

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SUPPORT OF  
ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN AZERBAIJAN AT THE  
MODERN PERIOD**

Speciality: 3356.01 – Library science, bibliography science and  
bibliology

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## I.GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

**The relevance and the usage rate of the research work.** The intensive development of ecology (translated from Greek as oikos-house, hut, logy-science) dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. Its main task is to study the interaction of energy and matter in the ecosystem.

*“The focus of modern ecology is the concept of ecosystem, the basis of the construction of the ecological paradigm. Although individuals, populations, species and their interactions with the environment are considered objects of ecological research, they are not specific to ecology as an independent science, as they are dealt with by other biological sciences”<sup>1</sup>.*

At a time when the number of people in the world was hundreds of thousands, the impact of conscious man on the environment was negligible and did not lead to fundamental changes in nature. However, due to the fact that the human population has reached millions this led to destructive and irreversible changes in the human impact on nature.

As for the wildlife of Azerbaijan, it should be noted that the gradual increase in population in the country has led to a sharp decline in animal, bird and fish populations, deforestation and depletion of rich vegetation as a result of increased impact on nature. For example, the last representative of the sweet, which was widespread in Azerbaijan at the time, was killed in 1937 in the forests of Talysh. Over time, the fate of the Turan tigers, which were widespread in the riverine tugai forests and reeds of our country, was similar. Although rare until the 1970s, this rare animal is no more. Unfortunately, the list of such extinct animals, birds and plants in our country is very long. *“Extinction of many species as a result of*

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<sup>1</sup>Стебаев, И.В.Общаябиогеосистемная экология / И.В.Стебаев, Ж.Ф.Пивоварова [идр.]. –Новосибирск: ВО «Наука», – 1993. – с. 79

*damage to the living world of Azerbaijan, the threat of others is reflected in the pages of the "Red Book" of the republic*"<sup>2</sup>.

During the leadership of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev, both in the Soviet era and during the years of independence, great attention was paid to the protection of the environment and environmental problems in our country. This attention has increased after Azerbaijan's integration into the world political and economic system. It was under his leadership that the basic principles of the public administration system for environmental protection were formed in independent Azerbaijan. He paid special attention to this issue during his activity. For example, Heydar Aliyev received members of the European Parliament delegation, who visited Azerbaijan for the first time on February 29, 2000 and for the second time on May 28, 2001, and discussed environmental issues with them, among other issues. *"During the second meeting, in response to a question from French MP Marie-Ann Esler Bequin on the ecology of the South Caucasus region, joint programs on environmental pollution, he noted the need to address the problem of environmental pollution in key Caspian areas of Azerbaijan, such as Kura and Araz"*<sup>3</sup>.

Mr. President Ilham Aliyev has consistently continued the attention of national leader Heydar Aliyev to the protection of the environment and environmental problems in Azerbaijan. During his rule, the attention to the issues of environmental protection and problems in our country has increased, many projects have been successfully implemented, and a number of important documents in the field of environmental protection have been adopted. The "National Program on Ecologically Sustainable Socio-Economic

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<sup>2</sup>Azərbaycan SSR-in Qırmızı kitabı: nadir və nəslə kəsilmək təhlükəsi olan heyvan və bitki növləri / red. hey. Ç.M.Adıgözəlov, U.K.Ələkbərov, tərt. H.S.Abbasov [və b]. – Bakı: İşıq, c. 30, – 1989. – 543 s.

<sup>3</sup>Prezident Heydər Əliyev Avropa Parlamentinin nümayəndələrini qəbul etmişdir // Xalq qəzeti. – 2001, 28 may. – s.2.

Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan”<sup>4</sup>, “National program about restoration and reproduction of forests in the Republic of Azerbaijan”<sup>5</sup> and “National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Republic of Azerbaijan”<sup>6</sup>.

*“Currently, Azerbaijan is participating in regional measures aimed at improving the environmental situation, working to reduce industrial emissions and combat pollution of large cities by gas-powered vehicles”<sup>7</sup>.*

On the protection of the ozone layer of the Republic of Azerbaijan supports all the efforts of the world community and strives to consistently fulfill its obligations. "The Republic of Azerbaijan has ratified the amendments to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985), the Montreal Protocol (1987), London (1990), Copenhagen (1992) and Montreal (1997)"<sup>7</sup>.

The above mentioned the need to create an information support system in this area. The primary document mass and document flow on environmental protection and ecology in Azerbaijan is developing dynamically.

