



Reorganization of the Library Fund of the Republic in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the issues of reorganization of the fund of the republic's libraries and enrichment of the library fund with national publications during the years of independence. Also, issues such as how the library staff helped to promote humanitarianism and widely spread the decisions and decrees issued by the government of the republic among the population were highlighted.

Keywords:

library, decision, decree, instruction, literature, publication, copy, ministry, book reader

In the early years of independence, there were more than 17,000 different types of libraries in the republic, of which 6,791 were universal and public state libraries[1]. determines the task.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, all libraries in the republic focused their main activities on enriching the library fund with literature that meets the needs of the times and creating electronic editions of them. In particular, the State Library named after Alisher Navoi has achieved great results in this regard. In particular, as of January 1, 1992, the library had a total of 4,836,107 copies of literature, of which Russian language and other types of literature made up 448,690 copies or 9.2%[2]. However, due to the fact that the literature in the Uzbek language is a very small percentage, special attention was paid to filling the library fund mainly with national publications.

In particular, the decision No. 9 of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 22, 1992 "On the establishment of the library fund and the number of librarians" accelerated the work in this regard [3]. Therefore, in 1993, 33,071 copies of printed publications were brought to

the library in order to provide the library's national fund with books that meet the needs of the times. The library focused its activities on the promotion of humanitarianism, the in-depth study of the history and culture of the Uzbek Republic, and the understanding of the social and cultural conditions in independent and free Uzbekistan. Because in 1993, the total number of publications in the library was 788,838, of which 34% were in Uzbek, 65% were in Russian, and 1.3% were in foreign languages [4]. By this year, the number of publications in Uzbek language has decreased due to the fact that many books that do not meet the requirements of the times have been removed from the library collection.

For this reason, the library team took measures aimed at increasing the number of national publications. In particular, from December 1992 to July 1993, 14 service trips were organized to the libraries of the republic, about 40 scientific and methodological recommendations were published in Uzbek [5]. (34%) was 1163397 in Russian, (65%) was 23941 (1.3%) in foreign language. Socio-political literature 786674 (44%), scientific-natural, medical 151071 (8.4), technical, agricultural 132665 (7.4%), art, physical

education, sports 172797 (10%), literature, it can be seen that linguistics and literary studies reached 545,631 (30.5%) copies [6].

Despite the measures aimed at replenishing the library fund with necessary literature, there were many problems in this area. In many cases, the literature and abstracts requested by researchers could not be found [7]. The reason for this was the lack of subscriptions to central publications in the republic, which reduced the number of books in the library collection. Secondly, due to the high cost of postage, the number of auto-abstracts has decreased dramatically. New books had to be bought by the state through the transfer of money to bookstores at the expense of the release of outdated and unusable literature from the library fund. But due to the fact that the state bank did not transfer money, there were problems with replenishing the fund.

By the middle of 1994, such issues were resolved due to the books provided by the relevant organizations. In particular, 2,947 permanent copies of the republic, 5,484 copies from the All-Union Book Chamber, 2,721 copies of "Uzkitob" and other sources of literature came. In addition, the library fund was enriched through the publications given to the library as a kind gift by foreign organizations for the purpose of distribution. From Friday, Saber project began to conclude an agreement with the head of the fund T. Vitvitsky regarding the delivery of literature on economics, banking, business, and marketing to the library. [8].

In 1995, the library received 9,897 publications, of which 8,933 copies were sent to the book fund, 706 copies were sent to the book exchange department with foreign countries, and 254 copies were sent to the book exchange department. As of January 1, 1996, the book fund was 4935251, of which 473303 copies were in Uzbek, 4461943 copies were in other languages [9].

