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General Characteristics of Local Lore Documental Network Resources of the Libraries of Azerbaijan (Based on library collection)

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Abstract. Changing economic conditions, along with the economic development of separate parts of a country put forward the solution of territorial problems. Therefore, economic zoning as a classic direction of socio-economic geography is becoming current. Azerbaijan has a rich experience in conducting research on scientific and economic zoning. As a result of the accumulation of theoretical basis and experience in carrying out this type of work, there has been a change in the structure of economic zoning: from defining it as a natural-historical whole formation to a territorial production complex, as a non-productive sphere and management, as a socio-economic system based on the territorial unity of people, etc. Consideration of the economic region as a territorial system implies a development in which its individual subsystems and elements have factors and consequences in accordance with their internal laws. Economic regions are considered to be complex, hierarchically regulated open systems. They consist of an interconnected combination of multilevel functional and structural subsystems. Here the system and the complex relations are combined for the purpose of general development. Therefore, when studying these territorial entities, it is necessary to use a system-structural approach and take into account the accumulated experience of the complex approach used in economic zoning. At the end of this practice, rich information resources on economic regions are formed, which form the composition of local lore sources. The general issues mentioned in the article are explained in a comprehensive way.

Keywords. Library, local lore, network resources, economic regions, system-structural

Introduction

Local lore sources can be grouped as follows:

- Local lore sources of Baku economic region (Baku city);
- Local lore sources of Nakhchivan economic region (Nakhchivan city, Babek, Julfa, Kangarli, Ordubad, Sadarak, Shahbuz and Sharur districts);
- Local lore sources of Absheron-Khizi economic region (Sumgayit city, Absheron and Khizi districts);
- Local lore sources of the Mountainous Shirvan economic region (Agsu, Ismayilli, Gobustan and Shamakhi regions);

- Local lore sources of Ganja-Dashkesan economic region (Ganja and Naftalan cities, Dashkasan, Goranboy, Goygol and Samukh regions);
- Local lore sources of the Karabakh economic region (Khankendi city, Agjabadi, Aghdam, Barda, Fuzuli, Khojaly, Khojavend, Shusha and Tartar regions);
- Local lore sources of Gazakh-Tovuz economic region (Agstafa, Gadabay, Gazakh, Shamkir and Tovuz regions);
- Local lore sources of Guba-Khachmaz economic region (Khachmaz, Guba, Gusar, Siyazan and Shabran regions);
- Local lore sources of Lankaran-Astara economic region (Astara, Jalilabad, Lerik, Lankaran, Masalli and Yardimli regions);
- Local lore sources of the Central Aran economic region (Mingachevir city, Agdash, Goychay, Kurdamir, Ujar, Yevlakh and Zardab regions);
- Local lore sources of Mil-Mugan economic region (Beylagan, Imishli, Saatli and Sabirabad regions);
- Local lore sources of Sheki-Zagatala economic region (Balakan, Gakh, Gabala, Oguz, Sheki and Zagatala regions);
- Local lore sources of East Zangezur economic region (Jabrayil, Kalbajar, Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan regions);

Local lore sources of Shirvan-Salyan economic region (Shirvan city, Bilasuvar, Hajigabul, Neftchala and Salyan regions). The above-mentioned division is based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev dated July 7, 2021 on the new division of economic regions in the Republic of Azerbaijan. [6] One of the main tasks of libraries is the collection and logistics of documents that reflect the unique characteristics of different regions and territories of the country.

The purpose of the research

The main purpose of the study is to study the General Characteristics of the Resources of the Ethnographic Document Network of Azerbaijani Libraries on the basis of local experience.

Discussion of the issue

In modern times, there is a tendency for local lore information to be of interest to a wide audience. History of the native homeland, information on socio-economic and cultural development is of interest not only to local historians, cultural workers and students studying in the humanities, but also to teachers, schoolchildren and anyone interested in history. Based on this, the role of libraries in disseminating high-quality and comprehensive information on local lore is of particular importance. With the use of information and communication technologies and the Internet, libraries are becoming a direct participant in the dissemination of information on local lore. This is because high-quality local lore network resources not only help to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the region, but also help to provide a large number of users with remote access to information. Almost all libraries have minisites on the Unified Centralized Library System portal. However, local lore sources are not presented on most of these sites. Some large libraries have created their own official websites and make the local lore sources they create available to readers.