The inclusion of electronic resources in the mass and flow of documents has led to an increase in its volume, on the one hand, and the search for these sources, on the other.

As a second level in the system of document-communication, the role of bibliographic resources in the field has

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<sup>4</sup>Azərbaycan Respublikasında ekoloji cəhətdən dayanıqlı sosial-iqtisadi inkişafa dair Milli Proqram // Xalq qəzeti. – 2003, 18 fevral. – s. 2-4.

<sup>5</sup>Azərbaycan Respublikasında meşələrin bərpa edilməsi və artırılmasına dair Milli Proqram // Xalq qəzeti. – 2003, 18 fevral. – s. 4.

<sup>6</sup>Azərbaycan Respublikasında bioloji müxtəlifliyin qorunması və davamlı istifadəsinə dair milli strategiya və fəaliyyət planı // Xalq qəzeti. – 2006, 23 mart. – s. 2-4.

<sup>7</sup> Atmosferin çirklənməsi problemi: [Elektron resurs] / Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin İşlər İdarəsi Prezident Kitabxanasının rəsmi saytı. –URL: [http://files.preslib.az/projects/azereco/az\\_eco\\_m2\\_5.pdf](http://files.preslib.az/projects/azereco/az_eco_m2_5.pdf)

increased, and the study of the establishment, development and current state of its system has been set as an important task for bibliographic science. It is these reasons that determine the relevance of the topic of the dissertation entitled “Provision of bibliographic information on environmental problems in Azerbaijan in modern times”.

In modern times, special attention is paid to the forms of manifestation of information needs and other related issues in documentology, information theory, bibliography and a number of related fields of science and activity. For this reason, this need is analyzed in depth.

The need for information on the current problem and the system of its payment has always been the subject of research by various librarians and bibliographers. For example, prominent Russian-Soviet librarians N.S.Kartashov, S.D.Kogotkov and other scholars have conducted research on this problem<sup>8</sup>. In this direction in the CIS, in the Russian Federation, dissertations were defended in the field: “Информационная и просветительская деятельность библиотек в области экологии (Information and educational

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<sup>8</sup> Карташов, Н.С. Факторный анализ потребностей специалистов в библиотечных ресурсах // Науч. б-ки Сибири и Дальнего Востока, – 1972. Вып. 12. – с. 5-59. ; Келюх, А.А. Подготовка специалистов по предоставлению информационных, консультативно-логистических услугв экоагропроизводстве // Економічні студії, – 2014. № 4 (04), – с. 132-135. ; Коготков, С.Д. Некоторые вопросы теории информационных потребностей // НТИ. Сер.1. – 1979. №2, – с. 1-8. ; Некоторые теоретические проблемы разработки психологической модели поведения читателей / Тез. докл. и сообщ. конф. по итогам науч.-инф. работы Гос. б-ки СССР им. В.И.Ленина за 1982 г. – Москва, – 1983, – с. 44-46.; Формирование информационных потребностей // НТИ. Сер. – 1986. № 2, – с. 1-7. ; Котов, Э.М., Описание информационной потребности для информационно-поисковой системы // Известия ЮФУ, Технические науки, – 2007. №5, – с. 105-108. ; Турков, С.Л. Информационное обеспечение геоэкологических исследований // Региональная экология, – 2006. № 1-2, – с. 15-20. ; Федотова, Д.Н. Динамика информационно-библиографических потребностей специалистов на различных стадиях цикла «Наука-производство» // Науч. и техн. б-ки СССР. – 1981. № 10, – с. 9-13.

activities of libraries in the field of ecology)”<sup>9</sup>; “Методология информационного обеспечения мониторинга окружающей среды (Methodology of information support for environmental monitoring)”<sup>10</sup>; “Исследование информационного обеспечения систем управления защиты окружающей среды (Study of information support of environmental protection control systems)”<sup>11</sup>; “Информационное обеспечение управления охраной окружающей среды регионального уровня (Information support of environmental protection management at the regional level)”<sup>12</sup>.

The dissertation on the problem of information needs, defended by the well-known Russian bibliographer S.P.Kogotkov, clarified this area<sup>13</sup>. Exacerbation of environmental problems, intensification of research is one of the most characteristic phenomena of the twentieth century. *"This phenomenon is leading to an increase in society's need for information from scientists and researchers on environmental protection and ecology"*<sup>14</sup>.

The study of different aspects of the problem in the librarianship and bibliography of Azerbaijan was carried out by honored scientist, professor A.A.Khalafov<sup>15</sup>, professor Z.H.Aliyev<sup>16</sup>,

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<sup>9</sup> Егорова, Н.А. Информационная и просветительская деятельность библиотек в области экологии: / дис. кандидата педагогических наук. / – Москва, 2010. – 290 с.

