies conducted by the Dokuchayev Institute of Soil Science in the Gutgashen region has allowed him to become more familiar with the study of erosion processes in the desert. It is worth noting that the experiences gained by him during this expedition have enabled him to carry out independent soil and erosion studies.

Thus, since 1945 a new phase of the third stage of scientific activity of the famous scientist K.A.Alakbarov begins. It is for the first time that K.A.Alakbarov began to study erosion processes in Azerbaijan consistently with scientific bases, preferring to pay special attention to the factors contributing to the erosion, preferring to study the etiology of the erosion process.

From this point of view, the scientist begins to study specific scientific and theoretical problems and draw up



Determine the types of erosion facing the Soil-Erosion Station, the intensity of the erosion process, the geographical distribution, the study of surface currents and washing processes in desert expeditions and

maps of surface inclination, erosion depth maps in Azerbaijan in 1: 200000, and map map of the density of boreholes and dry river valleys in 1947. He also supervised desert soil-erosion studies on surface, line, wind, and irrigation erosion in Yevlakh, Gabala, Absheron Peninsula and Mingachevir reservoir areas.

Alakbarov KA scientifically justified the erosion of soil erosion in Azerbaijan due to the scientific work carried out in the field of soil erosion in 1945-1950 and proved the necessity of large-scale scientific-research works in this direction. Exactly

Taking into account this urgent need, by the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Council of Ministers dated 12 November 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture will establish the Earth-Erosion Station on January 1, 1950, and the Head of the Department of Geo-geomorphology. is set.

However, during this 6-month activity of the KTN subcommittee, no serious work was done due to paternal shortages and other subjective causes, and no significant results were obtained, with the government's decision not to obtain significant results, the Soil and Erosion Station of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. and the director of the Institute of Agrochemistry, and its director is Alakbarov KA, a well-known scientist and expert on soil erosion.

Alakbarov KA, having a high scientific and organizational capacity, first of all defines the structure of the research Soil-Erosion Station. It is comprised of two structural units of the scientific institution he leads: "Dynamics and Mapping of Erosion Processes" and "Agrotechnics and Sequential Sowing Systems", as well as the "Chemical Laboratory Analysis of Soils" within the Department of Agrotechnics and Planting Systems. He has created a small, productive and creative team of 33-year-old staff, hired by his talented and hardworking soil science staff, soil chemistry analysts. In addition to being the general manager of the team, he also heads the department "Mapping and Dynamics of the Erosion Process" on a public basis.

stationary conditions, the restoration of the fertility of the soils. Alakbarov KA, who has great scientific potential and high organizational skills since 1950, began to fulfill these duties with his team members.

The river basins (Kishchay, Nazranchay, Dashagylchay, Kunkutch, under the southern slope of the Great Caucasus mountain range under the leadership of KA Alakbarov, Sincay, Kurmukchay) to organize the soil-erosion expeditions to study the process of soil erosion. Agrotechnical, phytomeliorative, forest reclamation under stationary direction to prevent soil erosion, increase the fertility of eroded soils, create modern technologies for obtaining abundant and high-quality products, effective use of slopes and pastures. a comprehensive system of measures is being developed.

Soil and erosion maps and scientific reports of the aforementioned river basins, written by KA Alakbarov, at the beginning of this era of ET-Earth Erosion Station, have been written, which in turn authored the development of Azerbaijan National Agrarian Science. counted as a Sample contribution.

The years of scientific activity of 1950-1954 can be described as the period of perfection of KA Alakbarov as a scientist. He was one of the co-authors of the large-scale (598 pp.) "Lands of the Azerbaijan SSR" (1953), co-author of the 1: 1000000 brain map of the USSR. In addition, the author has written an 80-page (1952) monograph, numerous scientific articles based on the materials of his thesis, has laid the groundwork for the formation of soil erosion in Azerbaijan as a science, compiled large-scale soil-erosion maps of river basins, and, in a word, soil. gained a great reputation among the scientific community.

During ten years (1945-1954) scientific materials in the field of soil erosion KA Alakbarova allowed to draw a land-erosion map of Azerbaijan in 1955 on a scale of 1: 500000. It was a great scientific achievement. The materials obtained by the author's selfless work made him write a doctoral dissertation under the heading "Soil Erosion and Fighting in Azerbaijan".