According to the state program "On the development of the library and information sphere in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2008-2013", the state fully provides official and material

support in the organization of library activities in the direction of creating local lore network resources. The fact that the program contains definite articles in this direction is a clear proof to this. Based on this, libraries can create and develop local lore network resources on various topics, such as electronic catalogs, websites and web pages, bibliographic indexes, virtual museums and exhibitions, Internet guides, calendars. In this case, it is advisable to collect them together, organize all the elements in one system and interconnect them.

Classification of local lore network resources of libraries. Different classification signs are used in scientific and practical activities to establish the normative sequence of a certain set. In this case, the set of objects is heteronomic in relation to each other, but according to some attribute, it is divided inside into homogeneous sets.

The classification is based on a logical multi-stage distribution of empirical social knowledge. The ultimate goal of classification is to determine the location of any unit (object) in the system and thus to determine the existence of some relationship between them. To us, the need to classify local lore network resources stems primarily from the need to simplify the concepts related to the system of "local lore network resources" and used in the scientific literature and in the practical activities of libraries. By grouping the world researches on the classification of local lore network resources [3,4,5], local lore network resources of libraries can be classified as follows:

1. with the presence of a print equivalent;
2. according to the nature of the main information (text, images, software, multimedia);
3. on distribution technology (local, network);
4. by publication frequency (non-periodic, serial, periodic, updated);
5. according to the degree of reduction of information (primary, secondary, mixed type);
6. by the nature of the interaction between the user and the local lore network resource (deterministic and non-deterministic);
7. by the origin of the local lore network resource (electronic, digitized, transformed);
8. according to the degree of local lore network resource rich in content (complete, integrated);
9. according to the content structure (linear, hypertext);
10. with access mode (open access, restricted access, personal access);
11. by the nature of application to the local lore network resource (published, unpublished);
12. organization of search (without search capabilities, search capabilities on formal grounds, search capabilities on meaningful grounds, ability to search on formal and meaningful criteria);
13. resource creation platform (single platform, cross platform);
14. according to the content of local lore network resources (homogeneous, heterogeneous);
15. on the level of creation of local lore network resources (municipal level, regional level, interregional level, national level);
16. by the number of organizations involved in the development of the local lore network resource (one library, two or more libraries);
17. according to the nature of local lore network resource information (bibliographic, factual, full text, reference, multimedia, pictorial, mixed);

18. local lore network resource by genre (local lore electronic catalog, local lore database, local lore electronic bibliographic index, local lore electronic book, local lore electronic publication, local lore website, etc.). [2, p. 143]

The classification of libraries' local history network resources contributes to their diversity and more efficient use. According to the classification scheme, they are easier to search and more successfully perform the function of managing the local lore documents flow and mass.

Formation and distribution of local lore network resources. One of the main tasks of modern libraries is to create and disseminate local lore network resources in a competitive environment. With the cooperation of libraries, museums, archives, institutions and organizations engaged in local lore, as well as producers of Internet resources, high-quality resources can be created and disseminated and find their place is worthy of in the information market. Libraries rich experience of can be used in the implementation of corporate projects, both interregional and intra-territorial. The effectiveness of the work is determined mainly by the close interaction and support of individuals: local historians, scientists, writers, artists, specialists in a particular field. To us, the work on the creation and dissemination of local lore network resources can be more effective with the active interaction of community members who play an active role in shaping the image of the region, the creation and preservation of cultural heritage. The library acts as a coordinating center for this work, a necessary and needed member of the cultural community, which is important for the library to maintain itself as a social institution.

Libraries perform the book chamber functions as an information center and form a local press fund, which is the main resource of local lore, on the basis of mandatory copies. Unfortunately, many institutions and organizations do not comply with the law, and the library is automatically deprived of a significant part of the documents and has to buy expensive books to maintain the integrity of the library collection. The only way to solve this problem is to establish mutually beneficial cooperation. Thus, on a contractual basis, the library can provide the relevant authorities with the necessary information, and in return can receive publications of these bodies free of charge. It should be noted that although many authors and regular partners of the library - institutions and organizations, including universities - donate publications to the library, they remain out of circulation. At the same time, the main issue in the use of local lore resources is becoming current, which is the distribution of these publications. One of the main ways of disseminating local lore resources is collaborative work on the creation of network resources within the electronic library, which is an important area of cooperation.