<sup>10</sup> Дженюк, С.Л. Методология информационного обеспечения мониторинга окружающей среды: / дис.доктора географических наук / – Мурманск, 2002. – 346 с.

<sup>11</sup> Дербаль, М. Исследование информационного обеспечения систем управления защиты окружающей среды: / дис.кандидата технических наук / – СПб., 2003, – 149 с.

<sup>12</sup> Геннадиник, В.Б. Информационное обеспечение управления охраной окружающей среды регионального уровня: / кандидата технических наук дис. / – Тюмень, 2004. – 138 с.

<sup>13</sup> Коготков, С.Д. Некоторые вопросы теории информационных потребностей // НТИ. Сер.1.– 1979. №2, – с.1-8.

<sup>14</sup> Зубов, А.А. Становление и первоначальное рас-се-ление рода «Номо» / А.А.Зубов. – СПб: Алетейя. – 2011. –с. 44-57.

<sup>15</sup> Xələfov, A.A. Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Kitabxanası 90 il elm və təhsilin xidmətində: monoqrafiya / A.A.Xələfov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, –

professor Kh.I.İsmayılov<sup>17</sup>, Doctor of Sciences A.I.Aliyeva-Kangarlı<sup>18</sup>, professor K.M.Tahirov<sup>19</sup>, associate professor

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2009. – 210 s. ; XXI əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda kitabxana işinin inkişaf istiqamətləri: mülahizələr - Təkliflər və proqramlar / A.A.Xələfov. – Bakı: – 2006. – 106 s.; İnformasiya cəmiyyəti və kitabxana işi // – Bakı: BDU, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2004. № 3, – s. 316-327. ; İnformasiya cəmiyyətinin formalaşmasında kitabxanaların vəzifələri // – Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və biblioqrafiya, – 2005. № 2, – s. 5-17. ; İnformasiyalaşdırılmış cəmiyyətin xüsusiyyətləri və problemləri // Respublika. – 2002, 17 aprel. – s. 4. ; Kitab öz “ünvan”ına çatdıqda oxunur: Yaxud müasir dövrdə kitabxana nəşriyyat münasibətlərinin bəzi xüsusiyyətləri // Azərbaycan. – 2002, 7 iyul. – s. 5. ; Müasir dövrdə Azərbaycanda elmi-tədqiqat işçilərinin və mütəxəssislərin biblioqrafik təminatının əsas istiqamətləri // – Bakı: ADU, Sosializmin təkmilləşməsi illərində Azərbaycanda elmi işçilərə kitabxana-biblioqrafiya xidməti, Elmi əsərlərin mövzu məcmuəsi, – 1985. – s. 49-55. ; Ölkəmizdə ilk fundamental elektron kitabxana // Xalq qəzeti. –2006, 18 fevral. – s. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Əliyev, Z.H. Azərbaycan cəmiyyətinin informasiya tələbatçıları və onların biblioqrafik informasiya təminatının əsas amilləri // – Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və biblioqrafiya, – 2006. №1, – s. 55-66. ; Biblioqrafik informasiya sənəd informasiya tələbatının ödənilməsində mühüm vasitədir // – Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və biblioqrafiya, – 2004. №1, – s. 82-92. ; Biblioqrafik informasiya və onun elmi mahiyyəti // – Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və biblioqrafiya, – 1998. – s. 17-25. ; Müasir dövrdə Azərbaycanda elmi-tədqiqat işçilərinin və mütəxəssislərin biblioqrafik təminatının əsas istiqamətləri // – Bakı: ADU, Sosializmin təkmilləşməsi illərində Azərbaycanda elmi işçilərə kitabxana-biblioqrafiya xidməti, Elmi əsərlərin mövzu məcmuəsi, – 1985. – s. 49-55. ; Kitabxana işçisi nəyi bilməlidir // Azərbaycan gəncləri. – 2006, 8 dekabr. – s. 4.

<sup>17</sup> İsmayılov, X.İ. Azərbaycan Respublikasında kitabxana işinin metodik təminat sisteminin inkişaf tarixi (1918-2000): monoqrafiya / X.İ.İsmayılov. – Bakı: – 2000. – 440 s. ; Kitabxana menecmentinin əsasları. Dərs vəsaiti. / X.İ.İsmayılov. – Bakı: – 2005. – 199 s. ; Azərbaycan Respublikası regionlarının sosial-iqtisadi inkişafı Dövlət Proqramının biblioqrafik informasiya təminatı / X.İ.İsmayılov, N.İ.İsmayılov // Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – Bakı, – 2007. Bur.7, – s. 318-320.