The scientific advisor of the author's doctoral dissertation was S.Sobolev, a prominent Russian scientist with a worldwide authority in the field of soil erosion. SS Sobolev, KA Alakbarov highly regarded as a scientist of soil science, considered his most talented student and helped him to finish his dissertation in a timely and successful manner. KA Alakbarov studied at the Institute of Soil Science of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. led the department.

Alakbarov KA, continuing his honorary scientific career at the Institute, has been involved in the mapping of Azerbaijan for nearly three years, has developed a land-erosion map of Azerbaijan, a 1500-word dictionary on soil science and agrochemistry. "(50 pages). With these intentions, he made a significant contribution to the development of National Soil Science. He made speeches at the first congress of the USSR landowners (Moscow,

1957), was elected deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan branch of the USSR TC, chairman of the Commission on Inter-Earth Erosion at the Council of Ministers of the USSR. During his doctoral studies, KA Alakbarov completed his doctoral thesis, and successfully graduated from the Institute of Soil Science of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1958 and received a degree in Doctor of Agrarian Sciences, which he holds a scientific degree of January 27, 1959. In the past, the USSR was approved by the relevant decision of the CJSC. A year later, on January 19, 1960, he was named Professor of Soil Science by the relevant decision of the USSR RAC. After completing his doctoral dissertation KA Alakbarov returned to his native collective on 01.09.1957 and headed it until March 18, 1970.

On 01.01.1961, the ET Soil-Erosion Station was reorganized, subordinated to the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the name "Scientific-Erosion Sector" and continues to function in its structure as an independent body. It should be noted that The research "Erosion Sector" of NAS Azerbaijan was the only independent scientific body that carried out soil erosion studies, which was considered a universal problem, with the exceptional services of K.A. Alakbarov. Later, upon completion of the two-year activity of the newly created The research "Erosion Sector in Azarb. NAS, by the relevant decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the scientific organization of the organization. In terms of enhancing its activities and effectively utilizing the scientific potentials formed here, the Erosion Department of The research is again subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR. KA Alakbarov with the work of this 13-year scientific organization, during his second leadership as well as organization and continuation of research work in this direction, paid special attention to the training of young scientists as a capable business leader and relevant current issues. Focusing on the solution, he worked diligently on new problem-solving research topics.

It should be noted that at that time, he was sending talented young national cadres to education in advanced agricultural universities of the USSR for a second higher education, and then invited some young people who completed their education to work. provides optimal conditions for postgraduate education, and even during their postgraduate studies, it has provided the necessary assistance in timely implementation of both desert-soil-erosion and cameral studies on thesis topics.

These years are considered as the most productive period of formation of the scientist's life. It is remembered that under his scientific supervision, 15 candidates (Doctor of Philosophy) and 1 Doctor (Doctor of Sciences) are defended. Thus, a new scientific school in the field of soil

erosion science – K.A.Alakbarov School is being established. He was welcomed not only in the USSR, but also in the socialist bloc countries, as an erosive scientist who was famous for his valuable scientific works.

K.A. Alakbarov has been invited to Bulgaria for the organization and maintenance of soil protection in these years, and has laid the groundwork for the scientific study of soil erosion in this country on the basis of international scientific relations, special scientific services in the field of national scientific training. He also acts as the first erosion teacher of the Bulgarian erosionists. It is worth noting that the first citizen of the Republic of Dagestan, an erosion scientist - VG Eldarova, studied at the postgraduate course of the ET Erosion sector, and also the scientific supervisor of his dissertation, was esteemed professor. Alakbarov KA Prof., whose fame has exceeded the borders of his homeland. Azerbaijani soil erosion in the name of K.A. Albarov has attracted the attention of a growing number of foreign scientific societies, with the intermittent calls and invitations to establish scientific relations with them, to further inspire this collective led by him.

Those who are remembered are studying the methods of camaraderie and desert working with foreign experts, participating in desert studies, returning to their country after mastering the subtleties of soil-erosion studies and doing soil erosion studies with pride. Undoubtedly, the first adviser to these specialists from abroad was Prof. Alakbarov.

Thanks to the high scientific authority and organizational ability of K.A. Alakbarov, The research Erosion Sector has become a center for scientific conferences, sessions and meetings in the field of erosion protection of Azerbaijan.

