

**Рахіб Алієва**

### **ЖИТЛОВІ БУДИНКИ З ДУБЛЕЮ В АПШЕРОНСЬКОМУ ЗАПОВІДНИКУ**

*Будинки з дублею (дубль – це два димоходи) – тип житла, який широко поширився тільки в історичних селах Апшерону. Важливий елемент планової композиції будинків з дублею складається зі спорудженні кухні. Буденне життя сім'ї проходило на кухні. Будинки з дублею Нардарану, Гала так само, як і в інших історичних селах Апшерону, мали ідентичну функцію. Так, площа кухні була велика для спорудження тендіра для випікання хліба, вогнища для підігріву їжі та води, а парні димоходи-дублі на фасаді з конусоподібними купольними конструкціями приводили до збагачення силуету будівлі.*

*Ключові слова: житлові будинки, Апшеронські заповідники, будинки з дублем, звід, класифікація.*

**Рахиба Алиева**

### **ЖИЛЫЕ ДОМА С ДУБЛОЙ В АПШЕРОНСКОМ ЗАПОВЕДНИКЕ**

*Дома с дублой (дубль – это два дымохода) – тип жилья, широко распространившийся только в исторических селах Апшерона. Важный элемент плановой композиции домов с дублой состоит из сооружения кухни. Обыденная жизнь семьи проходила на кухне. Дома с дублой Нардарана, Гала так же, как и в других исторических селах Апшерона, имели идентичную функцию. Так, площадь кухни была большая для сооружения тендира для печки хлеба, очага для подогревания еды и воды, а парные дымоходы-дублы на фасаде с конусообразными купольными конструкциями приводили к обогащению силуэта строения.*

*Ключевые слова: жилые дома, Апшеронские заповедники, дома с дублой, свод, классификация.*

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**Narmina Abdullayeva**

### **LIBRARY INNOVATIONS AS THE NEW THEME OF RESEARCHES IN AZERBAIJAN**

*There are so many researches and thesis reflecting development of library work in accordance with modern requirements. However, the thesis related to innovations in library work was started to be investigated in 2012 for the first time. As a result of innovation process, new or improved products, and services are offered. At the same time, technological innovation processes can be applied in management and organization processes. Thus, the innovation activity aims at improving the outcome of intellectual activity in the society.*

*Key words: Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliye, Library, Library innovation, library work.*

Today, Azerbaijan which owns a wide range of library-information networks has more than 12000 different types of libraries. According to the important place of libraries for providing information in a modern Azerbaijani society, and demands of information society, it is inevitable to apply modern technologies and innovations. There are so many researches and thesis reflecting development of library work in accordance with modern requirements. However, the thesis related to innovations in library work was started to be investigated in 2012 for the first time. Benefiting from theories of Russian libraries, as well as experience of Belarus National Library and National Library of Poland library work in Azerbaijan has achieved certain results.

First of all, let's look at the essence of innovation activity. Innovation activity stands for practical application of results of experimental development and scientific researches that increase productivity in commerce, management and social processes. As a result of innovation process, new or improved products, and services are offered. At the same time, technological innovation processes can be applied in management and organization processes. Thus, the innovation activity aims at improving the outcome of intellectual activity in the society [4, p. 10]. Based on the theory, it can be noted that innovations in the library work are changes, their main purpose, improving the functioning of the library, the implementation of information provision according to readers' demands and survey. Innovations in the library work play an indispensable role in all spheres (science, experience, education) [13, p. 56–70]. Russian scientist (Качанова Е. Ю. Инновации в библиотеках. 2003 г.) in her book called «Innovations in libraries» [11, p. 34–48] gave the explanation of the terminology related to innovation as follows:

Innovation is the result of the positive changes for the better functioning of the library. These changes indicate themselves when scientific ideas and technical inventions are used in the experiment, and begin to bring economic benefits to the enterprise. Apparently, that is why the authors of scientific publications, textbooks and official documents are guided by the «object» approach while determining the «innovation» concept. Innovation is products and services that are available in the library, renewal forms and methods of services and its technology, increased competition with other libraries. The innovation process is consistent activities from the creation of a new idea for developing the library work to harnessing novelty. Innovativeness is an activity of profoundly changing economic and social potential of the library through the creation and application of new ideas. Innovations can come up as a result of demands in products and processes, requirements, changes in various spheres of economy and the market economy, demographic growth and new knowledge. Library innovation, as a new branch of the library work, is a complex and interdisciplinary science combining the achievements of various sciences (innovation, pedagogy and psychology, management and marketing, general theoretical foundations of library and information science). It aims at increasing practical effectiveness of innovative activities in the comprehensive development of the country. Library innovation should learn the process of effective change in the library work. This process encompasses developing ideas that galvanize productive work of the library (in library work and the closely related sciences), their adaptation to specific conditions (through applied scientific researches), the application of those ideas in the real object and so on. Object of the library innovation is the results of scientific studies and independent researches that enable to improve the library work as a social institution and allow an effective solution to social problems. Its subject is realization of scientific accomplishments in the field of library, education and continuous training and its progress. Library innovation is a complex and interdisciplinary science aiming at improving the practical significance of libraries in the overall development of the society. It must study the development of new ideas that led to productive progress of library work (in library work and other related disciplines), their practical implementation after researches, promotion of innovativeness in library work and other related disciplines and so on. Getting the reader familiarized with the issue of innovative libraries is dictated by the fact that social and economic upheavals, the continuous development of science and education system, the modern scientific-technological and cultural progress, the essence, purpose and duties of the library work under the effect of competition in the labor market is of vital importance for successful development of library activities. The purpose of the library innovation is to give knowledge and information about organization, management, principles and methods of library work. The content of innovative projects in the field of library work is to form imagination, skills and habits about preparation and management [12, p. 2632]. At present no institution or organization can go forward without improving the various sides of its activities: the introduction of new services or products, the use of new technologies, improving management methods of staff and so on.

Innovation – a key element of development, without them it is impossible for libraries to remain as a socially important institution, giving competitive services and solidifying its position in a market economy.

There are 3 main conditions for successful innovation in the library. 1. Innovations require a wide range of skills, knowledge and the ability to adapt. Thus, the executors of library innovations must be diligent, persistent and purposeful. The responsibility of the decisions requires an evaluation of the strength.

2. Innovators should rely on their energy and abilities to succeed. Without all of these qualities, it is impossible to implement innovations.

3. Novelties impact society by affecting human activity [9, p. 40–44].

Innovations in the library work are classified according to their objects and changes:

1. Library services and products: expanding the range of services and products based on expansion of branches, the development of non-traditional types of services (customers' proposals, initiative by librarians, marketing plan); forming the range of library services and products by differentiating the service (identifying new category of potential users); benefiting from other libraries' experience by taking new products and services (application of advanced library practices); harnessing different types of specialization (industrial, genre, functional); harnessing different types of sectoral diversification: Horizontal and concentric

2. The manufacturing process of the library: expansion of the resource base in the library due to the application of new technical tools for searching, using and presenting information; structural changes in the resource base thanks to attracting new types of information in the work process; cataloging and protection of funds, as well as other internal processes to improve documents, accounting, and the use of new automated bibliography tools; mechanization of library processes.

3. Technological processes: using new technological methods and tools, library services and products being available (registration of readers, stationary and non-stationary services, learning needs, offering a variety of services, programs for different purposes and readers); organization of Information

Environment (directing readers with information tools in the library building), establishing new procedures and methods (and benefiting from the experience of other libraries) for organization and preservation of collections of documents and so on; applying methods for ensuring profitability and effectiveness of main technical processes such as acquisition, development and protection of the Fund (accounting records, protection, positioning, cataloging, documentation of the fund etc.) to ensure the effectiveness of the processes and methods profitability.

4. Organizational Development of the Library: structural changes: establishment of new departments, divisions, services, temporary teams; changing the traditional functions and duties of the structural departments of the library (extension or cancellation); planning library work, the use of strategic planning and development of projects, drafting concepts and business plans, social projects, preparation of strategic plans and development programs; studying demands and requests of users, resources (potential) and evaluation methods; changes in public relations of the library (advertising, publicity and public relations, fundraising, etc.); changing Library wealth, traditions and principles.

5. The social base of the innovation process: changes in stimulating employee labor and creative activity: privileges and additions, expanding tools for stimulating employees' initiatives and interests as well as methods for learning librarians' creative initiatives; changes in the leadership and the formation of mechanisms, improvement of library (structural) leadership skills, preparation of forms of mutual interaction; changes in the organizational «environment»: new methods for preventing confrontations, involvement of highly skilled workers, organizational behavior, norms and rules, loyalty to traditions and ideals, new management ceremonies for the transmission of organizational ideas and so on; changes in skill development, new forms and means for records of staff development and stimulation, to form the basis of leadership, to increase the library's innovative potential; changes in library staff's behavior: stimulating decision-making and initiatives as well as interest, improve the quality of work (employees taking an active part in the press, conferences, seminars, radio and television programs, meetings and events within the institution etc.).

