

Development Strategy of The State Policy in the Field of Library Work in Azerbaijan in the Independence Period

UDC: 94 (479.24) +025.4

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Abstract

Relevance. Currently, the formation of the information society, after the restoration of independence in 1991, a new attitude towards the study of the history, modern situation and development prospects of library work in Azerbaijan, as well as the issues of cultural integration and the solution of current problems in this field is being observed. The scientific-theoretical basis of library work is the complex organization of the library-information system as a field of science, information, culture, education and educational activities, the formation of document-information funds of libraries, the improvement of the rules of library-information service provided to citizens, the training of highly qualified librarians and the development strategy of libraries have been processing.

The opportunities created by the democratic state policy carried out by the Republic of Azerbaijan during the years of independence and the care given to the protection of our national, moral, as well as intellectual values, stimulate the research of state policy and the study of its scientific and theoretical foundations in the field of library work, which is successfully implemented in our country. In this regard, the scientific study of the state policy aimed at the development of the library-information field in our republic is an actual and has great importance.

Results. Currently, democracy is formed and strengthened as a political system in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the reforms implemented by the state in the synthesis of national and human values, library work and the formation of information culture in society, based on international experience, make it possible to reach the level of the developed countries of the world. The problems encountered in this process, which serves socio-economic, socio-political, scientific-intellectual, national-cultural progress, directly make it necessary to correctly evaluate the achievements of human history in the field of library work, to study the development experience of the countries of the world in this field, and to expand mutual relations. All this can be achieved only thanks to the excellent policy of the state in the field of library work.

Application importance. The scientific results got in the article can be used in future scientific works, in the preparation of lectures in the field of librarianship and cultural studies in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), as well as in the preparation of scientific reports, in the preparation of methodical materials and educational programs.

Keywords: a political independence, democratic society, information society, legal norms, culture, knowledge management, creative freedom, scientific development

Стратегія розвитку державної політики в галузі бібліотечної роботи в Азербайджані у період незалежності

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Анотація

Актуальність. В даний час становлення інформаційного суспільства, після відновлення незалежності в 1991 році, спостерігається нове ставлення до вивчення історії, сучасного стану і перспектив розвитку бібліотечної роботи в Азербайджані, а також питань культурної інтеграції та вирішення сучасних проблем у цій галузі. Науково-теоретичною основою бібліотечної роботи є комплексна організація бібліотечно-інформаційної системи як галузі науки, інформації, культури, освіти та освітньої діяльності, формування документально-інформаційних фондів бібліотек, удосконалення правил бібліотечно-інформаційного обслуговування громадян, підготовка висококваліфікованих бібліотекарів та розробка стратегії розвитку бібліотек.

Можливості, створені демократичною державною політикою, що проводиться Азербайджанською Республікою в роки незалежності, і турбота про захист національних, моральних та інтелектуальних цінностей, стимулюють дослідження державної політики, вивчення її науково-теоретичних основ у галузі бібліотечної роботи, яка успішно реалізується в нашій країні. У зв'язку з цим наукове вивчення державної політики, спрямованої на розвиток бібліотечно-інформаційної сфери в нашій республіці, є актуальним і має велике значення.

Результати. В даний час в Азербайджанській Республіці формується і зміцнюється демократія як політичний лад, здійснюються державою реформи в області синтезу національних і загальнолюдських цінностей, бібліотечної роботи та формування інформаційної культури в суспільстві, заснованої на міжнародному досвіді, дозволяють вийти на рівень розвинених країн світу. Проблеми, що виникають у цьому процесі, який служить соціально-економічному, суспільно-політичному, науково-інтелектуальному, національно-культурному прогресу, безпосередньо зумовлюють необхідність правильної оцінки досягнень людської історії в галузі бібліотечної справи, вивчення досвіду розвитку країн світу в цій галузі, розширення взаємозв'язків. Всього цього можна досягти тільки завдяки відмінній політиці держави в сфері бібліотечної роботи.

Важливість застосування. Отримані у статті наукові результати можуть бути використані в подальших наукових роботах, при підготовці лекцій у галузі бібліотечної справи та культурології у вищих навчальних закладах, а також при підготовці наукових доповідей, при підготовці методичних матеріалів та навчальних програм.

Ключові слова: політична незалежність, демократичне суспільство, інформаційне суспільство, правові норми, культура, управління знаннями, свобода творчості, науковий розвиток

Стаття надійшла / Article arrived: 05.07.2023

Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 31.08.2023

Introduction.

It is a historical fact that the great leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, came to political power in our country again in 1993, as well as saved our people, our national statehood, and protected the libraries of Azerbaijan from destruction. In this period, one of the most important aspects of the state's policy in the field of library work was the issue of financing libraries. Despite the financial crisis prevailing in the country, the state was able to maintain the funds allocated for the maintenance of numerous libraries and the payment of salaries of library staff. This ensured the functioning of library networks.