<sup>18</sup> Əliyeva-Kəngərli, A.İ. AMEA MEK-80 // – Bakı: AMEA MEK Elmi Əsərləri, – 2003. – s. 1-24. ; Müasir Azərbaycanda elmin informasiya təminatı və kitabxanalar. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – 394 s. ; Müstəqillik dövründə MEK fondlarının formalaşması // – Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və informasiya, – 2010. № 1, – s. 32-40.

<sup>19</sup> Tahirov, K.M. Dünya milli kitabxanaları:M.F.Axundzadə adına Azərbaycan Milli Kitabxanası. Dərs vəsaiti / K.M.Tahirov,elmi red. A.Xələfov. – Bakı: Bakı



N.I.İsmayılov<sup>20</sup> and works of others are important from the theoretical and methodological point of view.

Important work has been done in this direction in the leading libraries of the republic, such as the National Library of Azerbaijan, the Central Scientific Library of ANAS, the Presidential Library of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Scientific-Medical Library of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Scientific Library of BSU.

In general, this research work is the first original dissertation in our country dedicated to the bibliographic information of ecologists.

**Object and subject of the research.** The main purpose of the dissertation is to determine the formation of the primary document and bibliographic information system in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the stages of development, research and improvement of the current situation in the Republic of Azerbaijan. To achieve these goals, the following scientific tasks are planned:

- To investigate the reasons for the emergence of environmental thought in the world and in Azerbaijan;
- To determine the traditions of origin and development of primary documents on scientific ideas in the field of ecology;
- To follow the process of historical formation of the mass of documents on ecology;
- To study the specific features of the need for modern information on ecology;

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Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2013. – 211 s. ; M.F.Axundov adına Azərbaycan Milli Kitabxanası müstəqillik illərində // – Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və informasiya. – 2010. № 1. – s. 14-31.

<sup>20</sup> İsmayılov, N.İ Azərbaycan SSR-də tibb işçilərinin peşə tələbatının öyrənilməsi əsasında təbabət üzrə məhəlli sənəd axınının təhlili // – Bakı: Sənəd axını və elmin müxtəlif sahələrinin biblioqrafik təminatı problemləri, Elmi əsərlərin mövzu məcmuəsi, – 1986. – s. 73. ; Kitabxanalarda biblioqrafik işin təşkili və metodikası. / N.İ.İsmayılov, X.T.Ağayeva – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2018. – 183 s.

- To study the current state of creation and development of the library-bibliographic information provision system for specialists in the field of ecology;
- To study the development trends and patterns of information resources on ecology.

**The methods of the research.** During the research, the place and position of ecological direction in modern library work, which is universal in nature, the protection of the environment in human activities, ecological science in general scientific activity, those working in the field of environmental protection and ecological science among document-information users, general document flow and The method of general-specific philosophical-logical analysis was used to determine the place and position of the documents in the field. The method of observation, sociological survey, statistical analysis to analyze the results of the survey was widely used to study the document-information needs in the field we studied, and other related questions.

**The basic provisions of the defence:**

1. The study and extensive analysis of the origin, formation and development traditions of primary documents on scientific views on ecology in the world and in Azerbaijan allows for serious research in this area in Azerbaijan.

2. Taking into account the training of highly educated personnel in the field of ecological sciences, creation of new specialties, opening of faculties in Azerbaijan, study of information needs for public administration, practical activity, development of ecological science and education creates conditions for bibliographic information provision.

3. Research conducted in large-scale libraries of the republic has shown that the share of books in this field in the funds of leading libraries that do not specialize in this field is very small;

4. A detailed study of the need for document information in this area can provide an idea and generalize about the level of bibliographic information provision.

5. Modern traditional and electronic bibliographic activities on ecology, bibliographic support system, as well as the study of inquiry-bibliographic apparatus in libraries are suitable for the necessary analysis of print and electronic document flow and document mass in this area.

6. The importance of compiling such sources in terms of expanding the information frontier is due to the lack of a retrospective tool reflecting the place and role of the document on environmental protection and ecology in the general documentation of printed materials published in Azerbaijan at different historical stages, as well as in modern times. There are.

