KUTUBXONACHILIK ISHINI TASHKIL ETISH PRINSIPLARI VA UNING FUNKSIYALARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida madaniyat, san'at sohasida sohasidagi isloholotlar, kutubxonachilik ishining tashkil etish prinsiplari va uning funksiyalari, kutubxonashunoslik sohasining metodlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: kitob, kutubxonashunoslik, davlat, metod, kutubxona, jamiyat, insonparvarlik, prinsip, ma'naviyat, axloqiy.

LIBRARY WORK ORGANIZATION PRINCIPLES AND ITS FUNCTIONS

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about the reforms in the field of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the principles of the organization of librarianship and its functions, and the methods of librarianship.
Keywords: book, librarianship, state, method, library, society, humanitarianism, principle, spirituality, moral.

ПРИНЦИПЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ БИБЛИОТЕЧНОЙ РАБОТЫ И ЕЕ ФУНКЦИИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о реформах в сфере культуры и искусства в Республике Узбекистан, принципах организации библиотечного дела и его функциях, а также методах библиотечного дела.
Ключевые слова: книга, библиотечное дело, государство, метод, библиотека, общество, гуманизм, принцип, духовность, мораль.

The fundamental reconstruction and renewal of the socio-economic, political and spiritual life of Uzbekistan directly affects the development of librarianship. It is necessary for the libraries, which have a huge amount of spiritual wealth in their book collection, to serve the society, to provide all-round support to the development of science, education, culture, and production in its various aspects. In turn, the events that take place in society affect the activities of libraries. This effect is manifested in the solution of socially important issues specific to a specific historical period. In order to strengthen the independence of the republic, libraries should focus on socially important goals such as democratization of the society, restoration of the national culture of the people, opening of the creative possibilities of the individual, increasing the political and civil activity of the people. Based on this, it is possible to note the main principles of the organization of librarianship in Uzbekistan.

1) Popularity of the library and democratization of its work;
2) Carrying out the activities of libraries in the humanitarian direction;
3) State nature of librarianship;
4) Conducting independent librarianship policy;
5) Organization of the bookkeeping system based on classification;
6) Organization of libraries and participation of the general public in its activities. [1; P. 38]

1. Popularity of libraries and their work democratization.
Popularity of libraries is one of the most important principles of organizing librarianship in the country.
Free use of libraries, bringing library branches closer to the population, active use of forms and methods in book promotion and service to the population, creating conveniences in the library for

readers are conditions for the universality of libraries. The main criterion of the efficiency of the work of libraries and the main task is to implement the principle of popularization of librarianship. According to this principle, citizens of Uzbekistan should be provided with the right and opportunity to freely use the available information sources in the republic's libraries. At the same time, readers can freely use the collection of all libraries directly or through inter-library subscription; freely and without any prohibitions to choose the documents of their interest from the library fund; have the right to free use of all main types of library services.

2. Carrying out the activities of libraries in the humanitarian direction.

Humanitarian processes in society require libraries to pay more attention to the individual, especially to raise his general cultural level, which arises from the need to renew the spiritual, spiritual and moral strength of society. In this regard, it is necessary to restore the importance of reading and its understanding as a way of communication with the phenomena of traditional world culture. In the conditions of independence, the role of libraries is not only to be the custodian of universal treasures, but also to be a fund of national memory. It is manifested in the formation of funds, a function of libraries that is passed from generation to generation. The main criterion of the effectiveness of funds is the popularity of publications, and its level is the satisfaction of society's demand for information and books. The role of libraries in the preservation of the national heritage, in the realization of the living communication of generations, in the revival of the ancient culture, and in the development of the national language is very large. [2; P. 75]

By helping a person to understand the changing world and to find the right way in it, the library allows him to understand universal issues, helps to open his creative possibilities. Acquiring knowledge in the advancement of science serves to understand the individual's identity, the humanistic direction of the library's activities helps to prepare the person to accept the new computer culture, the content of the crude, morally poor type of people, which leads to the destruction of the unity of the human soul by scientific and technical progress. cancels the negative effects such as finding.

3. State nature of librarianship.

In Uzbekistan, librarianship is carried out under the guidance of the state. The state-public bodies of management shall provide the necessary funds for the establishment of an effective system of library service, taking into account the requirements for the library service, protect the needs of libraries in the consideration of the plans and budgets of the socio-economic development of the state, and achieves appropriate provision, helps full and effective use of the funds allocated for the development of librarianship, engages in the creation of a new economic mechanism that increases the interest of the initiative of libraries and their management bodies.