Although the establishment of electronic libraries in Azerbaijan began in the 90s of the XX century, the implementation of this process started in the early XXI century. First of all, the National Library, the Central Scientific Library of ANAS (Azerbaijan National Academy of Science), the Scientific Library of BSU (Baku State University), the Presidential Library of OPARA, and in the last years the large libraries operating in the territory of the Republic joined this process. Each of the above-mentioned libraries has its own electronic library with a rich collection of e-books, and each library has adopted regulations in the field of creating an electronic library within its capabilities. Unfortunately, a single regulation on the establishment of electronic libraries at the state level has not been developed. The only problem solved by the state in this direction is to ensure the protection of copyright. Many e-books on local lore can be found in the libraries of the country. Of the libraries, only the e-library developed by the Presidential Library under the name "Electronic books" database has a separate section called

“History of Azerbaijan” in which 795 books on local history are collected. Local lore literature related to other fields of science is given within the general sections. Since the creation of electronic libraries of local lore requires sufficient financial resources, libraries also see the solution to this problem in the creation of a full-text database. Looking at the experience of local libraries, it is clear that libraries have made significant progress in this direction. For example, the National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F.Akhundov provide users with full-text databases of 64 titles. It should be noted that the library continues to create a database on layn on topical issues, as well as improve existing databases. When referring to the library experience, it seems that “Happy victory! Azerbaijan soldier!”, “National Heroes of Azerbaijan”, “April wars”, “Pearl of Karabakh - Shusha”, “Ethnic minorities in Azerbaijan”, “Second Karabakh war”, “Gobustan”, “Azerbaijan is my homeland”, “Multiculturalism in Azerbaijan” and etc. a full-text database has been posted on the website “millikitabxana.az”.

Presidential Library of the Administrative Office of President of Republic of Azerbaijan on the website preslib.az, the resource "Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict", within the section "Electronic projects" "Heydar Aliyev. Collection of electronic documents", "Ilham Aliyev. Electronic collection", "Azerbaijan Land of fire", "Tragedy of the XX century-Khojaly genocide", "Azerbaijan. State symbols and attributes", "Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic", "January 20. Aggression 1990", "Ecology of Azerbaijan", "Independent Azerbaijan", "Irean City", "Azerbaijan Democratic Republic", "Armenian vandalism: Azerbaijani Monuments in captivity", "Armenian crimes: Genocide. Deportation. Terror", "Azerbaijani multiculturalism", "Baku", "Shusha" and etc. full-text database are local lore network resources.

The resource "Karabakh is Azerbaijan!" presented by the Central Scientific Library of ANAS on the website mek.az is an integral part of the local lore network resource.

One of the most common distribution areas of local lore network resources is research studies. As an example of those research work, prepared by the National Library and located [http://anl.az/down/Diyarshunasliq\(metod-tovsiye\).pdf](http://anl.az/down/Diyarshunasliq(metod-tovsiye).pdf) methodical publication "Promotion of local lore literature in libraries", The on line version of the current bibliographic information index "New literature on culture, art and tourism", "Azerbaijani legislation: bibliographic database" prepared by the Presidential Library and posted on the website, electronic bibliographic index "Socio-economic development of Baku city and its settlements", electronic information bulletins such as "Karabakh", "Azerbaijan economy", "Elections in the Republic of Azerbaijan", electronic bibliographic index "Molla Nasreddin-110" presented by the Republican Children's Library named after F.B.Kocharli on the website clb.az, "Khojaly genocide" digest, "Azykh cave", "Aghdam-Hirosima of the Caucasus", "Shusha is the cultural capital of Azerbaijan", "Baku villages", "Nakhchivan", "Let's get to know Baku" and etc. electronic recommended indexes can be shown.

Not only libraries, but also other institutions and organizations are involved in the process of creating local lore network resources. These institutions become participants in this process by creating full-text databases similar to electronic libraries. Thus, during the research, it became known that the electronic version of books on the history of Azerbaijan published in the country on the network resource "History Portal" at "history.az" was made available to readers. The portal developed by Ireli Public Union, has been operating since January 2010.

