

# REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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## ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy in history

### **LIBRARY – INFORMATION RESOURCES ON THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION IN AZERBAIJAN**

Speciality: 3356.01- Library science,  
Bibliographic science and bibliology

Field of science: History

Applicant: **Gunel Nazim gizi Hajiyeva**

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Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor  
**Khalil Ismayil oğlu Ismayilov**

Official opponents: Doctor of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor  
**Maharram Pasha oğlu Zulfugarli**

Doctor of Philosophy in History  
**Shafag Israfil gizi Islamova**

Doctor of Philosophy in History  
**Nigar Nureddin gizi Ismayilova**

One-time Dissertation council BED 1.30 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at A.A.Bakikhanov Institute of History of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation council

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor

**Karim Karam oğlu Shukurov**

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council

Doctor of Philosophy in History Associate Professor

**Ilgar Vahid oğlu Niftaliyev**

Chairman of the scientific seminar

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Associate professor

**Vagif Shirin oğlu Abishov**



# I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

**The relevance and development of the subject.** The Azerbaijani people with its ancient and rich cultural history has presented to the treasury of world pearls magnificent cultural monuments and cultural samples reflecting the values of high universal significance. Architectural samples form an important part of the material and spiritual culture that was created and shaped in Azerbaijan and has passed a long way from the earliest times of history to the present day. The first traces of culture in the territory of Azerbaijan are contained in architectural samples. The history of documents in the field of architecture and construction goes back as far as the architectural monuments themselves.

On the whole, architecture and construction, which is characterized as an important part of material culture, is also a leading area of social infrastructure. National Leader Heydar Aliyev, characterizing architecture as “a manifestation of the material and spiritual values of the people” maintained once again the connection of this art form with the rich history of the people. The founder of modern Azerbaijan, genius personality Heydar Aliyev especially appreciated the field of architecture as the leading component of national culture, as well as universal culture, and always paid attention and care to architects and construction engineers.

Human architecture in Azerbaijan, located at the crossroads of European and Asian cultures, has created a unique architectural hand in line with the national features of our homeland with many leading features and rules<sup>1</sup>.

The state policy in the area of architecture and construction in the Republic of Azerbaijan is aimed at the complex balanced development of this field. Repeatedly emphasized by President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev that the architecture and construction occupies one of the key places in the complex development of the country, the signing of high – level legal

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<sup>1</sup> Nuriyev, E. Müstəqil Azərbaycanca tikinti: 25 il misilsiz inkişaf yollarında / E. Nuriyev, Z. Allahverdiyev – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2016. – 412 s.

in this area, the implementation of relevant state laws, decisions and orders can be seen as evidence.

The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the laws “On Architectural Activity” (1998)<sup>2</sup> and “On Protection of Cultural and Historical Monuments” (1998)<sup>3</sup> reflect the main provisions of the state policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the field of architecture, material culture and construction.

Some government bodies, including the Ministry of Culture, as well as the State Agency for Protection, Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage, the State Agency for Construction Safety Control of the Ministry of Emergency, the State Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture and other structures in the field of architecture and construction properly monitor the effective implementation of state policy.

It is in this context that with the existence of a favorable investment climate in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the growing number of private design and construction entities and interest in the construction sector, there is a need to analyze, systematize and summarize the flow of documents in architecture and construction.

The achievements of the Azerbaijani people in the field of architecture, with its ancient history, rich material and spiritual culture, are its national treasure. Our magnificent ancient architectural samples are highly valued in the international community as rare pearls of world culture. It is no coincidence that many architectural samples of the Azerbaijani people have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Among them the Maiden Tower, the Shirvanshahs’ Palace, the Gobustan Historical and Artistic Reserve and the Icheri Sheher Historical and Artistic Reserve, and the Icheri Sheher Historical and Architectural Complex.

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<sup>2</sup> Azərbaycan Respublikasının “Memarlıq fəaliyyəti haqqında” Qanunu// 15 may 1998-ci ildə qəbul edilmişdir (4 may 2018-ci il tarixdə olan dəyişiklik və əlavələr) “Azərbaycan” qəzeti. – 2018, 14 iyun . – s.2.

<sup>3</sup> Azərbaycan Respublikasının “Tarix və mədəniyyət abidələrinin qorunması haqqında” Qanunu// 10 aprel 1998-ci ildə qəbul edilmişdir (1 oktyabr 2018-ci il tarixdə olan dəyişiklik və əlavələr) –Bakı: “Azərbaycan” qəzeti. – 2018, 13 noyabr. – s.2-4

As we have noted above, the territory of Azerbaijan is rich in architectural monuments. The existence of natural, geographical and favorable climatic conditions from ancient times has encouraged Azerbaijani artisans and builders to solve many construction and architectural problems. It is known from the history of architecture that the first steps in this area go to the caves where the first settlers inhabited. Examples of architectural samples existing in many regions of the country, such as the Greater Caucasus and Lesser Caucasus Mountains, Nakhchivan, Talysh Mountains, Kelbajar, Goygol, Gedabey, Shamakhy and other districts, especially the Azykh Cave, which has been studied in more detail.