7. The most important work on the creation of traditional and electronic bibliographic information resources in this area is carried out by the staff of the National Library of Azerbaijan and the Presidential Library of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This activity meets a certain part of the needs of specialists in the field of document information and library and bibliographic information.8. Based on a survey of readers of large libraries, it was determined that there is a great interest in the literature on ecology and environmental protection, but the flow of modern documents and the mass of documents do not correspond to this interest.

**The scientific novelty of the research.** For the first time in the history of the original document mass and flow related to ecology and environmental protection, the stages of development, the current situation are comprehensively involved in research in the following areas in this dissertation:

-The reasons for the emergence of ecological thought in Azerbaijan are being investigated for the first time in terms of bibliography;

-For the first time, the traditions of creation and development of primary documents on scientific opinions on ecology are determined;

-The process of forming a mass of documents on ecology is followed for the first time on the basis of modern scientific methods;

-For the first time, the characteristics of users' information needs on ecology and the current state of creation and development of the library-bibliographic information provision system in this field are studied in a comprehensive manner;

-Development trends and patterns of environmental information resources are emerging for the first time.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the dissertation is that the system of information support of specialists in environmental protection and ecology, the results obtained by the applicant in the process of researching the characteristics of information needs in the field, expanding the scientific arsenal of modern bibliography and teaching relevant courses at all levels of library and information education. can be used.

**Approbation and application.** The content, main provisions and results of the dissertation are reflected in the scientific articles published by the author in the republic and abroad, in the theses of reports at various scientific conferences. The author has published 12 scientific articles (in local and foreign scientific journals on the topic of the dissertation. Seven of them are in Azerbaijani and 5 in Russian. Seven theses of the author on the topic of the dissertation at scientific conferences held in the republic and abroad. was published. 3 of them are in Azerbaijani, 4 in Russian.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out.** Institute of Manuscripts named after Mohammad Fuzuli of ANAS.

**The total volume of the dissertation with characters, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately.** The research work consists of "Introduction", 3 chapters, 7 semi-chapters and "Conclusion". The total volume of the dissertation is 250667 characters. The structural units of the dissertation are Introduction - 16774, Chapter I - 75911, Chapter II - 80922, Chapter III - 69558, Conclusion - 7490 characters.

## THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The urgency of the subject is substantiated in **the “Introduction”** of the dissertation work, the information is provided about learning level of the problem, the purpose, objectives, the object, problem, theoretical and methodological bases, research methods, scientific innovation of research, approbation of the subject and structure of research.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called **“Formation of information demand on ecological science”**. The first sub-chapter of this chapter explores the role of environmental protection and the development of the science of ecology in the formation of documentary and information needs on this field. It is noted in this paragraph that, the environmental protection in Azerbaijan is a sufficiently developed area of public activity. For this reason, a wide public information demand is formed on that area. State-level management of that area is carried out by the Presidential Administration under management of the President, the Cabinet of Ministers which is another executive body, and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources which is a specialized managerial executive body. The ministry has a sufficiently large structure and specialist staff. The national legislation in this area is made by the Milli Majlis.

The environmental educational system is also developed widely in the country. In 2012-2013, the training in the field of ecology is carried out in 13 universities of the country. Another sector with an intensive demand on the field for document and information is the sector of NGO, documentary information and bibliographic support has a great importance on this field. The existing contingent segments in all these fields create the public (including collective and individual) document and information needs of the country on this area. These consumers form the documentary communication system of the field together with the means that create the information and deliver it to the consumers in this field. As we know, one of the important components of this system is the system of bibliographic tools on this area. In order to

learn the features of the documentary communications system on the field, it is necessary to get acquainted with the features of information needs formed in this field.

It was analyzed the results of a questionnaire conducted as part of research on the topic of scientific work in this chapter.

Among the respondents were employees of various institutes of ANAS (total 38 employees of 10 institutes of ANAS, 10 of them were employees of the Institute of Radiation Problems, 9 employees of the Institute of Geography, 7 employees of the Institute of Zoology), employees of BSU (total 7 people, 6 of them are employees of the Faculty of Ecology and Soil Science), employees of other higher education institutions. Only 6 of the respondents were employees of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

As for the positions of the respondents, the questionnaire indicated 15 different positions. Leading scientists (7 people), laboratory director (7 people), senior researcher (5 people), junior researcher (5 people) take the first places among them. The number of representatives of other positions varies from 1 to 3 people.

As for the scientific and pedagogical degree of the respondents, such a degree was in 10 respondents. 1 of them was a professor, 7 associate professors, 2 assistants.

