

**LIBRARY ISSUES IN UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS  
(1991-2021)**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The article in the first years of independence many problems referred to the idea of standing in front of the library. Also, the elimination of the problems and the solution of the problem is the analysis of work carried out by the government. The issue of improving national traditions, re-studying and analyzing national values, especially the study of the history of the Uzbek nation from a new perspective, the formation and development of spirituality came to the fore. Religious values were restored. Cooperation with foreign countries is strengthening in all areas. Foreign investment has begun to affect the country's development. However, the state of libraries in the country has deteriorated.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Library, Book, Literature, Publishing, Electronic Literature, Fod, Storage, Reader, Ministry Of Culture.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

Since the independence of Uzbekistan, changes have taken place in all walks of life. The transition to a market economy has begun. Processes such as economic growth and strengthening the material and technical base have been carried out in the country. In particular, in the field of culture and art, the emphasis is on nationalism. The issue of improving national traditions, re-studying and analyzing national values, especially the study of the history of the Uzbek nation from a new perspective, the formation and development of spirituality came to the fore. Religious values were restored. Cooperation with foreign countries is strengthening in all areas. Foreign investment has begun to affect the country's development. However, the state of libraries in the country has deteriorated. Here are a few examples. In particular, the lack of buildings in all libraries in the country, the lack of necessary literature, staff shortages and poor material and technical base.

The main reasons for the crisis of libraries in the country are the lack of major new regulations and decisions by the Ministry of Culture, a separate organization that oversees the activities of libraries in the country after independence, the current economic crisis in the country, and the transition to a market economy. Due to the influence of the processes, the industry had become somewhat stagnant. In the first years of independence, there were more than 16,000 libraries in the country. These libraries were managed by various ministries. These included libraries owned by organizations such as the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Health, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Public Education, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. Currently, the number of public libraries in the system of the Ministry of Culture is 5735 [1]. Although the logistics of these libraries were the responsibility of the relevant ministries, the organizational structure, ie the management, was the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture. The decisions and instructions developed by the Ministry

of Culture have served as an important source for the conduct and organization of library work. However, as noted above, the Ministry of Culture has not developed a regulation to radically change the activities of libraries. In the newly independent republic, the issue of measures to develop this sector was still pending. Therefore, the organizational structure of libraries in the republic continued to operate under the Soviet regime. However, in a republic that has gained independence and is entering a new era, the issue of library promotion was crucial. The Ministry of Culture, which correctly assessed the process, issued instructions to regulate the work of the republic's libraries. In particular, the public libraries under the Ministry of Culture and the libraries under other ministries have seen an increase in their organizational functions since the early days of independence.

Librarians now faced a new task - to explain to the public the true democratic parliamentary solutions. In the context of strengthening the independence of the republic, libraries had to focus on socially important goals such as democratization of society, restoration of the national culture of the people, opening the creative potential of the individual, increasing political and civic activism. According to the letter of the Board of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 13, 1992 No 01-11 / 53 It is instructed to remove the armor [2]. According to the decision, the existing socio-political literature in all libraries of the republic was studied, and the literature that does not meet modern requirements was removed from the library fund. The social and political processes taking place in the republic showed that there was a growing need to further improve the work of libraries. For this reason, in 1996, draft laws and proposals were developed to improve the work of the library. In 1997, library institutions in collaboration with librarians of large institutions revised the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Library Affairs and the draft Law on Mandatory Copy. The draft included the charter of the republican and regional libraries, the Regulations on the Board of Directors, the Regulations on the Centralized Library System, the Regulations on the Central Library and others. However, the project was not approved by the relevant government agencies. Only in 1998, the "Charter of the State Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi" was approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This decision also served to provide the organizational structure and legal framework for other libraries in the country. The State Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi served as a base for regional libraries during this period.

It should be noted that during the first decade of independence, projects were developed to improve the work of libraries in the country, but they were not approved. Therefore, by 2006, new measures have been developed to develop the industry. Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of information and library provision of the population of the Republic" dated June 20, 2006 No PP-381 [3] possible. The process of organizing the provision of information and library services to the population of the republic soon showed its positive results. In accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 381 (2006), the total number of information-resource and information-library centers was 1,187. By 2015, their number was 1,872. That's an increase of 685.

After the signing of the Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of information and library provision of the population of the Republic", the Charter of information and resource centers of educational institutions was developed. The Regulation stipulates that the general organizational and methodological guidance of the work of information and resource centers in all activities, coordination of their work is carried out through the system of departmental and territorial theoretical centers of the Interdepartmental Council for Coordination of the Republican Information and Library System under the Cabinet of Ministers. The main task of the IRC is to create opportunities for the creative growth of a rich and harmoniously developed person, to cultivate a library and information culture, to teach users modern methods of retrieval information, to form a fund according to the needs of readers, with various organizations and

institutions. Cooperation, use of modern information technologies to improve information and library activities. Collection, systematization, cataloging of electronic information resources formed in educational institutions, training centers, laboratories, creation of information resources of educational institutions, free and necessary paid services of the main types of work the organization performs a number of functions for users, such as training in the basics of computer science, librarianship and bibliography. In addition, rules for the use of the information-library center and information-resource center have been developed. It defines the main tasks of the center, the rights and duties of users, obligations, responsibilities of the center. The collection also includes a list of documents required for the organization and operation of ILC and IRC, a sample job description, key time indicators. The kit has been distributed to all centers and put into practice

As a result of measures taken in the field of librarianship in the Republic of Uzbekistan formed 11,026 information and library institutions providing information services to 6.3 million readers, a total literature fund of 83.6 million units, including 3.5 million units of electronic resources. . All information and library centers have an internal network connected to the Internet ("ZiyoNET"). Information and resource centers of educational institutions (91%) have an internal network, 1380 centers (76.5%) are connected to the Internet ("ZiyoNET"). Work has been done to equip library organizations with modern computers and office equipment, the number of computers has increased 2.8 times, copying and duplicating equipment has increased 2.3 times [4]. Today, on the basis of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, significant changes have been made in all areas and sectors. In this regard, special attention is paid to the deepening of values and traditions in society, in particular, to the development of reading culture, which is invaluable in raising the spiritual and intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of the people, especially the younger generation. Focused.

In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3271 of September 13, 2017 "On comprehensive measures to develop the system of printing and distribution of books, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading." , Resolution No. PP-4151 of February 2, 2019 "On the organization of the Agency for Information and Mass Communications under the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "To further improve the provision of information and library services to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Resolution No. PQ-4354 of July 7, 2019 [5] played a particularly significant role in the activities of libraries of the republic. A lot of work has been done in the country to implement this decision. The material and technical base of libraries is rich. The number of electronic text books in the book funds of the libraries of the republic has increased. In conclusion, it should be noted that despite the difficult situation in the country, the government and relevant organizations have issued decisions and instructions on the library system. As a result of measures taken to ensure the implementation of these tasks, the industry has developed. The above decisions, instructions and guidelines served to provide the organizational structure and legal framework for libraries. As we all know, in the first years of independence and even in recent years, the culture of reading among the population was declining sharply. However, as the government increases the material and technical base of libraries and the tasks assigned to librarians, the public image of libraries, which have been a source of enlightenment for centuries, is growing. It is worth noting that the high demand for books and electronic publications among young people today indicates that a serious problem has been solved in this society.

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