It is true that in the early 1990s, the collection of library funds with rich document and information resources and the lack of allocation of necessary funds for the purchase of new books had a very negative effect on library work in the early 1990s. Libraries have lost most of their readers and the level of library services provided to the population has decreased significantly. The process of confiscating the buildings of many libraries and moving them to buildings unsuitable for them took place. However, as we mentioned, under the leadership of the National leader, from the second half of the 90s, the libraries began to assess the current conditions, to get out of the paralysis, and to fight for survival. As a result, the libraries were able to acquire new books due to local budgets, funds allocated by the executive power, gifts of benevolent authors and grants allocated by foreign organizations. Professor Abuzar Khalafov's opinion on this is interesting: "Starting from 1998, the provision of funds for the purchase of new books for libraries in the state budget and its annual increase greatly improved the work of organizing library and information services for the population" (Khalafov, 2006b). During this period, in the field of education, a private educational library network and a library network of private higher and secondary specialized schools began to form in our country.

Formulation of the problem.

As in the territory of the former USSR, there was no concept of "state policy in the field of library work" in Azerbaijan, it was replaced by the concept of "management of libraries". In the totalitarian regime, politics was also subordinated to the party leadership. The democratization process that took place in society after independence had its impact on all areas of culture, including library work. From the first years of the great democratization process, there was a need to prepare and implement a state policy on library work, as in every field. Along with sociologists and political scientists, librarians also closely participated in the preparation, formation and development of this policy, extensive scientific researches were conducted in the direction of the preparation of decisions, concepts, and laws related to library work. It is true, although not many, articles on the state library policy have appeared and various studies have been started.

The policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of library work is an integral part of the 32-year general policy of a state that regained its independence. The transformation of the political regime, which led to radical changes in state building, economy and social spheres, had a direct impact on the content and dynamics of library work.

After gaining independence, Azerbaijan began to cooperate with leading countries in the fields of science, education, and science and technology. Mutual cooperation agreements were signed for the integration of leading specialists and equipment of foreign countries into our country. In order to achieve achievements in the field of information technologies applied in science and education, he took advantage of the experiences of leading countries such as the United States and Israel. Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences played a leading role in these relations (Mammadova, 2002, p. 118]. Thus, Azerbaijani scientists began to participate in international events held in Israel (Mammadova, 2022, p. 119).

Main part.

The difficulties that occurred in the first years of independence did not bypass libraries, which are an integral part of Azerbaijani culture. Most of the libraries were threatened with closure. After the great leader Heydar Aliyev returned to political power in Azerbaijan in 1993, the country's libraries were freed from the threat of destruction. Several documents providing for the preservation and financing of libraries were signed.

The decree "On approval of the state program of privatization of state property in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 1995-1998" was signed on 29 September, 1995. In the first section of this decree, a list of enterprises and objects prohibited from privatization was given. The inclusion of libraries in this list saved them from the trouble of their privatization and seizure of their buildings.

In 1996, due to the Great Leader's recommendation, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted a decision "About the library work". In this decision, preservation of library networks and further improvement of library service to the population, increasing attention to libraries was set as the main task. Let's pay attention to such an opinion on the subject: "The greatest difficulty of the transition period was the inability of libraries to buy new literature" (Abbasov, 2009). This problem started to be overcome in 1998, and funds were allocated from the state budget to purchase new literature.

Starting from the end of the 90s of the 20th century, the provision of information technologies to the libraries of Azerbaijan made it possible to establish their work at the level of today's requirements and to improve the information service to the population in particular. Many prominent state, socio-political, scientific and cultural figures, philosophers, and writers of the world have expressed very valuable and wise opinions about books and libraries. Among these ideas, Heydar Aliyev's ideas

about the library, its importance, its place in the society, the role of science and culture in the development of spirituality in general stand very high and are of great human importance.

The attitude and care of the national leader to the National Library, which is the golden fund of the book wealth of our republic, is a clear example of his great attention and care to the library work as a whole. Heydar Aliyev, who visited the National Library three times in 1995-1997, got acquainted with the work of the library, and gave a historical programmatic speech of great scientific, cultural, and philosophical nature to the readers and librarians. Addressing the participants of the ceremony in that historic speech, our great leader said: "The library is a sacred place for the people, nation, and society, a source of spirituality, knowledge, and intelligence. Therefore, constant respect for the library is one of the factors that demonstrate the culture of our people" (Khalafov, 2009). This high value given to libraries by the genius leader illuminated the development path of library work during the period of independence.