The age distribution of the respondents in the survey is also interesting. Their age varies from 21 to 69 years. Most of them are 44 and 48 years old (4 people each). The number of respondents for each remaining age is 2 or 3.

Thus, this questionnaire was a very valuable source of information about information consumers in the field we studied. Unfortunately, many specialists received questionnaires, but did not respond to them and did not return them. In other words, one third of the more than 330 questionnaires distributed were answered and returned. Nevertheless, this survey is very important in the country as the first such study in the field of environmental protection and ecology.

The second sub-chapter of Chapter I is entitled “**Activity on environmental protection and features of environmental information demand**”. The institutions operating in the documentary communications system are discussed. Here, information was provided about the scientific and theoretical activities of the creation and study of the documentary communication system of professor A.A.Khalafov, bibliographer Z.H.Aliyev, associate professor N.N.Ismayilov, Russian scientists M.A.Briksman, A.V.Sokolov, O.P.Korshunov, D.Y.Kogotkov, E.K.Bespalova, as well as V.Barakhnin, A.Fedotov, V.Stupkin, E.Kotov and others.

There are a number of sectoral differences in information support on ecology and environmental protection. These differences are due to the characteristics of this field and the differences in the public demand for information in this field. The growing urgency of environmental protection from year to year also intensifies this demand. Special attention is paying to the analysis of the structure of information need in modern sectoral bibliographic directions.

The most widely used method of analysis of consumers on the field we studied is the learning and classification of information consumers according to the quantitative characteristics. Other feature of the classification of information consumers on ecology is the classification of consumers for quantitative characteristics. From this point of view, three levels of consumers are distinguished during classification; these are public, collective and individual consumers.

Chapter II of the research is called “**The condition of the mass and flow of documents on ecological science**”. The first sub-chapter is devoted to the features of mass of documents on ecological science.

There is a library of the state administration body (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources) and Aarhus Information Center, BSU Scientific Library and a number of other libraries under the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The volume of important documents was analyzed; the percentage of books in the field in the funds of the leading non-specialized libraries of the

republic in this field was shown.

Among the books on the field studied in the studied funds, the first place in terms of language is in Russian and the second place is in Azerbaijani language. The Central Scientific Library of ANAS and the fund of periodicals of the National Library are richer in this respect.

These libraries contain factual and statistical materials that allow to summarize the work done in this area, giving facts about the composition of the various types of documents in the field studied.

So far, a retrospective bibliographic resource "Azerbaijan Ecology in 10 Years" compiled and published by the National Library in 2009, which reflects only the mass of documents on environmental protection and ecology in Azerbaijan and is a model of the mass of documents, has been analyzed and determined that , this book covers books and periodicals published in the national and Russian languages in Azerbaijan in 1997-2008 and contains 1021 documents, including bibliographic information on 931 documents in Azerbaijani and 190 documents in Russian.

Extensive information was provided on catalogs and card indexes, which are another bibliographic model of the document mass in the studied area and reveal the composition of the document mass collected in the library fund from various aspects.

The second sub-chapter of Chapter II is entitled **“Origin and characteristics of the flow of documents on ecological science”**. This sub-chapter examines the flow of documents in this area, which is another component of the document communication system on ecological science and environmental protection activities, studies the general fund of the Aarhus Public Information Center, the composition and structure of the fund, the dynamics of the fund's composition was studied on the basis of reports from different years.

Based on the tasks set in the State Program, from September 1 to 10, 2009, the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan conducted monitoring in libraries in the country. The study examined the activities of libraries in the country, regardless of their administrative affiliation.



Following this statistical monitoring, a statistical bulletin was published, reflecting its results. An interesting aspect of this bulletin for our topic is that it provides interesting information about the document fund formed in the libraries of the republic. The results of this statistical study are also important for the study of the issues of environmental protection and library and bibliographic support of ecology in Azerbaijan.

According to the results of this monitoring, there were 8,507 libraries in the country, regardless of which ministry or head office they belong to. *"There were only 110,994,331 copies of documents in the fund of these libraries, which is the majority of the documents created for public use"*<sup>21</sup>

The fact that the work in the field of creating electronic catalogs in the libraries we studied lags far behind the requirements of the time does not allow consumers to obtain the necessary bibliographic information online all day long. One of the reasons for the accumulation of problems in this area is the fact that no one in our country has ever written scientific works - articles, books on in-depth scientific analysis of the formation and development of the fund and the mass of documents on environmental protection and ecology. In other words, the research presented is the first experiment on this problem. The issues studied here and the scientific results obtained will undoubtedly play an important role in optimizing the system of documentation and information support of environmental protection and ecological science in our country and the full and prompt response to customer inquiries.