According to the order of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the beginning of 1997, a comprehensive inspection of the entire activity of the library was conducted. As a result of the inspection,

positive aspects of the library's activities were identified. In particular, as of January 1, 1997, the library fund had created 4940867 thousand copies of press works, of which 476399 thousand copies were in Uzbek language, 4464468 thousand copies were in Russian and other languages, and 169069 thousand were literature in foreign languages. By 1998, the library stock was 4948292 thousand copies, of which 479699 thousand copies were in Uzbek language, 4468593 thousand copies were literature in Russian and other languages. In 1998, the library received 10,337 copies of printed materials from various sources, of which 10,011 copies, 3,368 titles, 3,233 copies of books, 4,973 copies of magazines, 1,799 abstracts, and 8th grade works were transferred to the library. 3325 copies of received materials were in Uzbek language and 6688 copies were publications in other languages [10].

In 1998-1999, the library replenished its fund with the funds obtained through the acquisition of republican compulsory copies, press distribution association, bookstores. From all sources, 12206 printed products were received in the library. 11549 copies were transferred to the fund. 4783 copies of received literature were in Uzbek language, 6766 copies were in Russian and other languages[11]. The library team used the following sources to replenish the funds by 2000: republican mandatory copies, press distribution association, bookstores, gifts. 13,500 printed materials were received by the library from all sources of replenishment. 10,290 copies of them were transferred to the fund.

2600 autoabstracts in the Ukrainian language were given to the study hall of scientists for open use. 43,067 copies of newly acquired literature, 9,194 copies in Uzbek language, republican newspapers in other languages, 105 magazines were subscribed to. 262 copies of books and 1007 copies of magazines were received from foreign organizations. International book exchange, the Uzbekistan-Open Society Institute, the Aid Fund, the Pull project (Great Britain), the Swiss Embassy, the World Bank ("Regional Libraries" project grant), foreign embassies and private

individuals played a key role in replenishing the fund with foreign literature. Literature was regularly received from the Vernadsky National Library (more than 100,000 publications), the State Library of Russia, the "Pushkin Library" project (about 400 copies). About 170 copies of the publication were received as gifts from individuals[12].

However, despite the library's efforts to find funds and work forms for obtaining literature, the issue of replenishing the fund of the national book center was in an unsatisfactory state. Because of this, there were serious deficiencies in obtaining control copies of the republic's printed products. In particular, due to the fact that many publishing houses did not send the control copy of their products to the library, due to the lack of funds for the acquisition of literature and the high price of the books for the scientific periodical press of the CIS countries, the library could not fill its fund with the necessary up-to-date scientific literature. In addition, no sponsorship support was provided by the Ministry of Higher Education and other organizations. Decision No. 123 of April 12, 2002[13] on the establishment of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan[13] became of special importance in the library's activities. In this Decision, a number of tasks have been defined for the establishment of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi and the development of the concept and program for the development of librarianship and its implementation. Including:

Scientific research and technological developments, automation of librarianship in the republic and creation of an information-library network; Forming a fund of foreign documents through book purchase and international book exchange, as well as purchase of new foreign books; to maintain the automated library-information network and the electronic catalog at the required level, to equip the library with modern computers and special technical tools and to create opportunities for the organization of a number of libraries in order to expand access to world

information resources, and at the same time tasks and instructions are given for their implementation [14].

By the end of 2002, the national library fund was 10,177.5, of which 593.1 were in Uzbek. The number of books received this year was 19.1%, of which 7.4% were literature in the Uzbek language. 19,161 copies of literature were received from all sources of fund replenishment. 2,683 copies of foreign language literature were received from it, 1,369 copies were received through international book exchange, 1,699 copies were received through EBSCO subscription, and 1,008 literature were donated. A methodological and bibliographic guide was prepared on 19 titles. 12 manuals were published. 33 information was given in mass media. 61 bibliographic reviews and classes on promotion of librarian-bibliographic knowledge; 48 scientific and methodological circles, seminars, information days; Information knowledge club meetings, 19 public events (conferences, literary and thematic evenings, presentations); 77 tours of 6 library departments, funds and catalogs were conducted. 240 book-picture exhibitions and open displays of literature were organized[15].