The state-public bodies of library management form the legal and normative foundations of library construction, librarianship laws and relevant legal.

4. Conducting independent librarianship policy.

This is one of the most important principles of libraries in the period of renewal, which is to adopt its program with the participation of the labor community and ensure its implementation; realization of opportunities as a self-development system in the process of management requires the implementation of librarianship policy such as economic independence and legal guarantee. According to this principle, libraries have the right to determine the number of their employees and the structure of the library within the framework of existing costs, to determine specific directions and forms of activity in accordance with the goals and functions noted in their charter and in the national and regional program of development of librarianship.

State libraries should be open to everyone in the style of a public library and provide basic librarianship services free of charge. They are provided with funds from the expenses that come in different ways, first of all from the republican and local budgets, from the funds received in return for their services, from the expenses of public organizations, community and personal donations.

Various commercial libraries appear during the implementation of fundamental economic reforms and the formation of new production relations. Following the principle of self-sufficiency, such libraries are interested in expanding forms of paid librarianship and information services. [3; P. 21]

5. Organization of the library system on a differentiated basis.

The main direction of the development of librarianship is the expansion of mutual cooperation of libraries, specialization, coordination and harmonization of their activities in all areas. The independence

of the republic, the introduction of regional economic accounting and the expansion of the rights of local councils, the strengthening of the independence of libraries in the development of their work require a new solution to the issue of the implementation of the unity and integrity of the library system.

It is natural that the library network is very volatile in the current conditions. The reader and his interest will be the main factor in the regulation of regional library systems and its further development.

For example, according to the structured purposes of libraries (library-reading room, club-library, library-communication center, family reading library), according to the subject and composition of funds (library of historical literature, library of art materials) new differentiated types develop.

6. Organization of libraries and public participation in their activities.

The Republican body of professional self-management (Kurultoy) has the right to initiate legislation to develop draft laws on librarianship and submit them to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Cabinet of Ministers.

The public participates in the management of librarianship through its elected representative bodies, as well as the majority of libraries and library employees through professional public associations interested in library work.

Main functions of the library

The interdependent functions of libraries can be described in the following order;

1. Main (determining the essence of the library) functions - memory, information-communicative (serving for communication) functions;

2. Main functions - functions that help to study, professional development, scientific work, independent learning;

3. Derivative functions - educational, educational, production function.

Methods of library science (scientific methods)

The scientific methodology of librarianship is a set of methods used to study the problems facing this discipline.

The method is a part of the composition of scientific knowledge, which represents its object, the subject of analysis, research tasks, and the tools necessary to solve them.

The scientific method represents abstract ways and tools of knowledge used in the process of scientific knowledge. The method of scientific knowledge arises on the basis of human practical activity.

Library science methods are divided into general scientific and special scientific methods according to their use. The following general scientific methods are widely used in the process of modern scientific knowledge, as well as in librarianship:

Observation is a method of sensory knowledge of things and events in reality, aimed at a specific goal.

Measurement is a method of determining the quantitative description of an object in the process of cognition.

Comparison is a method of studying the differences and similarities of one thing or event from another thing or event and their relationship.

An experiment is a way of researching and learning phenomena in science by trying them in an experiment.

The methods of knowledge that we have considered are almost the methods of knowledge that are characteristic of empirical evidence. An object can be created not only through experience, but also directly through abstract thinking:

Abstraction (abstract imagination) is a method of mentally knowing the properties, relations and stages of development of an event.

In the analysis, the studied thing and phenomenon, the idea is divided into small parts, i.e. elements, and connections between them, interaction and influence are studied. [4; P. 16]

Synthesis - based on the results of analysis, studies the overall quality of things and events. Synthesis is a method of re-establishing the elements that were mentally divided as a result of the analysis, combining them, and mentally creating the previous whole.

(for example information-library activities).

Induction and deduction are the main forms of mental inference and represent the movement of thought from the known to the unknown in the process of cognition.

Induction is a method of discussion used to draw general conclusions from some intellectual knowledge.

Deduction is a logical method leading from the general to the specific. Modeling is a scientific method based on the indirect study of existence. Modeling is based on the similarity and compatibility between the object under study and its model.

The method of systematization is the study of a set of elements that are interconnected in a certain way and form a certain integrity. This method is widely used in the current process of scientific knowledge, in the scientific knowledge of complex objects. On the basis of this method, general connections and relations of the studied or searched object with another object are revealed.

The accuracy method is a tool for theoretical generalization as a multifaceted unit of the properties, connections, and relations of the research object. This method reveals the knowledge of reality, which includes all connections and relationships about concrete events.