Chapter III of the research is entitled **"The condition and development prospects of the system of bibliographic information on ecological science and environmental protection"** and consists of three sub-chapters.

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<sup>21</sup>Əliyeva, İ.Z. Azərbaycanca ekolojiya üzrə biblioqrafik resursların müasir aspektləri // "Kitabxana-informasiya elmi: tədris və təcrübədə yeni çağırışlar" mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, - Bakı, - 20 may, - 2016. - s. 268-272.

This chapter discusses the bibliographic activities of the Public Environmental Information Center established under the Aarhus Program. “The center has a systematic catalog, which answers various bibliographic and factual inquiries. The fund of the center is reflected in the form of a list, as well as in a computer-generated catalog. However, there are employees who do not have library and bibliographic knowledge. For this reason, the description and arrangement of documents in the catalog do not meet any standards”<sup>22</sup>.

It is gratifying that bibliographic information about the publications (books) in the Center's fund has recently been posted on the Center's website, which allows to obtain bibliographic information about the books in its fund without visiting the Center.

The Center is used by 240 readers a year. They consist of employees of the ministry, students, teachers and journalists. The center has 5 computers for readers. In the direction of environmental education for 2014, 10 exhibitions, 2 book presentations, 1 book discussion, 5 discussions were held, in each of which, along with other information, bibliographic information is provided to consumers.

The small scale of the center, the small fund and the work of one employee do not allow to carry out other areas of bibliographic activity here. For 2021, together with the departments of the Central Ministry, 50 environmental measures have been implemented.

A status and development prospect of the system of bibliographic information provision on protection and consists of three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter **“Traditional bibliographic information on ecology and environmental protection”** identifies the main directions of bibliographic activities carried out in the libraries included in the research, the organization of inquiry-bibliographic apparatus (SBA) in the library; compilation of

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<sup>22</sup>Əliyeva, İ.Z. 6.Azərbaycanda ekologiya üzrə biblioqrafik verilənlər bazasının yaradılması sahəsində kitabxanaların təcrübəsi // - Bakı: Kitabxanaşünaslıq və informasiya: elmi-nəzəri və praktiki jurnal, - 2013. №2, - s. 132-142.

bibliographic resources for various purposes and readers; bibliographic information service; inquiry bibliographic service; recommended bibliographic activities; methodical work and advice; promotion of bibliographic knowledge; It is classified as a research work in the field of bibliographic work. Also, the areas included in the classification were analyzed.

In the second sub-chapter **“The condition of electronic bibliographic information on ecology and environmental protection in Azerbaijani libraries”** the issues of automation of library and bibliographic processes, distribution of electronic documents by type of settlements in the fund of republican libraries were announced.

Information for contacting leading experts in each field, information on traditional document collections available in the field library, research guides in the fields of science and activity, links to websites, articles published in periodicals and other publications, etc. indexes containing bibliographic information about documents, e-books and texts that provide access to a large number of e-books, as well as other printed publications (ie their electronic versions), e-journals, library catalogs that provide access to their e-catalogs through their websites, Image databases containing survey sources, audio recordings, photographs, paintings, or maps are provided.

Bibliographic index on "Azerbaijan ecology in 10 years" compiled by the National Library in 2009, methodical recommendation "Ecology and tasks facing libraries" compiled by the National Library in 2009, "New books", "Unity Azerbaijan Literature", Republic The bibliographic index of the Scientific-Medical Library on "Ecology, environment and health", the structure of the information bulletin "Ecology" of the Presidential Library of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been opened.

The third sub-chapter of the chapter **“Primary document on ecology and development prospects of bibliographic information provision”** shows the problems revealed as a result of the research and their solutions.

Thus, it was found that the range of documents related to different types of publications in the field is not wide enough, especially official, inquiry and educational publications, there is a need for a wider range of publications on the types of publications in the field. Despite the importance of the field of research for our country, the presence of a ministry in the field in the country, there is still no specialized scientific, production periodicals, and the place of such publications in the document flow seems to be empty. Our research covers only one aspect - the document-information provision of the field, which needs to be researched in a broader aspect, to update this field for the future of the Azerbaijani people. Improving the system of bibliographic resources in the field should not be limited to the preparation and publication of bibliographic resources reflecting the national literature. The problem of improving electronic bibliographic resources in the field we study is one of the most pressing issues of the day.