In 1998, on the direct initiative of national leader Heydar Aliyev, the Milli Majlis adopted the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Library Work" for the first time in the history of our country. This law, which forms the basis of state policy in the field of library work in Azerbaijan, contains the most democratic views in terms of its content, main provisions and ideas. Because the content of this legal document consists of the great leader's scientific and theoretical opinions and ideas about library work.

At the modern stage, libraries are entering a new stage of development as a very important attribute of the scientific, cultural and moral development of the people and the state, and are becoming an increasingly complex type of activity based on modern information technology as one of the most basic means of informatization of society. The policy of the state in the field of library work in Azerbaijan is a policy that serves to raise the scientific, national-spiritual health and cultural level of the people. It is aimed at ensuring the strengthening of the nation's intellectual, socio-economic development. In order to eliminate the uneven intellectual and cultural development of people in the modern information society, as in developed countries, the state's policy in the field of library work in Azerbaijan is organized on a scientific basis and is implemented on the basis of centralized management in connection with other related fields and through regulation. Because, only in this case, it is possible to achieve the scientific, intellectual and cultural development of various social groups of the society and the people. Library policy is a field that interprets the role of library work in the development of humanity and performs consistent, systematic activities in this direction, and is a system of practical measures implemented, funded, and regulated by the state. In the conditions of independence, this policy in Azerbaijan is

aimed at organizing the collection, protection and public use of the nation's national-spiritual and intellectual, scientific and cultural heritage.

At present, the concept of "state policy in the field of library work" includes the normative-legal security system in this field, the main principles and tasks and functions of the state in the direction of its development, management forms and methods of library work, scientific organization of work in libraries, current and strategic planning and forecasting of library work, The library integrates issues such as library management and staffing. The essence of this policy is the modern concept of applying the principles, functions and methods formed in the world experience in the field of modernization and development of libraries. Here, along with world experience, historical traditions formed in Azerbaijan are effectively used.

The state policy in the field of library work, which was founded and formed by our national leader Heydar Aliyev in independent Azerbaijan, envisages deep structural reforms in the organization and management of libraries, and ensuring the productive use of the country's advanced world experience in the field of library construction. The democratic state policy in the field of library work focused on the priorities of intellectual development, moral freedom and ethical education serves to help radical changes in the social dynamics of Azerbaijani culture, to immeasurably increase the creative potential of the people and the possibilities of its use in terms of the development of people, society, and the state.

The state policy in the field of library work formed in Azerbaijan during the period of independence reflects the following main features:

1. To put forward the principled and actual issues arising from the directions of development of the society, to clearly define the immediate and prospective goals to be achieved in the stipulated time.
2. Development of methods means and forms of activity and organization that ensure the achievement of the set goals in the most optimal and flexible time.
3. To train specialist personnel who are able to perform the tasks in stages.

Thus, the state policy in the field of library work is an idea, an idea and a decision that is selected from among many different alternative ideas and ideas for the development of this field. When preparing the state policy in Azerbaijan regarding library work, which is a complex socio-cultural system, all the processes taking place in the society, the development directions and laws of the society were given serious consideration, and the features of the information society were taken into account.

Public policy in the field of library work is the most important of the various views, opinions and alternatives that predetermine this or that decision about library work in modern conditions and in the future. Those who created this policy are intelligent people who stand behind the steering wheel of library work, adopt advanced ideas in

this field, dedicate their lives to their work, believe in its importance, vitality, and benefits to people, and have high scientific, intellectual, and professional experience. It is they who determine the basis of all the actions and political views of the state administration bodies regarding library work.

Thus, state policy in the field of library work is a very complex social phenomenon, an event of special importance due to its ideological purpose, social and political importance. It is aimed at the development of a social institution where separate areas that are closely related and interact with each other - education and upbringing, science and technology, literature and art, religion, ethics, information, language, and cultural heritage meet.

As in world librarianship, in many countries, including in Azerbaijan, libraries are called social institutions in the laws adopted regarding library work, and very important social tasks are set before them as one of the important institutions of the state cultural system. As stipulated in the Law "On Library Work" adopted by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 29, 1998, in national librarianship, libraries have received the status of a social institution that performs the functions of science, information, culture, education and upbringing (Official documents on library work 2015). These functions, in turn, are characterized as the main social areas in which the state library policy is directed. Because libraries, as an institution directly related to the social life of society, have a decisive role in its dynamic development. Thus, as we have shown above, the state library policy in Azerbaijan during the period of independence, both legally and theoretically, was directed to the development of 5 social fields:

- in modern times, protection of historical-spiritual heritage and ethnic-cultural diversity, promotion and promotion of social relations based on multiculturalist traditions are one of the main directions of activity of libraries in our country. For this purpose, it is possible to distinguish three important principles on the basis of the state library work policy aimed at multicultural development in the conditions of civil society in Azerbaijan;

- the state's acceptance of cultural pluralism as the most important characteristic of civil society and the formation of its library-information provision system;

- strengthening of library and information activities on the elimination of obstacles preventing the socialization of cultural groups of minorities;

- enrichment of library resources and improvement of bibliographic service in the process of supporting the revival and development of various cultures.