Town and stone chronicles, monuments, caravanserais, which are valuable examples of our architectural history, contain the material and spiritual beings of our country, as well as with their unique pearls leave their traces on the history of mankind. The great architects and builders, who have always conveyed the knowledge gained by their predecessors to the younger generation, and with their mastery, innovations, discoveries and new achievements and undeniable services to our national heritage, they have made their own contribution to the development of world culture.

Overviewing the stages of development of native Azerbaijani architecture, it appears that the development of architecture in the ancient, medieval and modern periods was associated with the states formed at that time (Atropatene, Manna, Media, Caucasian Albania, Shirvanshahs, Atabeys, Garagoyunlues, Aghgoyunlues, Safavis, etc.), were connected with their existing socio and public and cultural-ideological line, thus embodying the atmosphere of a specific historical situation in it. The magnificent monuments of those times - defensive structures, magnificent fortresses, mosques, churches, sepulchers, khanagahs - are immortal examples of architecture. These architectural samples are valuable as sources of monuments that carry the general cultural and spiritual mood of the period to the present day.

It should be noted that at a time when our country is developing rapidly, the architectural and construction complex has become an important sector of the economy. In particular, over the past 10 years, the volume of domestic funds allocated to fixed capital has increased more than 6 times, which is the result of the rapid development of the

country's economy. Numerous private industrial enterprises, residential complexes, schools, health, sports complexes, new roads and other infrastructure facilities have been built and were given for utilizing in the cities and regions of the country at the expense of funds allocated from the state budget. In modern conditions, there are great opportunities for rapid and more efficient development of the architectural and construction complex in our country, and President of the Republic of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev considers it important to mobilize all efforts to implement projects in this area. At present, there are about 420 specialized construction companies in the country, 112 of which are big and 304 are small companies. In this context that the people working in the area of architecture and construction are faced with important tasks such as optimizing the information provision of the field and determining the optimal scientific-theoretical and methodological directions of management.

As in all areas, the investigation of the document and information flow in the field of architecture and construction is directly related to libraries. So, the library is considered to be the basic and historically primary information institution providing public use of socially important document information, one of the producers of information products and services.<sup>4</sup>

On the whole, in order to provide a high level of information to modern society, it should be started with a complete overhaul of libraries. The library being the main indication in an information-filled society, plays the role of an important bridge for the exchange of knowledge.

Since libraries are the main source of information for society, it is impossible to imagine modern libraries without information technology. In the process of transition to an informed society, libraries should constantly work to increase their theoretical and practical level, as well as update and expand databases in accordance with the requirements of modern times.

Rapid development of the construction sector in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the adoption of state programs on architecture and

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<sup>4</sup> İsmayılov, X.İ. Kitabxana-informasiya texnologiyaları: Dərs vəsaiti / X.İ. İsmayılov. – Bakı: 2009. – 319 s.

construction and the inclusion of provisions in these programs, including the all-round development of the field, as well as the implementation of extensive construction and design work in our country by international companies and construction corporations, at the same time as a result of the formation of a system of basic higher and secondary special education in the field of construction, the document-information resources related to this field are also increasing.

The work on improvement and further enrichment of the existing legal framework and a set of normative and technical documents is underway.

It should be noted that some of the normative and technical documents developed in the former Soviet Union, according to relevant decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan are still in use in the country, which has objective and subjective reasons. At the same time, the phased development of national regulations for construction has already begun, and many are already being implemented. If we take into consideration the complexity and versatility of the construction sector, the increasing number of regulatory documents used and the rapid development of the construction industry, the formation of a new national system of construction regulations, the establishment of an institutional unit with numerous scientific and practical specialists in this field, one can see that there is a need of the funding and for some time.

Thus, based on all the above, we can say that the subject of the dissertation presented is of great relevance. The dissertation is of great importance in terms of the general state of documentary-information resources in the field of architecture and construction in the country, revealing existing problems, scientific-theoretical modeling and directions of development and future prospects.

The study of the problem shows that certain aspects of the subject "Library and information resources on architecture and construction in Azerbaijan" have been partially studied in the authoritative scientific works of prominent scientists and researchers.

Professor Abuzar Khalafov, Professor Kh.I.Ismayilov, prof. Z.H.Aliyev, prof. B.V.Allahverdiyev, associate professor N.Ismayilov, associate professor K.Aslan, associate professor E.Ahmadov, associate professor M.Mammadov, associate professor A.Aliyev, H.Verdiyeva,

S.Khalafova and others have conducted certain researches in terms of both librarianship and bibliography. The afore-mentioned librarians and bibliographers touched on the problem from different directions in their scientific works on the subject like general librarianship, library history, history and theory of bibliography, field bibliography, library and information technologies, methodological support of libraries in modern times, basics of library management, organization and management of library work, regional management, information management, information management librarianship, etc.