## **RESULTS**

1. Ecology is a synthetic biological training or science about the interaction between living organisms and their environment. The main task of ecology is to study the interaction of energy and matter in ecosystems. It is important to study the information needs for public administration, practical activity, the activity of the science of environment and education on environment protection.

2. The main task of the institutions operating in the system of ecological documentary communications, first of all, the main task of libraries is to meet the information needs on this field, strict researches have been conducted in Azerbaijan and in abroad on this field and we provided the review of thoughts and scientific publications about it. It was known that, respondents often appeal to traditional sources and online information resources. The obtained results have great importance for the improvement of documentary information and bibliographic provision of information users of the field.

3. The analysis of document mass formed in the fund of leading libraries of the republic shows that, an important document mass on ecology and environmental protection is formed in the fund of library (The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources) belonging to the public administration having document mass on environmental protection and ecology and Aarhus Information Center attached to it, the Scientific Library of BSU and other several libraries (Appendix: Table 16). As seems from table, this portion - percentage varies from 0.0126% in the fund of the Azerbaijan National Library named after M.F.Akhundov to 31.4% in copies and 46% in titles in the fund of Public Environmental Information Center established under the Aarhus Program. So, the percentage of books on this field we discussed in the funds of the leading non-specialized libraries of the country is very low.

4. The system of bibliographic resources disclosing the composition of document fund and flow, first of all, the system of catalogue - card index is established in the libraries, which are the object of research, it allows to disclose the composition of that fund, to analyze and promote it.

5. The statistical materials, library reports, state accounting and bibliographic sources, retrospective resources can be used as a source of the detailed information about document mass collected in libraries of Azerbaijan.

The flow of documents on this area is relatively low in other libraries and relatively high in others. For example, the annual document flow constituted 0.2% on title and 0.15% on copies in the fund of the Scientific Library established in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The flow of periodical publications on copies constituted 0.07% of the appropriate mass.

6. The experience of the main libraries of Azerbaijan in this field is summarized and their activities in terms of document mass and flow are analyzed and it is determined that many areas of bibliographic support are implemented in these libraries. Most of these libraries are inquiry-bibliographic apparatus (SBA) in the

mentioned area, carry out inquiry bibliographic service, recommendation-bibliographic activity.

The bibliographic support in this field in the Republic includes “Azerbaijan ecology in 10 years”, “New books”, “Unity Azerbaijan Library”, “Ecology, environment” prepared by the Republican Scientific-Medical Library. and health ”and the importance of bibliographic information resources“ Ecology ”compiled by the Presidential Library of the Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

7. Taking into account the exclusive position of the society in the provision of primary document and bibliographic information, its existence in major cities starting from the most remote regions of the country, its accessibility for citizens and other factors, undoubtedly, the libraries are the main institution of the documentary communication system on the field we discussed. Indeed, almost all of the documents on this area we discussed are collected in libraries through the document flow, thus document mass forms and develops. The libraries do not only form the mass-fund according to their public functions, but also structure this fund, disclose their composition before potential consumers with bibliographic methods and organize the efficient public use this valuable resource as possible. Just in this case, there is a need for bibliographic activity. It creates a catalog and card index system, which is a bibliographic model of the library fund, compiles different bibliographic resources, references, reviews and lists indicating the document mass and flow from various aspects.

As a result of researches conducted by us, the document mass formed on the field discussed in several leading libraries of the republic, the features of document flow including in their funds, the special mass of documents (also, electronic documents) on the subject discussed in the composition of total mass and document flow was determined, different directions of bibliographic activity (also, in electronic form) conducted in this field and bibliographic support were analyzed. The research conducted during the research leads to the conclusion that, the library and bibliographic support in

the field of environmental protection and the science of ecology in Azerbaijan can meet the needs for existing public information to some extent. However, this situation should not reassure librarians and bibliographers, the opportunities of existing resources on improvement of work in this field shall be taken into consideration, the advanced world practice shall be learned and applied.

Finally, I consider it expedient to make the following recommendations regarding the provision of bibliographic information on environmental problems in Azerbaijan in modern times:

- State the problem of ecology and environmental protection to study its information support in this direction by studying it as a priority issue;

- Exploring the possibilities of existing databases in this field, along with the acquisition of libraries with new publications, and their application to libraries;

- Exploring the capabilities of databases and meta-search information systems in the bibliographic information service on ecology and environmental protection;

- To study the prospects of creating a bibliographic-information electronic database of local lore on ecology and environmental protection in Azerbaijan.

**The main content of the dissertation is reflected  
in the following scientific works:**

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