The method of abstraction is a means of knowing about the essence of concrete reality. Thinking itself can be considered as a way of knowing reality with the help of imagination.

The method of imagination is the most important way to learn about the subject. With the help of imagination, the essence of important properties and relationships in a certain relationship is revealed. The method of imagination reflects the events of reality more deeply and more accurately. Based on this method, the researched object is mentally analyzed and divided into abstract definitions.

Axiomatic method is a method of drawing theoretical conclusions based on axioms.

Hypothetico-deductive method - the basis of this method is not an axiom, but a set of experimental data. A hypothesis can be confirmed or proven wrong in scientific research through experiment. A hypothesis directs the process of scientific research in a certain direction, helps to collect new evidence and information.

The method of historicity and rationality is a method of knowing the important features of the development process of the objective world. Historicity is a way of knowing the time, period, exact emergence and development of things and events. It is necessary to study each phenomenon from a historical point of view, based on concrete experience.

Logical method is a method of researching the content of the subject in a theoretical form. This method allows to find out the most important relations of the research object.

The exact content of our knowledge formed in the process of learning

Forecasting (foreseeing, predicting) is a quantitative assessment of some events or phenomena using various special methods or indicating changes in certain periods (for example, the development of information-library activities by 2020 concept)

The structural-functional method is the study of the whole part into component parts through a systematic analysis of phenomena and processes. In this case, each part of the content will have a specific task.

Classification is the separation of objects into interrelated classes according to certain characteristics. In this case, each class has a certain permanent place, and in turn it is divided into small classes. The classification method includes dividing libraries into types, systematization, objectification, etc. is an example.

Along with general scientific methods, private methods are widely used in library science. Some of them have potential as universal methods, but are not widely used yet. Others are used only in this field. Let's briefly touch on them:

Sociological research methods. It is now widely used in librarianship research. It includes a questionnaire and an interview. With the help of sociological research methods, social opinion on events and processes is collected. Methods of randomly determining the size of sociological research in librarianship research are of great importance. These methods ensure representativeness of the research, that is, coverage. The optimal solution of the number of respondents (the number of participants in the research) is solved by mathematical formulas, using nomograms and tables of large numbers.

Questionnaire. This is the collection of primary information on objective and subjective facts among the interviewers. The questionnaire allows the researcher to obtain specific facts, processes, events, as well as reasons, plans, and reasons. Questionnaire is an important channel of «feedback». It is important for the researcher to be objective when analyzing and reporting the results of the questionnaire.

Content analysis method. The modern method of content analysis (content analysis) studies messages (oral, written, electronic), the author's message, the content and forms of the audience's messages, the results of the impact of the content on the audience. (It should find answers to the following questions :

Who is speaking? To whom? With what results?) Meaningful units (units of observation) are identified in the messages and then their level of use is determined. Based on such an analysis, the hypothesis made at the beginning of the research is confirmed or rejected.

Quantitative methods. Elements of quantitative methods are used in library studies. This indicates that the trends of mathematization are entering the science of library science. Accordingly, librarianship is becoming a qualitative-quantitative science from a qualitative point of view, which increases the potential of knowledge.

Statistical tables. The use of statistical tables has become a tradition in librarianship. The statistical data in the tables allow you to clearly and clearly see the results of primary research. [5; P. 14]

Indexing methods. Indexing methods (indicators, lists) are also used in librarianship research. With their help, dynamic series are given in absolute numbers, in the form of relative and average amounts, and various events and objects (book reading, fund turnover, growth rate, etc.) are compared.

Correlation analysis method. Librarians often resort to the method of correlational analysis. If it is determined whether or not there is a relationship between the studied factors with the help of tables, graphs, correlational analysis shows the correlation relationship, that is, the forms and accuracy of relationships (the amount of free time the population spends on using library books) (density) is studied.

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Quantitative (mathematical) methods. Library science is considered a powerful tool for learning subjects and phenomena. But it should not be absolutized and turned into a goal.

Organization of scientific researches of librarianship.

Scientific research is primarily free thinking, free from rigid boundaries or administrative control. The organization of scientific-research works means that the researcher carries out scientific-research works in order to achieve the intended results, following the sequence of the main stages.

Conclusion. The stages of organizing scientific work can be simple: «problem and its solution», as well as three-stage: «research-development-implementation». There are also often fragmented approaches: «problem-hypothesis-proof-theory creation-conclusions and practical recommendations». In practice, the following organizational structure is considered the most convenient for research in the field of library science.

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