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Khuraman Agayeva

<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-4276-8783>

Associate Professor, Baku State University, Azerbaijan, khuraman_v@mail.ru

Vusala Abbasli

<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-2088-4923>

Master's student, Baku State University, Azerbaijan, vusalaabbasli01@gmail.com

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Suleyman Rahimov's Role in the Development of Libraries in the 20th Century

Abstract

This article contains significant information about Suleyman Rahimov, a popular writer and cultural figure, as well as his life and activities. Suleyman Rahimov's outstanding cultural services and the attention he paid to library development were examined in further depth in the article, and his involvement in library construction was recognized. The first work of Süleyman Rahimov, who started his literary activity in 1930, is Shamo."However, he worked on this work for 50 years and made additions to it. One of his most famous works is Black Earth and Yellow Gold."Now this work is used in 5th grade literature. Süleyman Rahimov was the chairman of Azerbaijan Writers Union in 1939-1940, 1944-1946 and 1954-1958. Azerbaijan Lachin, Samukh, Shahbuz and Norashen regions worked as a party leader (1934-1937). Propaganda secretary at the Baku City Committee of the Azerbaijan K(b)P (1940-1941), deputy director of the propaganda and agitation department at the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan K(b)P (1941-1944), Azerbaijan SSR He worked as the chairman of the Committee for Cultural and Educational Affairs under the Council of Ministers (1945-1958). Suleyman Rahimov always thought it was vital to take special care of libraries, and in many papers and other scholarly works he authored in this field, he made numerous recommendations to help libraries do their jobs better. Examples of his scientific research works on libraries are also included in the article.

Keywords: *Suleyman Rahimov, library construction, service, statistical report excerpts*

Süleyman Rahimov'un 20. Yüzyılda Kütüphanelerin Gelişimindeki Rolü

Öz

Bu makale, popüler bir yazar ve kültür adamı olan Süleyman Rahimov'un hayatı ve faaliyetleri hakkında önemli bilgiler içermektedir. Makalede Süleyman Rahimov'un üstün kültür hizmetleri ve kütüphaneciliğe verdiği önem daha derinlemesine incelenmiş ve kütüphane inşasındaki katkıları takdir edilmiştir. Edebi faaliyetine 1930 yılında başlayan Süleyman Rahimov'un ilk eseri Şamo Ğur. Ancak bu eser üzerinde 50 yıl boyunca çalışmış ve eklemeler yapmıştır. En ünlü eserlerinden biri Kara Toprak ve Sarı Altın Ğır. Şimdi bu eser 5. sınıf edebiyatında kullanılmaktadır. Süleyman Rahimov 1939-1940, 1944-1946 ve 1954-1958 yıllarında Azerbaycan Yazarlar Birliđi'nin başkanlığını yapmıştır. Azerbaycan'ın Laçın, Samuh, Şahbuz ve Noraşen bölgelerinde parti yöneticisi olarak çalışmıştır (1934-1937). Azerbaycan K(b)P Bakü Şehir Komitesi'nde propaganda sekreteri (1940-1941), Azerbaycan K(b)P Merkez Komitesi'nde propaganda ve ajitasyon bölümü müdür yardımcısı (1941-1944), Azerbaycan SSC Bakanlar Kurulu'na bađlı Kültür ve Eğitim İşleri Komitesi'nin başkanı olarak çalışmıştır (1945-1958). Süleyman Rahimov her zaman kütüphanelere özel ilgi göstermenin hayati önem taşıdığını düşünmüş ve bu alanda yazdığı birçok makalede ve diđer bilimsel çalışmalarda kütüphanelerin işlerini daha iyi yapmalarına yardımcı olmak için çok sayıda öneride bulunmuştur. Makalede, kütüphaneler üzerine yaptığı bilimsel araştırma çalışmalarından örnekler de yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süleyman Rahimov, kütüphane yapımı, hizmet, istatistiksel rapor alıntıları.