From specialists in the field of architecture and construction, archaeologist, ethnographer, historian, culturologist, art historian M.Huseynov, J.Giyasi, Sh.Fatullayev, G.Mammadova, E.Gasimzadeh, I.M.Jafarzadeh, D.A.Akhundov, K.Mammadzadeh, C.Aleksandrovich, prof. V.A.Zummer, M.I.Artomonov, R.Agazadeh, Y.Ibrahimli, I.Babayev, A.A.Bakikhanov, G.Ahmadov, R.Bayramov, R.Abdulrahimov, N.Abdullayeva, F.Aliyev, R.Amanzadeh, E.Alibeyzadeh, S.Farzaliyev, I.Huseyn, G.Aliyev, T.Isayeva, V.Kerimov, N.Nagiyev, F.Huseynov and others conducted researches from different aspects in their works.

In the scientific work of Professor A.A.Khalafov<sup>5</sup>, in a number of scientific works of Professor Kh.Ismayilov<sup>6</sup>, in separate works of Professor Z.Aliyev<sup>7</sup>, Associate professor N.Ismayilov's<sup>8</sup> bibliographic index "Bibliography of Azerbaijan bibliography" reflects various aspects of these problems.

In modern conditions, the subject of library and information support in the field of architecture and construction in Azerbaijan was systematically studied for the first time in this dissertation.

A number of researches conducted by specialists in the field of library and information provision in the field of architecture and

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<sup>5</sup> Xələfov, A.A. Azərbaycanca kitabxana işinin tarixi: Dərslik: [2 hissədə] / A.A. Xələfov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2004. I hissə, - 328 s.

<sup>6</sup> İsmayilov, X.İ. Kitabxana işinin təşkili və idarə olunması / X.İ.İsmayilov. – Bakı: Nurlar, 2010. – 328 s.

<sup>7</sup> Əliyev, Z.H. Azərbaycan biblioqrafiyasının tarixi: Dərslik / Z.H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, - 2007. – 185 s.

<sup>8</sup> İsmayilov, N.İ. Azərbaycan biblioqrafiyasının biblioqrafiyası: biblioqrafik vəsaitlərin göstəricisi / N.İ. İsmayilov. – Bakı: – 2003. – 110 s.

construction in Azerbaijan, periodicals, various types and types of literature on science, education, culture form the basis of dissertation work.

In the process of research, the information, archive materials and reports protected in the fund of the Central Scientific Library of ANAS, the National Library of the Republic, as well as the library of the Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction and online databases were investigated.

Also, architectural and construction enterprises, project organizations: Baku State Design Institute, “Azertikintilayihe” State Project Institute, “Azerdovlatlayihe” State General Design Institute, “Azermemarlayihe” State General Project Institute, “Bakimetrolayihe” Institute, “Neftgazelmitadqaqatlayihe” Institute named after S.A. and Architectural documents of the Institute of Design and Construction Materials, “Azerkimya” Design Institute, Southern State Agro-Industrial Design Institute of Azerbaijan Construction and Architectural Research Institute, Azerbaijan State Design Institute, Russian State Institute of Urban Planning and Investment, as well as ANAS Institute of Architecture and Art, Tbilisi Zone Scientific works of Scientific and Research Institute of Standard and Experimental Design of Buildings, Central Research and Design Institute of Urban Planning and others scientific works were used.

**Object and subject of research.** The object of research is the study of library and information resources on architecture and construction science in Azerbaijan. The subject of the research is the analysis of the features of the document-information base in the field, library-information needs in the field of architecture and construction, the structure of the library-information infrastructure in the field, the organization of information services to specialists in the field.

**The purpose and objectives of the research.** The main purpose of writing the dissertation is to study the prospects of creation, formation and development of library and information resources in the field of architecture and construction in Azerbaijan. This is the first time the research in the dissertation has been devoted to the problems of improving ways to effectively meet the information needs of readers' groups in the field. The aim of the study was to make the following specific tasks necessary:

1. To present a generalized scientific-research work against the background of the ancient and rich architectural culture of the Azerbaijani people and the existence of a rich system of documentary resources of this culture;
2. To ensure the scientific systematization of legal and scientific literature as a result of the adoption of large state programs for the protection, preservation and promotion of architectural monuments in the conditions of independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the formation of a large number of documents related to the implementation of these programs;
3. To summarize the dynamic development indicators of document and information resources on the basis of concrete factual materials in connection with the expansion of construction work in the country;
4. To study thoroughly the activities of educational libraries in the field as a result of the existence of an extensive educational network in the field of architecture and construction and the development of numerous documentary and information resources in the relevant aspect;
5. To study and summarize the state of reflection of ancient and constantly growing information resources in the field in bibliographic media.

The research allows to form a general understanding of the processes occurring in library and information support of architecture and construction. All this will help to objectively assess the achievements in the field of information system and to forecast future development.

**Research methods.** Complex complementary methods were used in the dissertation. At the same time, the field documents were analyzed, while the systematic approach was based, with emphasis on theoretical and practical literature on the problem under study. At the same time, historical and comparative statistical analysis methods were also used.