To sum up, the policy of the state in the field of library work on multiculturalism is the implementation of library-information provision on the democracy or equality of cultural values in the conditions of globalization. The state policy in the field of library work in Azerbaijan is

a policy designed to further strengthen mutual respect, trust and fraternal relations between different nations, religions and faiths in a society where high moral and ethical values and traditions of ethnic-religious tolerance have been preserved for hundreds of years.

In Azerbaijani librarianship, libraries are evaluated as social institutions that serve science, information, culture, education and upbringing in the society, so their activities on multiculturalism are studied in these aspects. The policy of library work in the field of multiculturalism, which contains the political history of our state, remains one of the relevant objects of the library-information provision of the period of relative stability of its development, as well as the period of relative stability of its development, as well as the period of crisis of various nature, in the field of library work.

So, in the research conducted above in the field of librarianship, it is scientifically and theoretically clear that in the period of independence, the state policy in the field of library work aimed at multicultural development in Azerbaijan was directed to the following areas:

- the development of information provision of scientific research on multiculturalism and the provision of freedom of scientific creativity and research of citizens in this field;

- creation of appropriate conditions in library and information institutions to ensure consistent, continuous and systematic development of scientific research conducted in the field;

- informatization of multiculturalism and formation of a single national library-information space on multiculturalism.

In legal aspect of view, it is clear that the main goal of the state policy in the field of library work in Azerbaijan is the collection of historical-cultural, literary-artistic, scientific-philosophical resources in the country in accordance with the provisions of the Law "On Library Work", as well as other relevant normative legal documents. It is to ensure their protection and to increase the possibilities of systematic public use of them. The tasks of this policy are determined by the creation of a modern library-information infrastructure as a result of the application and use of new technologies in the library-information field, bringing the library services provided to users to the level of world standards, developing the intellectual potential and knowledge level of the population, as well as creating conditions for ensuring continuous education.

The state policy in the field of library work in Azerbaijan was developed based on the analysis and synthesis of the world view of people who think with a new way of thinking, using the culture, book and library history traditions of our people, bringing out and summarizing considerations that are suitable for our national mentality and ancestry. Let's pay attention to such an idea that confirms this reasoning: "This policy, taking into account the past of the nation and the country,

meets all the requirements of modernity in the field of library work and correctly expresses the future directions" (Ismayilov, 2009).

The state policy in the field of library work, founded by the great leader Heydar Aliyev, shows the goal in terms of the main goals and principles we have indicated: the main line of his library policy is nationality; this policy is based on the preservation and development of libraries; but the library itself is open to enrichment in its existence and development, to receive what is suitable for its structure from the achievements of modern world libraries, but is far from imitation.

This policy creates a great foundation for the protection of our national and moral values and their transmission to future generations. This great achievement of the Azerbaijani people ensures the use of our intellectual and moral values, which are our national wealth, development, and integration as a component of universal values. Our people are returning to their national and moral values and history by establishing a free and sovereign state and carrying out cultural and economic reforms, using the experiences of democratic developed countries.

Conclusions.

Achievements gained in the experience of state policy in the field of library work once again prove that Azerbaijan's state independence is gradually being strengthened, and the process of democratic, legal, and secular state building in our republic is developing more rapidly. World librarianship experience also shows that the

progress of library work and library-information service to the population in each country depends to a decisive degree on the level of state support for this complex process. In this regard, the successful implementation of the state's policy in the field of library work, which is a higher and more progressive means of state support for library work, is particularly relevant. Also, it appears as a very important task in the integration of the library-information field in Azerbaijan into the modern world scientific-information space.

We came to a conclusion that, the scientific research regarding the policy in the field of library work of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century once again confirms the development of the state policy in the field of library work and library-information work in the country in this period is directly linked with the name of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. Our national leader, who highly appreciated the importance of library work in the preservation and cultural development of the country's national and spiritual wealth, emphasized libraries as a source of knowledge and intelligence for the people, the nation, always prioritized the development of library work, paid special attention to it, and important state documents in this field signed. In the 21st century, the state policy in the field of library work defined by him is the basis of the development of the library and information field in Azerbaijan, and this policy is successfully continued by Mr. President Ilham Aliyev in order to implement the sustainability of this issue.

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