Introduction

In general, the following scientific works have been written on the study of document flow in librarianship (İsmayilov, Mahammadli & Khudiyeva, 2022, pp. 31-34; İsmayilov, Məmmədov, 2023, pp. 634-642). The main goal of the research is to reveal the efficiency of using archival documents in the flow of documents related to İravan , the historical land of Azerbaijan, and to bring the historical documents used by experts to the attention of other researchers, and to achieve the recognition of those documents at the international level.

1.Suleyman Rahimov and the Library

Regarding the main content of the article, let's note that Süleyman Rahimov's contribution to Baku State University's Faculty of "Information and Document Management" is immeasurable. Suleyman Rahimov was heavily involved in the establishment of the Department of Librarianship and Bibliography within the University's Faculty of Philology in October 1947, as well as the selection of teaching faculty for the department. Suleyman Rahimov personally delivered the first lecture on the topic "History of Books" in the Department of Librarianship. Library labor, library and bibliography culture has a special position in the legacy of Suleyman Rahimov, an excellent representative of twentieth-century

Azerbaijani literature. His wide and rich creativity, multiple books, narratives, and stories are tied to one of the most difficult eras of Azerbaijani life – the “Soviet period” – and represent the highest artistic art of that period. The author’s novel-epic “Şamo,” multi-volume novel “Saçlı,” and short tale “Mehman” added new hues to Azerbaijani literature.

*Our forefathers in the subject of library-bibliography
(25 July, 1945), Communist.*

Abu-l-Wafa Muhammad ibn Muhammad	Makki ibn Ahmad	Kafiyatdin ibn Osman
Najmuddin Baghdadi	Nasiruddin Tusi	Reshiduddin Fazlullah-i Hemedani
Khalifa Mustasim	Mirza Jafar	Kamaladdin Behzad
Abdulqani Muhammad Effendi	Mir Mohsen Navvab	Firidun bey Kocherli
Mirza Bala Mammadzade	Mikayil Rzaguluzade	Mirahmadov Aziz
Mammadali Musaddiq	Habib Babayev	Abbasgulu agha Bakikhanov

Suleyman Rahimov has served as the chairman of the Azerbaijan Writers’ Union on several occasions. In 1940-1941, he was secretary for propaganda in the Baku City Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan; in 1941-1944, he was deputy director of the propaganda and agitation department in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan; and in 1945-1958, he was chairman of the Committee for Cultural and Educational Affairs under the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers. In 1942, 1946, 1970, and 1975, he was awarded the Order of Lenin three times, People’s Writer in 1960, and Hero of Socialist Labor in 1975. "Azerbaijani people, together with all the peoples of our country, came out of difficult trials with honor," stated Suleyman Rahimov, Chairman of the Committee of Cultural and Educational Institutions under the Council of People's Commissars of the Azerbaijan SSR. Today's responsibility for technology, art, culture, and literature is to summarize and develop the rich experience obtained during the war. Cultural and educational activities is extremely essential in this regard. There are 536 libraries, 1061 reading rooms, 120 cultural palaces, 519 clubs, 120 cultural and recreational parks, and so on in our nation. Every year, the state spends a lot of money on these cultural and educational centers. Cultural and educational centers received 6 million 227 thousand manats in 1944, and up to 15 million manats are planned in the 1945 budget. Naturally, this places significant and serious demands on the activities of cultural and educational organizations throughout the time of calm reconstruction following the war (Süleyman

Rahimov, Communist, 1948). "About the opening of the Ismayilli district library" Following the "Decision to Abolish Illiteracy" in the 1930s, the first "Recitation centers" were established in significant settlements. These recitation comas were then subordinate to the People's Education Commissariat. Suleyman Rahimov, Minister of Education and Culture at the time, ordered the construction of the first library building on the site of the Palace of Culture in 1947. Suleyman Rustam and Samad Vurgun, two folk poets, helped open the library in 1948 (Rahimov, Tabligatchi, 1948). The notable writer provided statistics on library work in Azerbaijan in the article "About library work," demonstrating that "In 1920, there were only 11 libraries in Azerbaijan; only 1,139 of the 95,000 books in these libraries were in the Azerbaijani language." Under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin party, and with the fraternal help of the great Russian people, the Soviet authority gained a permanent victory in Azerbaijan in the spring of 1920, opening new creative vistas for Azerbaijan's political, economic, and cultural advancement. There are numerous public libraries (not to mention numerous libraries at academic institutions, offices, labor unions, and schools).