**The main provisions of the research.**

1. Scientific, comparative and critical analysis of library and information provision of architecture and construction was carried out;
2. The role of scientific research in the field of architecture and construction was studied and commented;

3. A balanced development model of library and information resources in the field has been formed;

4. The main results of the activities of library and information institutions operating in the field were revealed by involving them in a comprehensive study;

5. Development directions and perspectives of document-information resources in the field have been identified.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is characterized by the following factors:

– The dissertation is a research work that summarizes the stages of development and formation of documentary information resources in the field of architecture and construction in Azerbaijan based on the introduction of numerous archival documents, factual and statistical materials in the scientific circulation for the first time.

– In the dissertation the state bodies operating in the field of architecture and construction, normative-legal acts in this area, documentary information resources in the funds of republican libraries in the field, bibliographic indexes in the field of architecture and construction, etc. detailed information about systematization.

– Problems in the research work, as well as in documentary resources in the relevant field were described in detail, deficiencies and shortcomings were revealed, their scientific-theoretical solutions were identified, prospects were identified and as a result, all of these were related to the national librarianship of Azerbaijan, also the impact of working professionals in architecture and construction field on document and information support is justified.

- The study, for the first time in Azerbaijan, analyzes and summarizes the structural and functional location, thematic and typological composition of documents and information resources in the field of architecture and construction, library-bibliographic and information system circulation issues.

**Scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation.** The research is useful for researchers in the field of architecture and construction, specialists in the field, other groups of readers interested in the field, as well as those working in the field of library science, bibliography and information, and in general, library research, documentation, information management.

The theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation is that the obtained results can be considered as a basic base for the general state of library-information resources in the field of architecture and construction, revealing existing problems, scientific-theoretical modeling, development directions and future prospects. The materials, clauses and results presented can also benefit researchers of both the construction and librarianship sectors.

**Approbation of research results:** The work was identified in the Central Scientific Library of ANAS, approved by the Scientific Council of the CSL (protocol №1) and the “Council on Problems of Library Science, Bibliographic science and Bibliology” (protocol №1). The main provisions and scientific results of the thesis are summarized in the author’s 8 articles (2 abroad) and 4 (2 abroad) conference papers published in the scientific-theoretical journals and 1 monograph on the topic of the dissertation.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation was implemented.** The thesis has been carried out at the Institute of Manuscripts named after Mohammad Fuzuli of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**The structure and volume of the thesis.** The structure of the thesis has been determined in accordance with the aim and objectives of the study. The thesis is 151 pages, with introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and bibliography. Introduction: 18.007, Chapter I: 85.356, Chapter II: 38.207, Chapter III: 73.209, Conclusion: 12.057 and total volume of work 226.836 (excluding tables, diagrams and reference list).

## II. MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**The introduction** justifies the relevance of the topic, outlines the goals and objectives of the research, the main provisions submitted for defense, the scientific novelty and the practical significance of the work, the research methods and approbation.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled “**Stages of Creation and Formation of Information Resources for Architecture and Construction**”. This chapter consists of two sub-chapters entitled

## **“Creating Document-Database on the Site” and “Features of Library and Information Requirements for Architecture and Construction”.**

This chapter shows that the creation of documentary information resources in the field has a very long history, and many foreign researchers and historians play a major role in its formation. Here I mainly gave information about the first researchers and their scientific works.

Construction is one of the oldest areas of human activity. The architectural monuments of our time represent the historical way of development, which covers thousands of years of Azerbaijani architecture and construction. Archaeological excavations, which have been planned since the middle of the last century, have been conducive to the fundamental study of the history of Azerbaijan's architecture. Also, records of travelers visiting our country from time to time have also contributed to the formation of information resources in the area.

The foundation of the study of ancient architecture of Azerbaijan was laid by D.A. Ahundov Doctor of science on Architecture. The architectural features of ancient settlements were first studied by him.

The first researcher of Gobustan archaeologist and ethnographer I.M.Jafarzadeh included 3500 rock figures in 1935-1940, as well as information about other traces of ancient human activity. Scientists have since discovered and investigated more than 20 settlements and shelters, more than 40 burial-type burial sites and hundreds of new rock paintings.<sup>9</sup>

Since the mid of the 20th century, archaeological expeditions have uncovered a large number of ancient settlements on the territory of Azerbaijan.

The oldest center of human life in Azerbaijan was discovered in the Azikh cave located in the southern slopes of the Lesser Caucasus in Karabakh. A paleontological camp was discovered in 1960 by an Azerbaijani archaeologist Mammadali Huseynov in this complex of six caves near Azik village of Fuzuli district.

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<sup>9</sup> Джафарзаде, И.М. Гобустан / И.М. Джафарзаде – Баку : ЭЛМ, – 1972. – 198 с.

The first researcher of Azerbaijan's cyclopic monuments, academician I.I.Meshchaninov, has registered a cyclopic tower in 1927 in Dashkesan region. The study of ancient monuments of this type is reflected in I.M. Jafarzadeh's work "Cyclopic Buildings of Azerbaijan", which provides information about 59 monuments. (154). Recently, the cyclopic structures have been the subject of research by a number of Azerbaijani architects. So far, 139 such devices have been discovered.<sup>10</sup>

The defense architecture of Azerbaijan was studied by VI Karimov. He conducted dozens of physical examinations of the monument, gave them a classification and developed sketches of their reconstruction. He has compiled a list of ancient Azerbaijani defense facilities. The limited resources of the written sources make it difficult to study ancient cities and settlements. Therefore, the results of archaeological excavations, which provide important material evidence of the life of cities and settlements of the Caucasus Albania, are of particular importance.