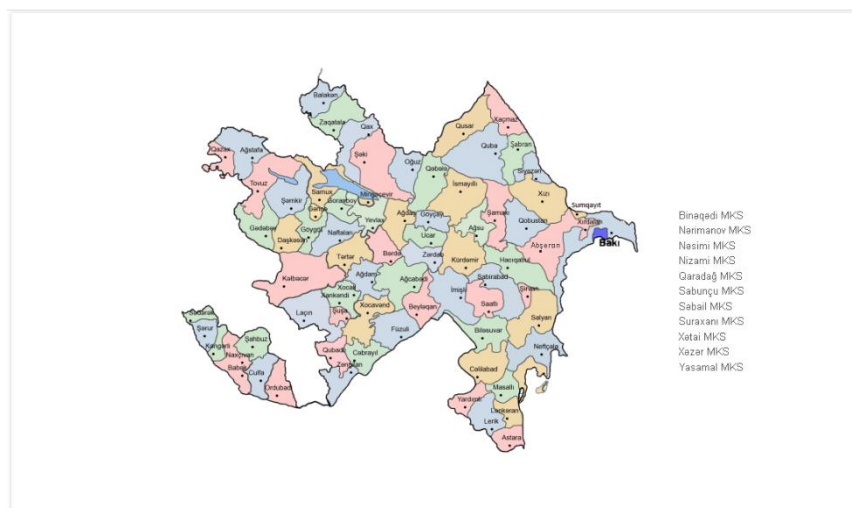
The Virtual Karabakh Information and Communication Technologies Center was established in accordance with sub-item 6.2.2 of the State Program "Azerbaijani youth in 2011-2015" approved by the Order of Ilham Aliyev dated July 7, 2011. One of the most successful projects of the center is "Virtual Karabakh Electronic Library". The electronic library is

regularly updated and located at <https://library.virtualkarabakh.az>.

"Open Book" electronic library created by the Azerbaijan State Translation Center is a free reading portal. The section "Azerbaijani literature" posted on the portal is an integral part of the local lore network resource. The complete books are grouped into 3 sections. The portal is located at <https://achiqkitab.aztc.gov.az/>. One of the most up to date problems of modern local lore network resources is the inclusion and preservation of local lore publications released during the Soviet era. In the twentieth century, the history of the formation of library collections has developed in such a way that, firstly, as a result of nationalization, and secondly, due to censorship, many literatures were inaccessible to the general public. The policy of the Soviet government did not allow to create a complete scientific description of the publication. Based on this, a number of projects were launched by libraries. One of such projects is the "Restoration Publishing Project" implemented by the National Library. As an alternative to the project, which includes 20 ancient publications, the Republican Children's Library has implemented a project of the same name, and the project has already restored 58 books and created an electronic version.

Other projects implemented by the National Library have resulted in the creation of "Music Library", a full-text electronic resource "From our national music treasury", an electronic resource "Audio books". These are considered to be local lore network resources according to content.

"Centralized Library System" as a single portal for the promotion of local lore network resources. The portal, which is a project of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan, has long been considered a single portal of Central Libraries operating in the country. A separate website has been created on the portal for each of the Central Libraries and a hyperlink has been provided. Through this portal, it is possible to get information about local lore network resources created by such libraries. The portal is located at cls.az.



Picture 1.

When visiting a portal, it is known that resources such as "Our National Heroes" , "Nagorno-Karabakh conflict" prepared by Binagadi district CLS, "Azerbaijani folk tales", "Nagorno-Karabakh conflict" by Narimanov district CLS, "Our Heroes", "Azerbaijan is my

homeland", "Genocide of Azerbaijanis" by Nasimi CLS, "Son who does not bow to the enemy", "Our cultural heritage", by Nizami district CLS, "Our historical monuments" by Garadagh district CLS, "Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijan", "Prominent personalities of Sabunchu district" by Sabunchu district CLS, "Sabail district" by Sabail district CLS, "National leader Heydar Aliyev" by Surakhani district CLS, "My native Azerbaijan" by Khatai district CLS and others can be included local lore network resources due to the content and completeness. To note, libraries in regions are engaged in creating network resources that reflect the historical and geographical information of the region. During the research conducted in the regions, it is possible to come across a number of network resources, among which local lore network resources predominate. For this purpose, we have decided to group regional network resources by economic regions. The results of the study are shown in the table below. As can be seen from the table, the priority in the creation of local lore network resources belongs to the Sheki-Zagatala economic region. With 47 and 39 resources, it is followed by the Central Aran and Mountainous Shirvan economic regions, respectively. During the research, no network resources created by the libraries of Nakhchivan and East Zangezur economic regions were found.