During this time, he published about forty scientific works and a map of "Soil Erosion" at the scale of 1: 2500000 (Atlas of the Azerbaijan SSR, 1963), the second (Kharkov, 1962), the third (Tartu, 1966) congress of soil scientists. Proceedings of the International Conference (Moscow, 1964), International Symposium in Batumi (Fighting Soil Erosion), Tashkent Meeting (Fighting Soil Erosion and Flooding in the Mountains), Scientific Session in Yerevan (1965), Tbilisi (1965), Kishinev (1967) made speeches at zonal symposium, All-Union scientific conference (Ashgabat, 1968), Joint scientific and technical session in Baku (1962), symposium in Kirovabad (1967), study of flood events and erosion processes in the Kishchay Basin of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. Head of the complex experiment, Samedaga Agham Chairman of the State Examination Commission in the soil exams and agrochemistry exams at the Agricultural Institute named after Aioglu; Protecting the soil from erosion of the United States Council for the Dissertation Defense of the

Department of Biological Sciences, Scientific and Technical Council of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, the Council on the Problems of Soil Erosion at the Presidium of the UKTEA named after Lenin.

He was a member of the Coordinating Council of the Conservation Council of Volgograd, the Conservation Forestry of the country in the desert and forest-steppe regions, and the Commission on the study of the subsequent development of viticulture in the Jalilabad district of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Taking into account the outstanding services of Prof. K.A. Alakbarov in the field of soil science and soil erosion, in 1968, Azerbaijan was elected a corresponding member of NAS Azerb. Republics by the relevant decision of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation.

In 1969, the Honorable Professor. The 60th Anniversary of K.A. Alakbarov's birth was solemnly celebrated at the national level that it was embodied in Azerbaijan as a manifestation of the care and dedication of the great leader Heydar Aliyev to the invaluable services of science, scientists. encouraged his team to work even harder.

Alakbarov KA from March 18, 1970 to March 26, 1974 headed the Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture. He also paid close attention to the organization of agrarian science and the training of young cadres during this scientific and organizational activity, prioritizing the study of such issues as soil protection and task research, and assisted them in the training of scientific personnel in this area.

Alakbarov KA has been appointed Head of the Department of "Conservation of Nature and Efficient Use of Natural Resources" from March 26, 1974 to the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan and till June 26, 1987.

He was later dismissed for his own health and was appointed a director's advisor. On September 12, 1987 our respected professor, the immortal professor K.A. Alakbarov lived forever in the heart of his favorite land. The greatest service of KA Albarov in 1970-1987 is a map of soil-erosion and protection of soils of Azerbaijan SSR with scale 1: 600000, published in 1980 (ten thousand). In addition to this map, the Map of Nature Conservation of Azerbaijan, which he created, is also one of his greatest scientific services. This map is a summary of 13 years of intense research in the field of conservation. During the period of seventeen years (1970-1987) scientific, scientific-organizational activity about thirty works of the author were published, and in 1975 participated in the scientific conference in Tbilisi. Alakbarov KA also took an active part in the political life of the country. One call was elected by a

deputy of Narimanov district, who provided valuable scientific advice on the protection of the nature of Baku and protected the rights of voters. In general, K.A. Alakbarov is engaged in about 55 scientific works. He has published over 100 scientific works, including 3 monographs, 8 books, 5 brochures, and has published maps of various sizes (12 maps and 22 co-authors), both himself and co-authors; published some of them in mass circulation.

K.A. Alakbarov twice participated in the USSR XTNS with these works and was awarded with silver medals and honorary diplomas. His scientific articles published in various newspapers that are of interest to the scientific community, 6 of his scientific and publicist articles on soil erosion, the implications of this universal problem, have always been read and accepted by young researchers and land users as scientific books. We believe that the problems raised in these scientific centuries are still relevant today, and it would be very useful for them to be collected and printed in a book or textbook. 21 scientific works of K.A. Alakbarov were published in the authoritative foreign journals, which is the Azerbaijani scientist. Under his leadership, about 30 PhDs and one doctoral

dissertation were defended, and he became a scientific advisor to five more doctoral dissertations, leading national scientists to pursue this honorary life of his scientist, and has had exceptional services for its improvement. Prof. K.A. Alakbarov was a prominent Azerbaijani scientist who left a lasting imprint on his memory as a historical figure and as a creator of a scientific school.

The former USSR also appreciated K.A. Alakbarov's scientific and creative activity and his hard work.

- Gold Medal "For Honorary Work in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" (06.06. 1945)

- Order of the Badge of Honor (15.01. 1966)

- "The Honorary Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan" (24.02. 1969)

- The Labor Veteran Medal was awarded the Labor Veteran Medal (1977).