Researchers began to pay special attention to the study of archeological monuments in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, the ancient material and cultural items found in Azerbaijan in the 19th century were transported to museums in Tbilisi, Moscow, St. Petersburg and Paris.

Since 1958 extensive archaeological excavations have been carried out in Azerbaijan to study the history of Azerbaijan, especially the Caucasus Albania. The works of ancient authors - Strabon, Plutarch, Ptolemy, Dion Cassi and others contain extensive information about ancient architecture of Azerbaijan.

Movses Kaghankatvatsi's work "History of Albania" has a great importance in the study of architecture and construction of the antiquity.

Most of the medieval monuments, important in the history of Azerbaijan's architecture, are religious buildings. These include mosques, temple complexes, churches, etc. Due to the advent of Islam, great importance was given to the construction of mosques in Azerbaijan in order to adhere to the Muslim traditions.

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<sup>10</sup> Джафарзаде И.М. Циклопические сооружения Азербайджана. Баку : ЭЛМ, 1972 (№167)

Among the first researchers of religious buildings can mention the names of C.Alexandrovich, prof. V.A. Zummer, M.I. Artomonov and others. The work of these outstanding researchers contains certain information.

From the point of view of urban planning, there are very few materials about Azerbaijani cities in this period. Nevertheless, the information provided by Ibn al-Asir, Hamdullah Ghazwini, Rashidaddin, Vassaf, Abdrashid Bakuvi and other travelers and geographers is of great importance in exploring the history, architecture and construction of cities. The information about the 12th-14th-century monuments of Azerbaijan is mainly known from written sources and the results of archeological excavations in the republic.

It is difficult to find travelers who have been in Azerbaijan but have not described the caravanserai. There are valuable notes on the description of caravanserai and their importance by H.Gazvini, Rashidaddin, I.Berezin, I.Lerkh and others.

Information about 19th-century architectural monuments in Azerbaijan was not accidentally transmitted, reflected in the articles and articles of a growing number of local researchers and scholars, visitors, ambassadors and military personnel visiting the area. The services of artists, architects, as well as civilian and military representatives from Russia, especially in the study of existing monuments and in measuring, must be emphasized. Among these, the measurements carried out under the leadership of Colonel H. Truzson, a military engineer and topographer can be considered commendable. An example of this is the measurements made by the Shirvanshahs complex in the Palace building in 1807. At the same time, according to an 1827 document on the preservation of historical and cultural monuments, it was necessary to collect information on all buildings in Icheri Sheher. This document required information about the building who and when was built, its architectural features, the current state, and so on. It was prohibited to disassemble historical buildings.<sup>11</sup> Outstanding Orientalists Ch.Fren, B.Dorn,

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<sup>11</sup> Ağazadə R., İbrahimli Y. Azərbaycan memarlığı: inkişaf yollarında. – Bakı, Şərq-Qərb. – 2013. – 384 s.

I.Berezin, N.Khanikov made great efforts to study the cultural heritage of Azerbaijan, including architecture.

The study of Azerbaijani monuments until the middle of the 19th century was mainly focused on the collection and uncovering of existing materials about monuments. The peculiarities of the architectural heritage of Azerbaijan, the artistic and constructive aspects of the monuments, and, finally, the disclosure of theoretical problems of the architectural traditions, remained a little outside.

There is a great deal of literature on the problems of modern architecture development. Their authors made a significant contribution to the study of the dynamics of modern architecture in Azerbaijan during the 1920-2010s and the nature of its development.

In parallel with the extension of the experience of architecture and urban planning in Azerbaijan, systematic scientific research was also carried out. As a result, the country's architecture has been extensively studied so far. Discovering valuable architectural heritage of the Azerbaijani people in large-scale works of S.A.Dadashov, M.A. Huseynov, L.S. Bretanitsky, A.V. Salamzadeh, G.M.Alizadeh, E.A.Gasimzadeh features of the evolution of creative searches and the features of architectural planning in this period.

For a long time, the issues of bibliographic information support of architecture have been studied in other bibliographic disciplines. However, in the last quarter of the 20th century there was a need to distinguish bibliography of architecture as an independent field of bibliographic sciences and this direction was formed.

Architectural bibliography is closely linked to the areas of science and practice which it is close to. The documents available in this area can be distinguished by a number of features. The content and direction of development of scientific research on architecture also influences the content of documents in this area. This development is primarily due to the dynamics of the development of architectural science itself. The dynamics of architecture development are constantly changing and evolving. Sometimes over a period of time, rapid improvement and development in a separate area is noticeable. Of course, the flow of documents in this area is also increasing.