It should be pointed out that after the victory of the Azerbaijani army in 2020, the historical Azerbaijani lands occupied by the Armenian army were liberated. Accordingly, the division of Azerbaijan's economic regions was redesigned. Libraries operating here were plundered by Armenian vandals since 1992, as the areas included in the East Zangezur economic region on the basis of this division are newly liberated lands. Although these libraries later continued their activities in other regions of the country, they were not provided with a permanent building and these libraries did not have the opportunity to create any network resources. A similar situation applies to libraries in the Karabakh economic region. Thus, the libraries of this economic region, with the exception of Barda and Tartar libraries, were victims of vandalism by Armenians. 14 local lore network resources shown in the table for this economic region were formed at the expense of Barda and Tartar regions. The reconstruction works in the liberated lands will bear fruit in a short time and the libraries operating there will begin to serve the readers again. The studies carried out in those regions after the historical victory lay the groundwork for saying that it is not necessary to wait for a long time. Because today the main goal of the Republic of Azerbaijan is to ensure the economic, scientific, pedagogical and cultural development of those territories. It is safe to say that libraries, the main laboratories of science, education and culture, will not be left out of this focus. It is noteworthy that as a result of the state's special care for Azerbaijanis expelled from the occupied territories over the past 30 years, internally displaced people have been exempted from tuition fees, and enough qualified people have grown up over the years. From here, it is obvious that once the specialized librarians start working in the districts, those libraries match in a short time with capital libraries. When it comes to Nakhchivan economic district libraries, although the websites of these libraries opened on the cls.az portal are operational, it was not possible to find any network resources here. During the research, it was found out that a network resource called "Virtual Nakhchivan" operates at <http://virtualnakhchivan.az/>. This resource is not created by libraries. Among the libraries in Nakhchivan economic region, only one resource was created by the Scientific Library of Nakhchivan branch of ANAS. This resource called "Nakhchivan Branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences - 2020" is a virtual exhibition. However, due to the breadth of its content, it can be included in the list of network resources.

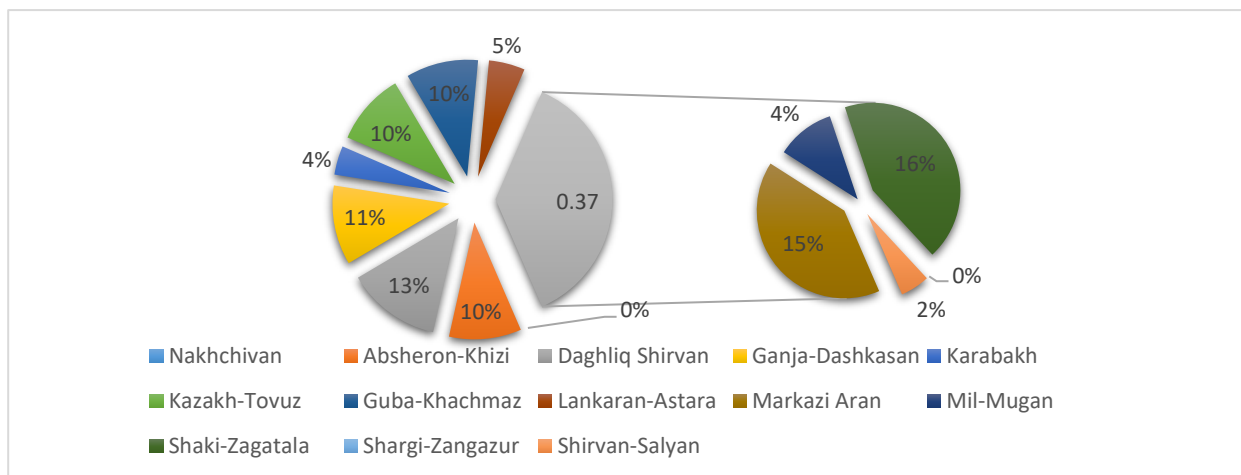
After the Naxcivan economic district, one of the libraries with the fewest network

resources is the Shirvan-Salyan, Mil-Mugan economic district. Of course, 2% and 4% of the general 309 local lore network resources are included these libraries.

Table. Distribution of local lore network resources by economic regions

Economic region	Number of resources
Nakhchivan	-
Absheron – Khizi	32
Daghliq Shirvan	39
Ganja – Dashkasan	34
Karabakh	14
Kazakh - Tovuz	30
Guba - Khachmaz	31
Lankaran - Astara	16
Markazi Aran	47
Mil -Mugan	11
Shaki - Zagatala	49
East Zangazur	-
Shirvan -Salyan	6

Graphic. Distribution of local lore network resources by economic regions



The main goal of the State Program for the Development of the Library and Information Sphere in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2008-2013 is to systematically solve current problems in the field of library information in the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic about library science as well as other relevant normative legal acts, to ensure the implementation of state policy in the field of library science, accumulation, protecting and expanding access to the historical, cultural, literary, artistic, scientific and philosophical treasures in the country [1].