As an example of the innovative policy by Azerbaijani government in the area of the library it can be said that the national leader Heydar Aliyev and President İlham Aliyev signed a number of decrees, orders and government programs for the development of library and information sector. These include: the Law on «Library work» dated December 29, 1998 and signed by Heydar Aliyev which enabled to cover all areas of library work, the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on «Information, Informatization and Protection of Information» signed on April 3, 1998 and «The National Strategy of Information and Communication Technologies for the development of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2003–2012)» signed on 17 February 2003. The National Strategy determined strategic tasks in the fields of science and industry, as well as in the field of libraries. For the first time in this document the role of science was put in the center of the innovative development of the country, and knowledge-intensive new technologies were shown as a crucial thing. On October 6, 2008, President İlham Aliyev signed «State program for the development of library-information sphere in Azerbaijan Republic in 2008–2013». From 2015 another project is being prepared by related bodies as a continuation of this state program. The main task of innovative policy in every innovative enterprise and organization is correctly determining the object of changes that enable to specify the types of innovations [6, p. 38–59].

For the implementation of the innovative activity in the library the most important factor is innovative policy that will pave the way for innovative predictions, programs and projects. Irrespective of profile, scale and status of innovation, it is essential for any library. Therefore, development of innovative policy of the library is one of the most important issues before the management of the library [10, p. 28].

Innovation policy means galvanizing sustainable development of libraries, improving organization and structure, the technological modernization of all processes as well as activities that come out of positive changes in the mind of the personnel. Its key elements include internal and external connections of libraries, forming innovative culture in the personnel, and using the system for supporting librarians and partners. Here culture of innovation means continual professional improvement of the personnel, increasing creative mechanism of the staff. The management of collective and individual psychology of librarians and the chief being able to rightfully use creative resources are essential.

Innovative ideas do not come out of nothing. They are the results of the analysis of the proposals made by participants of innovative activity with different category. The foundation of the innovative development of the library is recently considered communication technologies and their software.

Library workers are the main group that suggests innovations. Each library worker is responsible for his/her professional development. Education and professional development of library staff should be included into the plan, and become an integral part of the social policy of the enterprise.

In order to stimulate the development of innovative activity in libraries a new mechanism should be developed for providing new ideas. These are the conditions for its creation [10, p. 33–45]: providing a favorable condition and environment within the library, the existence of creative activeness and

competition; to inform workers in the library about the purpose, duties, work directions of the library, as well as accomplishments and the essence of the innovations; the campaigning system of the authors of innovative ideas, and raising awareness about staff achievements and their agitation; drafting rules for employees' professional development and certification and preparing its consequences in the form of special reports; registration and presentation of new ideas in the library; organizing competitions such as «Bank of Ideas», «Creative Ideas Fair», «Auction for advanced studies» [3, p. 75–80].

New ideas will be useless if they are not compiled; priorities are not set and applied. Not all innovative ideas are promising and relevant for application. Ideas should be selected, priorities should be set and then realized. You need to determine which idea is in potential demand, and which one is in real demand. You also need to determine the direction of innovation resources so that changes will have positive impact on the near future of the library.

Forming the infrastructure of library innovation requires creation of innovation organizations within large libraries, cultural institutions. Implementation of these measures is aimed at stimulating innovation activity in the libraries in the future and giving grants in project competitions and providing financial assistance supporting innovative projects. The effective element of this infrastructure is specialized units of the library and independent innovative structures that can conduct complex activities of the whole innovation system. Thus, the main condition for the development of innovation infrastructure of modern libraries is the future development of innovation structure and effectively cooperating with participants of innovative activities [8, p. 206–220].

We attempted to show and justify to some extent how important innovations are in the development and improvement of library work. In the end, it can be concluded: 1. In modern times, no management or enterprise can develop without improving its activities on a regular basis in different directions. 2. It is inevitable to introduce new services and products, apply innovative technologies, to harness modern methods in the business processes and staff management. 3. Innovations are the most important element of the development. Without them libraries cannot remain as an institution of social importance, and cannot provide competitive services. 4. It cannot solidify its position in a market economy.

If we look at the basic paradigm of innovativeness, we'll see the following ones: not be afraid of learning and changing; not to consider yourself wiser than others; taking ideas from others and adapt to it; to apply, modify and apply again and so on.

