

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY WORK IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article describes the history of librarianship in Uzbekistan and current development processes.

Key words: library, manuscript, Central Asia, writing, book, user.

Nowadays, in our country, the issue of forming a spirit of national pride in the hearts of young people and educating a sense of patriotism is one of the most urgent topics. In addition to this, it is also necessary to highlight the history of libraries that have been established and operated in the territory of our nation for centuries, and to convey the resources about them to the youth.

The library is an educational, spiritual and cultural institution that provides wide access to manuscripts and printed works. The main task of libraries is to collect, store and promote printed works, as well as deliver electronic resources to users, study their needs and interests.

Due to the development of trade and crafts in Central Asia in the 9th and 10th centuries, culture began to develop gradually. The city of Bukhara, the capital of Mavorunnahr, has become a center of science and culture. In this period, the presence of many libraries and book trade in Bukhara led to the wide spread of science. We know from history that Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Nasr Farabi found the necessary works for him in a bookstore in Bukhara. It is no exaggeration to say that one of the important events in the cultural life of the people of Central Asia was the creation of state libraries and state archives. Complete information about libraries from this period has been preserved.

Khorezm also had large dynastic libraries, which were established during the time of Anushtegin and Ma'muni. The king of Khorezm, Ma'mun ibn Ma'mun, entrusted the management of this library to the famous historian and literary critic al-Salibi. Shahobuddin library located in Khiva is another one of Khorezm libraries. Historian Nasafi says: "Such a library did not exist either before or after, because the fund of manuscript works in it was not inferior to the library in Marv."

It is also worth mentioning that the development of librarianship was given a lot of attention during the years of Amir Temur and the Temuri government.

During the reign of Amir Temur, it was forbidden to take books out of the city of Samarkand, and books were protected as an unparalleled treasure. The great owner first established palace libraries in Shahrisabz, and then in Samarkand, the capital of the country.

For this palace library, decorated books by famous authors were purchased from private library owners and booksellers throughout Movarounnahr. Manuscript copying and book decoration were carried out by skilled masters of the city. Many manuscripts were brought to Samarkand from

Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Armenia and other such countries, as well as ancient cities such as Bruss, Stambul, Isfahan, Shiraz, Hamadan, Basra, and Baghdad.

A system of centralized libraries was established in our country in 1974 in accordance with the decision of the former Union government regarding librarianship. The peculiarity of this system is that separate systems have been formed in each region, and the central library and its branches are united in their composition, providing funds, reporting, strengthening the material and technical base, technical and scientific processing, providing library and information services to the population. branches and the Central Library.

In 1975-1990, librarianship developed as a science. During these years, the main attention was paid to the issues of improving the quality of library services for children and schoolchildren, and the issues of guiding reading in libraries were developed in every way.

It should also be mentioned that in 1975-1990, researches in the field of librarianship led to an increase in the social role of libraries. Literary scholars began to enter the field of librarianship

In the early years of independence, fundamental changes began in all areas of our country, including, by the end of the 20th century, huge reforms were carried out in the information and library sector, and information technologies entered the activities of libraries. With the introduction of the process of informatization in the activities of information libraries, the issues of easing the work of librarians and improving the quality and efficiency of their work were on the agenda.

Since 1994, the scientific and universal library "Turon" of the Tashkent region and the libraries of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (FA) started to create the first electronic catalogs based on the Russian "IRBIS" program. In addition, by 1998, Internet access was created in libraries.

As the capabilities of the Internet began to expand, the demands of users for information and knowledge began to expand. On June 20, 2006, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of providing the population of the Republic with an information library" in order to ensure their effective use of modern information technologies, their entry into the world of information and the use of world information resources. Resolution was adopted. Based on this decision, libraries in the system of the Ministry of Culture and Sports were transferred to the Center of Secondary Special, Vocational Education, Public Education of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, information resource centers were established, and information- The library center was gradually equipped with new modern computer tools.

The initial project of creating electronic libraries was implemented in cooperation with the Republic of South Korea. In accordance with the decisions of August 26, 2008 "On the creation of an electronic library of scientific and technical literature with the involvement of a Korean government grant", the order of the Communications and Informatization Agency of Uzbekistan 259 of September 5, 2008 In order to further deepen reforms in the field of librarianship and to implement Uzbekistan-Korea cooperation, it was created on the basis of the "Knowledge" information-library center in Tashkent based on a South Korean grant and with the direct support of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).¹

1487 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 23, 2011 "On measures to continue the qualitative development of information-library and information-resource services on the basis of information and communication technologies in 2011-2015" Resolution no. This

¹ Toychiyeva Sh. Innovative activity of libraries/ Study guide.-Koqon, ART PRESS, 2023.-109

Decision is aimed at creating private electronic resources and their effective use in our country, creating electronic forms of rare and rare books, and establishing electronic libraries.

By April 13, 2011, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information-Library Activities" was adopted in order to regulate the activities of the information-library sector.

On March 20, 2012, the special Resolution No. 1729 of the President of the country "On the establishment of the information and resource center of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi" was adopted. Based on the decision, the program of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On preliminary measures to organize the activity of the information resource center of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi" was announced. According to it, the Regulation on the organizational and methodological activities of all information-library institutions of the National Library was developed. Based on the regulation, the National Library will develop a schedule for the creation of electronic resources step by step during 2012-2020, develop a national format for cataloging, introduce an automated information-library service on the Internet, using Wi-Fi, and collect electronic resources of all libraries operating in the republic. many tasks are planned, such as organizing a catalog, establishing a single corporate network with the National Library information-library.²

The corporate network is important in the formation of scientific-educational and scientific-technical information in networks, including in the network of information-library institutions, in the economy of material and human resources. Creating a corporate cataloging system is one of the important factors in the unification of the corporate network of private enterprises.

Based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 198 of July 5, 2011 "On approval of the model regulation on the electronic library and the schedule of the plan for the creation of the information-library and information-resources fund", Uzbek and e-books of the best samples of world literature were created, a single electronic database of all types of information-library resources of the National Library of Uzbekistan and regional information-library centers of our republic was formed, and opportunities were created to use it from other information-library centers. Electronic libraries were established in our country in order to provide users with continuous access throughout the year.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of 2019

Based on the decision of June 7 "On further improvement of information and library services to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Concept of development of the information and library sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2024 was developed. In this Concept, the goals, tasks, principles, priorities and mechanisms of the development of the information-library sector of the republic are defined, in accordance with the changes taking place in the country and international practice.

In addition, the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5953 of March 2, 2020 "Science, enlightenment and digital In order to ensure the implementation of the State program for the year of economic development, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the national program for the development and support of reading culture in 2020-2025" was adopted. On the basis of this

² Berdiyeva Z. Library science: a guide for vocational college, 2nd edition; Tashkent. -Ilm-ziyo.-2013.-31-32 p.

decision, a number of exemplary works were carried out in order to improve the reading culture of the youth of our country.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 No. PF-5349 "On measures to further improve the field of information technologies and communications", the Republican Information and Library Center, Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city information-library centers were transferred to the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi of the Press and Information Agency of Uzbekistan (now the Information and Mass Communications Agency under the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

In accordance with the Decision No. PQ-4354 dated June 7, 2019 "On further improvement of information and library services to the residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan", 14 information and library centers and 186 district (city) information-library centers have been established, today their work has improved, they are equipped with innovative information and telecommunication technologies in accordance with international standards, and they provide services to users in an interactive way.

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