Another characteristic feature of architecture is that the specifics of question literature, vocabulary and encyclopedias are very high in the flow of documents in this area. For example, scholars make extensive use of questionnaires in the field of restoration and reconstruction of monuments, technical passports of the field, various tables and schemes.

Due to the research, it became clear that the architecture of the Azerbaijani architecture can be classified into the following types:

a) Studies devoted to the history of Azerbaijani architecture:

The main purpose of these works is to thoroughly study and evaluate the past architectural heritage, to identify the future ways of its development based on the progressive traditions of our architecture. Such works are usually devoted to the history of architecture, to different periods and to the history of the development of architectural schools.

Such works, considered to be a serious research work in the study of the history of Azerbaijani architecture, are of particular importance in the documentary mass of our architecture due to the issues covered, the rich material and the richness of the content.

The main purpose and function of each of the works (monographs) devoted to the history of Azerbaijani architecture is to demonstrate the architecture of our people in the whole process of development.

b) Scientific critical works on the problems of creativity in architectural art in Azerbaijan:

Books devoted to theoretical problems of architecture in Azerbaijan make up the majority of the documents in architecture field. These include critical works of deep scientific research to assist in the development of the architecture of the relevant period, analyzing, detailing the main creative issues of modern architecture, public content, form, crafts, style issues, etc. in architectural creativity publications covering problems.

In the documentary and information space of Azerbaijani architecture, dozens of such works have emerged during the historical development stages of architecture: this rich theoretical

heritage written by prominent architects and young researchers has been closely involved in the development of Azerbaijani architecture.

c) Monographs on separate representatives of Azerbaijani architecture:

In this type of material, depending on the personality, position and role of the art in the history of the work, the main directions of its period, life and creativity, the scientific heritage, the stages of development of its creativity are summarized.

The personal bibliographic indexes devoted to separate representatives of Azerbaijani architecture can also be considered as an important library-information resource in the field of architecture.

d) Information documents:

Documents that are informative in nature include scientific, mass, factual, etc., in relation to one or the other sciences, fields of knowledge and persons. documents reflecting information (encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference books, etc.).

As in all areas, the effectiveness of scientific and practical activities in the field of architecture depends on the provision of information. The increase in the flow of documents on architecture, the intensification of library and information needs has necessitated the creation of new methods and technologies of bibliographic activity in this field, including bibliographic support.

The culture of the Azerbaijani people with deep and different historical roots is a complex and inseparable part of world culture. Azerbaijani scientists have made invaluable contributions to the study and systematization of these roots. Their works have led to the separation of the architectural heritage of Azerbaijan from scientifically unfounded, unscientific concepts that deny the originality of the cultures of different peoples, outside of time and space, as well as of an indeterminate nature.

One of the most beautiful and undoubtedly remarkable events in the medieval architectural history of Azerbaijan is the art-architectural schools: Nakhchivan, Tabriz, Aran and Shirvan-Absheron schools. The issues of their research and disclosure have become the object of research of a number of scientists.

More detailed features of medieval architectural schools of Azerbaijan, analysis of their origin and formation, as well as issues

related to the interaction of these schools and the work of master architects was given in the works of L.S.Bretanitsky, a prominent guide and specialist in Azerbaijani architecture.

Later, in the works of A.V.Salamzadeh, one of the great researchers of the architectural history of Azerbaijan, the assumptions about the boundaries and formation of the Aran school of architecture were revealed and substantiated. In the works of J.A. Giyasi<sup>12</sup>, a more detailed analysis of the establishment, formation process and architectural relations of the Tabriz School of Art and Architecture is shown.

Due to the breadth of the problem under study and the impossibility of covering all its aspects, the practice of considering more important issues related to it is an attempt to reveal the little-known pages of medieval Azerbaijani cultural history, to justify and specify some previously assumed hypotheses.

In addition to special literature on the history of medieval Azerbaijani architecture (works of Y.A.Pakhomov, S.Dadashov, M.Huseynov, L.S.Bretanitsky, A.V.Salamzadeh, D.A.Akhundov, A.G.Mamikonov, K.M.Mammadzadeh and others), Russian-speaking authors (Q.A.Pugachenkova, M.S.Bulatov, V.I.Beridze, V.L.Voronina, V.A.Kuznetsov, L.P.Semyonov and others), as well as foreign authors (A.Poup, O.Aslanapa, O.Arik, A.Godar, U.Sozen and others) works devoted to the study of the architectural history of other provinces of the Near and Middle East were used.<sup>13</sup> In order to fully understand the various aspects of the establishment and formation of these relations, as well as to substantiate the ideas put forward in this case, the works of historical science in the neighboring regions were involved. This includes general history, art history, archeology, ethnography, epigraphy, etc. (works of R.M.Mahammadova, S.Hajiyeva, B.A.Kaloyev, M. Neymat, A.A.Alasgarzadeh, L.I.Lavrov, Y.I.Krupnov, A.R.Shahseyidov, V.A.Nilsen and others), as well as a number of medieval chronicles,

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<sup>12</sup> Cəfər Əli oğlu Qiyasi [Bibliografiya]/ tərt. ed. İ.Səfərov; Mərkəzi Elmi Kitabxana. – Bakı: Elm, –2003. – 140 s.