During an examination of cultural and educational departments in 1947, the Selyan district library got the committee's temporary Red flag and the first monetary award from the committee and trade unions for its exceptional arrangement of reader services. As examples, the operations of Khanlar, Shamakhi, Gusar, Yevlakh, Shusha district libraries, and Yenikand library, which got the first financial prize, as well as Agjabadi, Lahij, Samukh, and Devachi district village libraries, can be noted. Every year, the state raises the amount of money provided to libraries. To enhance the book fund of the republic's libraries, 800,000 manats were granted in 1946, 1,300,000 manats in 1947, and 1,600,000 manats in 1948. An additional 500,000 manats were provided last year for the acquisition of books for our republic's libraries. To aid in the growth of librarianship in the republic, the method cabin, the Azerbaijan Book Chamber, and the Republican State Library publish resources on bibliography and librarianship topics on a regular basis. This substantially aids our libraries and library workers in their day-to-day operations. Bibliographic resources such as "Nizami", "A.M. Gorky", "Azerbaijani literature during the days of the Great Patriotic War", "Bibliography on M.F. Akhundov", "Selyan library work experience", and "Library catalog" were produced in 1947 and the first quarter of 1948. Bibliographic indexes and essential literature on Nizami Ganjavi, Bakikhanov, M.F. Akhundov, Sabir, and others have also been produced (Rahimov, Communist, 1945). As a result of poorly equipping republican libraries with literature, several district libraries now have only a few thousand books. The number of books in the libraries of Meraza, Agsu, Lerik, Khudat, Khaldan, Ujar, and Shahbuz regions ranges from 800 to 1200.

Each rural library has 500 books on average. This situation must be changed. In the next 2-3 years, major steps should be conducted to raise the quantity of volumes in each district library to 7,000-10,000 copies, and 1,500-3,000 copies in village libraries. Trade unions have numerous libraries in addition to cultural-educational network libraries. In Baku and its surrounding areas, the oil field workers' trade union alone maintains 21 libraries with 340,000 books (Ismayilov & Khalafova, 2023). Republican Children's Libraries are also in poor condition. School libraries carry out their noble task of providing literature to pupils. In our republic, there are just 33 children's libraries. There are 18 in Baku and its surrounding areas, and 12 in other parts of Azerbaijan. This year, the number of children's libraries is expected to rise to 41. Furthermore, the operation of village and collective farm libraries should be arranged in such a way that 30% of the money released for purchasing books in 1948 is spent on purchasing children's books. In our country, it is critical to pay close attention to the right selection of library staff. An inspection undertaken on January 1, 1946 to examine the status of the library personnel revealed that many of them lacked basic general knowledge and performed poorly in library work. For example, among the 550 personnel in the Cultural and Educational Committee's system, 19 have a higher education, 23 have an incomplete higher education, 259 have a secondary education, 19 have a secondary education (librarian), 164 have an incomplete secondary education, and 56 have a primary education. Was adamant about it. In this context, a number of public events have recently been staged to enhance the staff of public libraries by replacing unfit individuals with more qualified personnel. The current position of public library personnel is as follows: 39 have a higher education, 35 have an incomplete higher education, 316 have a secondary education, 32 have a special secondary education, and 118 have an incomplete secondary education (Ismayilov & Khudiyeva, 2023). As can be observed, the number of people with partial secondary education has dropped; from 56 people with primary education in 1946, there are now just 6 people. Regular courses are held to help library professionals improve their qualifications and ideological-political level. 256 librarians completed these courses during the previous term. Following the formation of the committee, the Krupskaya political-educational school was moved from the Ministry of Public Education to the Committee of Cultural and Educational Institutions. With the assistance of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan K(b)P and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, a separate building should be designated for the political-educational school named after H.K. Krupskaya, which develops specialist librarians and provides special instruction. The political-educational school now has 160 students. Last year, a club department was established in this school with the permission of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, and 60 students