Program plan approved by the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated October 6, 2008 reflects the issues that are important in terms of research. These include:

2.1.2 Enrichment of funds with materials on local lore and local lore in order to develop Azerbaijani studies,

2.1.6. Implementation of projects on identification of literature (including periodicals) stored in the Russian State Library, National Library of Russia, Kazan, Tbilisi and other national libraries on local lore (Azerbaijan studies) and bringing their missing copies to the Republic of Azerbaijan,

2.2.1. Creation of "Virtual library of Azerbaijani literature" and making it available to readers,

2.2.9. Establishment of electronic libraries "Azerbaijani literature", "History of Azerbaijan", "Azerbaijani museums", "Gobustan", "Tourism beauties of Azerbaijan",

2.2.14. Establishment of "National Literature" funds of modern information carriers,

2.2.17. Preparation of printed and electronic publications on the state of the occupied district libraries in 3 languages (Azerbaijani, Russian, English) entitled "Destroyed treasures, destroyed libraries", creation of a website and placement on the Internet,

2.2.19. Creation of "Azerbaijan Libraries" web portal,

2.2.21. Creation of "Environment", "Longevity" databases in Lerik and Yardimli district central libraries and addition to libraries' websites,

2.2.22. Creation and placement on the Internet of databases "Ancient Baku and Baku people", "Ancient Shusha and Shusha people", "Ancient Barda and Barda people" by regions of Azerbaijan,

2.2.26. Development of electronic database and electronic publication "Anthology of Azerbaijani literature: XIX-XX centuries",

2.2.27. Establishment of the "Silk Land of Azerbaijan" database in the Central Library of Sheki,

2.2.30. Organization of electronic library of published books and placement on the Internet in accordance with the orders of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 12, 2004 "On the implementation of mass publications in Latin script in the Azerbaijani language" and "On approval of the list of works to be published in Latin script in the Azerbaijani language in 2005-2006" December 27, 2004.

2.3.1. Transfer of specially important printed documents, rare books, ethnographic publications to information carriers for the purpose of preserving and transmitting them from generation to generation, 2.3.6. Implementation of the project "Book heritage is a national treasure of Azerbaijan", identification of Azerbaijani ethnographic publications preserved in the archives of libraries of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Tbilisi, Paris, London, Dresden and organization of delivery of copies to Azerbaijan,

2.3.10. Implementation of the project "Book memory of Azerbaijan" and creation of a relevant database.

The following databases have been created by the Central Scientific Library of ANAS on the issue of "Inclusion of the unique experience of nationwide and cultural construction of national leader Heydar Aliyev, the intellectual and spiritual heritage to the funds of the digital heritage of the republic and the world."

"Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijani statehood",

"Azerbaijani literature",

"History of Azerbaijan",

"Azerbaijani museums",

"Gobustan".

These databases have been created on the issue of "creation of electronic libraries called "Tourism beauties of Azerbaijan ". "Azerbaijanism", "History of Azerbaijan", "Armenian-Azerbaijani, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict", "Azerbaijani economy", "Azerbaijani oil",

“Azerbaijani science”, “Azerbaijani culture”, “Azerbaijani literature”, “Azerbaijan studies” electronic information center "Azerbaijani language and linguistics", "Azerbaijani archeology", "Azerbaijani ecology", "Azerbaijani museums".

The “Virtual Library of Azerbaijani Literature” was established in 2014 by the Ministry of Culture on the issue of “Creating a virtual library of Azerbaijani literature and making it available to readers”. The virtual library located at ebooks.azlibnet.az is grouped into 12 sections according to the content of literature.

Also, electronic resource was created and posted on the website of the Central Libraries according to the issue "Preparation of print and electronic publication of materials on the state of the occupied district libraries in 3 languages (Azerbaijani, Russian, English), creation of the website and placement on the Internet". Other issues involving the plan remain unresolved.

Conclusion and scientific innovation: Thus, at the end of the research, it can be concluded that the formation of local lore resources of libraries reflects the following issues:

- creation of independent network resources on the basis of the library collection;
- ready availability of network resources;
- creation of local lore network resources on the basis of corporate cooperation.

Content of local lore network resources is formed as follows:

- local lore electronic catalogs;
- local lore databases (bibliographic and full text);
- local lore sites (portals);
- local lore electronic bibliographic and reference publications;
- electronic versions of printed local lore documents;
- Free local lore resources posted on the Internet.

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