<sup>13</sup> Керимов, В.И. История развития оборонительного зодчества Азербайджана с древнейших времен до XIX века / В.И. Керимов – Баку: Нафтапресс, – 2007. -302 с.

descriptions and information of Russian, European and Arab travelers of the XVI-XIX centuries (Bakuvi, Hamdullah Qazvini, Guillaume de Rubruck, Plano Carpini, Rui Gonzalez de Clavijio, Peter Simon Pallas, Nikita Bichurin, Ivan Beryozin and others).<sup>14</sup>

Scientific works created by specialists in the field play an important role in meeting the library and information needs in architecture and construction. There are many scientific works in this regard.

Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture Gadir Aliyev's scientific work "Harmony in the works of architect Ajami Nakhchivani" is important as the first and valuable monographic study dedicated to the life, activity and art of the great architect, founder of the classical Azerbaijani school of architecture Ajami Abu Bakr oglu Nakhchivani.<sup>15</sup>

The writing of the monograph of Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture Gadir Aliyev "Harmony in the works of Architect Ajami" in Nakhchivan, the homeland of Ajami Nakhchivani, created conditions for the author to study local materials more deeply and comprehensively.

The monograph "Harmony in the work of Architect Ajami" is a valuable contribution for art critics, architects, builders, philosophers, teachers and students who have dedicated their lives to this field.

The study of the architectural history of Azerbaijan in the 19th-20th centuries is connected with the name of Shamil Fatullayev.

Sh.Fatullayev is the author of more than 100 researches and 9 monographs on the main architectural styles and national architectural traditions. The "Architectural Encyclopedia of Baku" and a number of other fundamental works of the scientist were translated into foreign languages and published in prestigious scientific publishing houses and were met with great interest by the scientific community. He has always worthily represented

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<sup>14</sup> Məmmədova, G.H. Azərbaycan memarlıq tarixi. Orta əsrlər memarlığı (VIII-XIV əsrlər) [5 cilddə] / G.H. Məmmədova, Z.G. Məmmədova – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, c.2. – 2013. – 316 s.

<sup>15</sup> Əliyev, Q.Ə. Memar Əcəmi yaradıcılığında ahəngdarlıq / Q.Ə. Əliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, –2007. –160 s.

Azerbaijani science with his comprehensive reports on topical issues of architecture and urban planning at prestigious international symposiums and conferences.

Under the leadership of the scientist, 15 candidates of sciences and 4 doctors of sciences were trained.

“Urban planning architecture of Baku in the XIX-XX centuries”, “Urban planning and architecture of Azerbaijan in the XIX-XX centuries”<sup>16</sup>, “Azerbaijani mosques”, “Iranian cities in the Gajar period”<sup>17</sup>, “Baku architectural encyclopedia”<sup>18</sup>, “Absheron architecture”<sup>19</sup>, “Architect-Mashadi Mirza Gafar Ismayilov”<sup>20</sup>, “Baku architects”<sup>21</sup> and other monographs are a valuable source for the architectural history of Azerbaijan.

**Chapter II** is entitled “**Status of placement of library and information resources in the field of architecture and construction**”. This chapter includes two sub-chapters entitled "Structural analysis of library and information infrastructure in the field" and "Sectoral structure of library and information resources".

“Baku State Project”, “Azerbuildingproject”, “Azergovproject”, “Azerarchitectproject”, “Bakumetroproject”, “Oilgazproject”, “Scientific-research and project named after S.A. Dadashov”, Azerkimya” State Design Institutes, Azerbaijan Construction and Architecture Research Institute and Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction have played a great role in the development of design and construction in the country.

The emergence and formation of document-information resources in the field of architecture and construction of our republic

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<sup>16</sup> Fətullayev, Ş.S. Bakının Memarlıq Ensiklopediyası / Ş.S. Fətullayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – 528 s

<sup>17</sup> Fətullayev, Ş.S. 19-20-ci əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda şəhərsalma və memarlıq / Ş.S. Fətullayev. – Bakı: Şərq- Qərb, – 2013. – 480 s.

<sup>18</sup> Fətullayev, Ş.S. Qacarlar dövründə İranda şəhərsalma və memarlığın inkişafı / Ş.S. Fətullayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – 296 s.

<sup>19</sup> Fətullayev, Ş.S. Abşeron memarlığı / Ş.S. Fətullayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – 476 s.

<sup>20</sup> Fətullayev, Ş.S. Qafar İsmayilov / Ş.S. Fətullayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – 80 s.

<sup>21</sup> Fətullayev, Ş.S. Bakı memarları 19-cu əsrin sonu – 20-ci əsrin əvvəlində / Ş.S. Fətullayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – 356 s.

was possible due to the activities of these project institutes. Each of them had huge libraries and fully provided specialists with document and information resources.

An appropriate structure has been created in our country to improve construction norms, rework and re-design design norms left over from the former Soviet era and lost their essence.