Finally, it should be noted that the draft of the innovative development strategy has been prepared by Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The program's strategic goal is obtaining sustainable socio-economic development of the economy, improving the quality of life, reaching resource-efficient, social-oriented, innovative economy that will provide environmental protection in the highly competitive foreign markets. If this project is accepted and executed, it will play an important role in the development of library work.

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### Нарміна Абдуллаєва

#### БІБЛІОТЕКА ІННОВАЦІЙ ЯК НОВА ТЕМА ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНІ

*Є багато досліджень і праць, які відображають розвиток бібліотечної справи у відповідності до сучасних вимог. Вперше у 2012 р. започатковано дослідження, пов'язані з інноваціями в роботі бібліотеки. В результаті інноваційного процесу, пропонувалися нові або*

поліпшені продукти і послуги. У той же час, технологічні інноваційні процеси можуть бути застосовані в процесах управління та організації. Таким чином, інноваційна діяльність спрямована на поліпшення результатів інтелектуальної діяльності в суспільстві.

*Ключові слова:* Азербайджан, Гейдар Алієв, бібліотека, бібліотека інновацій, бібліотечні роботи.

**Нармина Абдуллаева**

### **БИБЛИОТЕКА ИННОВАЦИИ КАК НОВАЯ ТЕМА ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ**

*Есть много исследований и работ, отражающие развитие библиотечной работы в соответствии с современными требованиями. Впервые в 2012 г. были начаты исследования, связанные с инновациями в работе библиотеки. В результате инновационного процесса, предлагались новые или улучшенные продукты и услуги. В то же время, технологические инновационные процессы могут быть применены в процессах управления и организации. Таким образом, инновационная деятельность направлена на улучшение результатов интеллектуальной деятельности в обществе*

*Ключевые слова:* Азербайджан, Гейдар Алиев, библиотека, библиотека инноваций, библиотечные работы.

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**Aysel Huseynova**

### **UNIQUE FEATURES OF NAKHICHEVAN ARCHITECTURE IMPACT ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE EAST**

*Azerbaijan covered with amazing prints of the mysterious and secret past. To become familiar with them it have necessary to investigate every inch of it, visiting historical places, various terms learning to read. Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is an example of the architecture that never lost its actuality. Historical and architectural monuments of Nakhchivan shows and proves how local people loyal to their history. Decorative and finishing styles Nakhchevan school of architecture influenced the mausoleums built both in Azerbaijan and in other countries.*

*Key word:* Naxchivan, tomb, history, mausoleum.

Azerbaijan, came out of the most difficult tests of ancient history on all sides is covered with mysterious, secret and awesome tracks.

Azerbaijan Architecture – building complex structures on the territory of modern Azerbaijan, representing the architectural and historical significance. Azerbaijan Architecture includes peoples living and residing in the territory of the country. According to the variety of materials used in construction architectural structures of Azerbaijan can be divided into two groups: a group of buildings constructed of stone – in Baku, Shamakhi and their surroundings, and the second group – in Nakhchivan, Ganja, Barda and other regions, where the majority of used bricks.

Megalithic and cyclopean structures in the foothills of the Lesser Caucasus and on the territory of Nakhichevan, the remnants of a prehistoric dwelling (the prototype of the national home – Karadam) describe the construction of the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age on the territory of Azerbaijan.

The architectural heritage of Caucasian Albania presented structures, preserved in the northern regions of modern Azerbaijan, among which the church in the village of Kish (VI or XII century) in Shaki, the remains of buildings of the fortress Chirag Gala (VI century) in the city of Gabala, The Basilica church in the village of Kum Kakhi region, round temple in the village Lekit (V–VI century, cobbled stone, limestone, Burnt bricks) and the ruins of the temple complex in Mingachevir (VII century, raw brick). The earliest surviving structures in Azerbaijan are the churches in the villages of Qom and Lekit and osnovaniyaDevichey tower in Baku [5]. The architecture of the early feudal period in the territory of Azerbaijan is characterized by huge fortifications: beshbermaksie, Gilgilchai (see also Chirag-gala.) And Zagatala. The oldest Islamic buildings can be called a mosque in the VIII century and Agsu Juma mosque in Shamakhi. After the Arab conquest in the VII century and the spread of Islam began to develop Muslim culture – to build mosques, minarets, madrasahs and mausoleums.

In IX–X centuries, with the weakening of the Arab Caliphate in the territory of Azerbaijan appeared numerous small states, cities which (Barda, Shamakhi, Baylakan, Ganja, Nakhchivan) were formed local architectural and art schools, among them – Nakhichevan, characterized by the magnificence of the