were accepted. A librarianship department has been formed at Azerbaijan's Kirov State University's philological faculty. Currently, 27 students are enrolled in that department, and another group was established here in the 1948-49 academic year. However, this is insufficient. Azerbaijan should have skilled scientists that are well-versed in library work. Graduate students at the state university should be trained for this purpose. Employees working in the Azerbaijan State Library's scientific works, like those working in other scientific works, should set the objective of preparing and defending a dissertation in order to acquire the title of Candidate of Library Science. Graduate students at the state university should be trained for this purpose. The scientific works of the Azerbaijan state library, like those of other scientific works, should aim to prepare and defend a dissertation in order to obtain the title of Candidate of Library Science (Rahimov, Help for cultural and educational worker, 1949). It should also be noted that the study of document flow in libraries is compiled in the following works.

There are steps taken to protect the ethnic and cultural heritage, the polyethnic evolution of Azerbaijan and its traditions of tolerance. It is no coincidence that at the beginning of the 20th century, well-known ethnographic scientists valued Azerbaijan as an 'ethnographic museum' where all nations live in friendly neighborliness. Currently, more than eighty minority peoples are living in the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Ismayilov, Mahammadli & Gasimli, 2023). Regional library-information activity cannot develop successfully only within the framework of that system. Establishing system interaction with other scientific information bodies is one of the most important conditions for proper organization of library-information and bibliographic service in a centralized system (Ismayilov, Makhamedli & Gasimli, 2023).

Library and information institutions operating in our country have an indispensable role in the comprehensive study of the library and information provision of tourism activities in the Republic of Azerbaijan. As a result of the socio-economic policy strategy formed by our great leader on a solid foundation, the year-by-year improvement of Azerbaijan's tourism opportunities has created a wide opportunity for successful reforms in the field of tourism, as a result of this, it showed its positive effect on the increase of normative-legal documents and scientific-artistic publications related to this field in the library and information institutions of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Gasimli, 2023). The first Tourism Information Center, created on the basis of a joint project of the Government of Azerbaijan and the United Nations, and later included in the structure of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (now the Ministry of Culture), has been operating in Khachmaz district since 2005 for the purpose of informing tourists and local citizens who come to our country (Ismailov & Gasimli, 2022). The study of the flow of documents in the field of tourism in the country becomes the object of

scientific research in the following areas: Research and study of current problems in the field of tourism; assessment of the dynamics of the development of the flow of documents in the field of tourism in modern times; determination of the level of development of individual scientific activity of local and foreign scientists, scientific organizations and enterprises engaged in the field of tourism research; assessment of the role of specific specialists, research groups and organizations working in this field in solving the scientific problem; Forecasting the development trends of library and information provision of tourism (Gasimli, 2022). Social media is not only a convenient communication and file platform, but also serves to inform the world about the work done in information resource enterprises. Social media covers different areas depending on the goals of its users (Gasymlı, 2021). The Gazakh region's cultural and educational department has lately upgraded the work of the cultural and educational network. The 54-member lecturer group increased lecture propaganda in villages and communal farms, club councils were formed from village activists in addition to clubs and reading clubs, and literature worth 56,000 manats was purchased for regional libraries. Because the Gazimammad district does not provide daily management over the cultural and educational institutions, and because the committee's instructions and methodological instructions for organizing cultural services to the population were not brought to the attention of the cultural and educational workers, the head of the Gazimammad district's cultural and educational department issued a severe reprimand with a warning to Comrade Huseynov. Be done (Ismayilov, 2022).

Conclusion

Suleyman Rahimov's services in the development of our national culture, including library-bibliography building and the organization and development of higher librarianship education in our country, are described in detail in the article. As a result, Suleyman Rahimov has published numerous articles in various media outlets since the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on topics such as the organization of library work in Azerbaijan, population education, and the formation of the reader's taste and reading culture. In such papers, difficulties in the library sector and their solutions were demonstrated, and at the same time, the first scientific ideas linked to librarianship in our country were put forward, leading to the future foundations of libraries being built on a more solid foundation.

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