The location of library and information resources on architecture in Azerbaijan is one of the important factors for the organization of scientific research in the field of architecture and bibliographic research in this field.

Scientific-research activity on architecture in our republic is organized on the basis of sectoral-administrative division. Based on this division, the following components can be distinguished:

- Institutions and structural units within the State Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture engaged in scientific research in this field;

- Institutions and structural units under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism engaged in architectural research;

- Institutions and structural units under the Ministry of Emergency Situations engaged in architectural research;

- Institute of Architecture and Art of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences;

- Architectural departments (faculties) operating in public and private higher education institutions of Azerbaijan;

- Institutions and structural units engaged in architectural research in architectural non-governmental organizations and private research institutions;

- Institutions and structural units engaged in architectural research at production (business) enterprises, etc.

As can be seen, the institutions conducting scientific research on architecture in our country are very diverse in terms of sectoral and administrative division. Each of them performs two main functions in the field of document communication in this area. That is, they both generate (create) and use (consume) information in the form of a document on the field.

The Central Scientific Library is a custodian of rich scientific literature, an excellent documentary fund on architecture, a source of

development of scientific thought, as well as an integral part of the infrastructure of architectural science. The Central Scientific Library has played a great role in the development of Azerbaijani science and architecture, training of scientific personnel, specialists and professional architects during its activity for about 90 years.

Today, the Library as a magnificent book temple is the largest scientific library in the country in the fields of natural sciences, technology, social, economic and architecture, and currently has a fund of more than 4 million information resources in 50 languages. This rich treasure includes scientific monographs, rare and valuable publications, dissertations, periodicals, maps and atlases, information publications, fine arts materials and electronic publications published in the languages of Azerbaijan, Eastern and European peoples from the Middle Ages to the present day, reflecting various fields of science and architecture.

According to the decision of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, the Library has been preparing personal bibliographic indexes from the series “Figures of science and culture of Azerbaijan” since 1964, dedicated to the scientific achievements of Azerbaijani scientists, as well as prominent architects, their life and work. In the 60s and 70s of the last century, bibliographic indexes of prominent architects such as “S.Dadashov”, “A.Gasimzadeh”, “M.A.Useynov” and others were prepared.

During this period, the Library has prepared about 100 personal bibliographic indexes, including “Sh.Fatullayev”, “J.Giyasi”, “R.Afendiyev”, “K.Kerimov”, “A.Salamzadeh”, “J.Jafarov” and others.<sup>22</sup>

**Chapter III** is entitled “**Library-information support system for specialists in the field of architecture and construction**”. This chapter includes two sub-chapters entitled “Features of the organization of information services for field specialists” and “Ways to improve library and information activities in architecture and construction”.

In this section, I have studied the fund of several libraries of the republic in terms of the volume of available document-information resources in the field of architecture and construction and analyzed the

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<sup>22</sup> Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Mərkəzi Elmi Kitabxanasının 2010-2014-cü illər üzrə hesabatları.

statistical indicators obtained. My research was mainly in the libraries of ANAS CSL, Named after M.F.Akhundof Azerbaijan National Library. In modern society, informatization is gaining global scale as a process of creating optimal conditions for meeting information needs based on the formation and use of information resources.

Finally, in the **Conclusion** section of the dissertation, I tried to summarize the results obtained during the research. I think that in order to integrate document-information resources in the field of architecture and construction in Azerbaijan into world information resources, to meet world standards and modern requirements, it is expedient to address the following issues:

Compilation of general bibliographic index of all types of information carriers (books, newspapers and magazines, projects (drawings), albums, etc.) published in the field of architecture and construction of the Republic;

1. Creation of a constantly updated electronic version of the bibliographic index to be compiled;
2. Inclusion of permanent information from all regions of the republic in electronic resources and their use for general readers;
3. Application of bibliometry;
4. Establish a staff of highly qualified librarians and field specialists to implement the above.

The effective development of any science within the existing paradigm of science requires factual or empirical material to which quantitative calculation of certain qualitatively selected features of an object or process is concerned.

The most progressive way to optimize the formation of the fund is to conduct bibliometric analysis. The information obtained from this analysis allows us to assess the effectiveness of the use of the fund and the information value of various types of documents.

It is advisable to use bibliometric indicators and reports in the field of architecture and construction. Thus, bibliometry is a set of methods used to measure text and information. Bibliometric methods are widely used in the field of library and information sciences. From the point of view of historical-chronological and publishing history, they play an invaluable role in many researches and studies.

At present, the use of modern information and communication technologies creates endless opportunities for the socialization of individual knowledge, the formation of collective thinking, forming a society based on knowledge and information. From this point of view, enrichment and systematization of document-information resources in the field of architecture and construction in our republic is one of the important conditions of modern times.

### **List of published scientific works of the author related to the subject of the dissertation**

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9. Azərbaycan memarlığının tarixi sahə üzrə sənəd kütləsinin obyektini kimi// Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, Qafqaz Universiteti. Bakı: - 29-30 aprel, - 2016-cı il, - s. 1711-1712.
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Address: Baku, AZ 1143, H.Javid Avenue 115.

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