In 2003, 16,262 copies were received from all sources of replenishment of book funds. 14,760 copies were transferred to funds. Compulsory copies of the republic amounted to 2,695 copies (1,462 books, 1,201 magazines). 3170 copies of periodicals were received by subscription. In addition, 1515 copies of literature received from abroad, 802 copies of literature received through international book exchange, 429 copies of EBSCO subscription, 1920 copies of materials were received as a gift [16]. By 2004, the library fund had a total of 6,400,6019. Of these, 500,416 publications in the Uzbek language and 5,905,603 in foreign languages. In 2005, it was 6421330. Literature in the Uzbek language was 502851, 5918479[17].

The library system in the republic worked effectively during the first decade of independence. A number of legal mechanisms for the introduction of modern forms of service and information communication technologies

in the activities of information-library institutions were created in order to further improve the morale of the country's population, specifically to educate young people as people with intellectual potential.

Taking into account the convenience and proportionality of services provided by the library staff to the population of the republic, the Decision of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of provision of information-library to the population of the Republic" dated June 20, 2006 PQ-381 [18] and on July 27, 2006 Uzbekistan A decision was made to approve the regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic on the Interagency Council for coordinating the activities of "Information Library Systems in the Republic".

In this decision, the National Library of Uzbekistan was designated as the working body of the Interdepartmental Council, which assigned it the responsibility of developing documents that would help further development of information-library networks[19]. Now, taking into account the fact that the national library is an important center that acts as a support for the republic's information libraries, it has made more efforts to increase the library fund and copies of national publications. In 2006, a total of 23,095 publications were received in the library fund. Of these, 5,644 were in the Uzbek language[20].

Decree of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2011 "On measures to improve the quality of information-library and information resources services based on information and communication technologies in 2011-2015" No. 1487[21], "Alisher Navoi" dated March 20, 2012 PQ-1729 [22], dated December 17, 2013, "On measures to organize the activities of the National Library of Uzbekistan - information resource center" on the first implementation of the project "National General Education Electronic Library" with the financial support of the Economic Development and Cooperation Fund of the Republic of Korea on measures" No. PQ-2088,

Implementation of Decision No. PQ-2264 dated November 17, 2014 "On the

Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2015", No. PQ-2487 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 9, 2016 "On the State Program "Healthy Mother and Child Year"[23] In order to ensure this, the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi (hereinafter referred to as the National Library) carried out a number of works until 2016.

The total fund of the National Library is 7,231,335, of which the printed fund has increased by 18,073 copies and the total number is 6,713,243, and the resources in electronic form have increased by 154,461 copies and the total number has reached 518,092. The total number of registered users of the National Library is 156,419, and 30,684 users were registered in the library during the reporting period. During the past period: library visitors - 751118, users of the library website - 137,201, book lending - 5,550,225 copies, internal resources on the website - 430,695 references[24].

In order to ensure the implementation of the decisions of all libraries in the republic dated September 13, 2017 "On the program of comprehensive measures to develop the system of publication and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of book reading and reading" PQ-3271, the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi In 2017, many works were carried out by the library. In particular, the general fund of the National Library made up 7303 476 copies, of which the printed fund increased by 18351 copies and the total number - 6 731 595 copies, electronic resources - increased by 53790 copies, and the total number reached 571 671.

The total number of registered users of the National Library is 187,919, and 31,500 users were registered in the library during the reporting period. During the past period, the total number of visits by users was 896,402 times, including: library visitors - 759,289, library website users - 137,113, book lending - 5,280,111 copies, and internal resources on the website - 451,434 it happened. Creation of electronic resources for the introduction of

automation processes, including filling of the electronic catalog - 668,703 electronic bibliographic records were organized into electronic publications[25].

In conclusion, it should be said that reorganization of the fund of republican libraries was one of the most urgent tasks in the first years of independence. At the same time, the implementation of this process was somewhat complicated. However, in such a difficult situation, the republican library carried out the work of replacing the books that do not meet the requirements of the time, which are considered ideologically old, with literature that meets the requirements of the time at a high level.

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