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LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND ITS HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses of Uzbekistan have long been famous as centers of science, and libraries have played a major role in this. Especially in the 9th-12th centuries, during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, huge libraries were established in the country, and science flourished. In the following centuries, in particular, during the khanate period, there were large libraries in the large cities of the region, in particular, in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokan, in the palaces of the rulers.

KEYWORDS

First libraries, organization (public), individual (private library), bibliography, readers, documentary sources.

INTRODUCTION

A library (Arab. kutub – “books”, Persian. khana – “house”) is a place where information is collected. Information can be in the form of books, newspapers, magazines, video and audiotapes, optical discs, etc. Libraries can be organized by an organization (public) or an individual (private library).

A library is a cultural, educational and scientific institution that provides public access to printed and some manuscript works; regularly engages in collecting, storing, promoting and delivering printed works, as well as information and bibliography, and is active in raising the cultural level of the public. Service to book readers is the main activity of library and all

other activities (such as building and organizing the book fund, elucidating the contents of the fund, delivering it to readers) serve for the main activity. The main goal of providing services to readers is to satisfy their needs for information and literature as fully as possible and to help them choose literature. According to its type, each library divides readers into classes and organizes service by dividing them into separate groups of readers. All forms and methods of literature promotion are aimed at meeting the needs of readers as fully and quickly as possible.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The emergence of writing and the proliferation of documentary sources, especially manuscripts and later printed books, created conditions for the emergence and development of libraries. Libraries have existed since ancient times as a repository of written records. In the 2nd millennium BC, there were Libraries where ceramic inscriptions were kept. In the middle of the 7th century BC, many palaces in the East had libraries in ancient Egyptian and Roman temples. The most famous of the ancient libraries is the Library of Alexandria (Iskandaria).

West. In Europe, in the early Middle Ages, libraries were established under monasteries and temples. The invention of printing opened a new era in the development of libraries. Libraries began to appear

under the universities of Sarbon and Heidelberg, as well as the Vatican Library, the Kirol Library in Paris.

The first libraries appeared in the territory of Uzbekistan in the last centuries of the 1st millennium BC. The first libraries were established in the palaces and temples of the rulers. Turanian peoples had close relations with Egypt, Iran, Greece and their neighboring peoples, they were also familiar with existing manuscripts of those times. The history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, written monuments have not been preserved. According to Beruni, book treasures and their keepers were destroyed during various conquests (7th-9th centuries). Science and culture developed in Central Asia in the 9th-10th centuries. Libraries were established in the palaces of the rulers of Bukhara, Samarkand, Marv, Urganch and other large cities. There is information that there are many Libraries, especially in Bukhara. The most famous, the richest and largest of them was the Somanii dynastic Library. There were libraries near madrassas and mosques. There is information that there were 10 large libraries in the city of Marv on the eve of the Mongol invasion. In the 13th century, Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana, Balkh and other cities were cultural centers, gathering places for scholars, and they had large libraries.

The resurgence of cultural life in Central Asia from the second half of the 14th century was also reflected in the revival of libraries. Opened to the public by Sheikh

Muhammad Porso at the end of the 14th century, it functioned as a foundation library until the 1940s. There were libraries in big madrasas in Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Khiva and other cities, and their funds were in the building of the madrasa. and it was different depending on the prestige. According to some historical sources, the private libraries of the likes of Beruni, Ibn Sina, Firdawsi, Zamakhshari, Omar Khayyam, the large library of Alisher Navoi rich in valuable manuscripts, and the private library of Abdurrahman Jami were famous. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, there were 3 richest private libraries in Bukhara, of which the library of Qazi Muhammad Sharif Sadr Zia has been fully preserved. At the beginning of the 20th century, local Uzbek and Russian intellectuals were the personal K. of General Jorabek, Muhammadali Khalfa Sabir oglu, known as Dukchi Eshon, V. L. Vyatkin, doctor G. M. Semenov, Abdurauf Fitrat and others.

In the 10-20s of the 20th century, there were 2 public libraries, several city libraries and others in the territory of Turkestan. Representatives of the local population used 2 national libraries and libraries belonging to madrasas. At that time, these libraries served as the main basis for the establishment of the state library. Currently, a system of public, scientific and special Libraries has been formed and is operating.

There are public, scientific and special types of libraries in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Public libraries

use active and effective methods in sorting literature and making it available to a wide readership, promoting books for different readership groups, and managing reading. This group includes urban and rural libraries in the system of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan, libraries of trade unions in enterprises, libraries in clubs, houses of culture.

Scientific and special libraries provide services to scientists and specialists in various branches of science, economy and culture, as well as meet the needs of students of higher and special educational institutions. Scientific libraries include large state, academy, university and branch libraries; special libraries include technical libraries, institutions, research institutes, universities, etc. Depending on the content of the stored literature, the library can be divided into universal, multi-disciplinary and branch libraries. Libraries, in turn, are divided into types depending on their activity, regional level, affiliation (national library, state library, regional library, youth library, agricultural library, etc.). In the conditions of the development of science and technology, a separate library is not able to meet the needs of readers. Therefore, the process of joint operation of libraries is being observed. This is reflected in the centralization of Library networks.

The main task of any library is to collect, place and serve the book collection. In order to accumulate the book fund, the publications needed by this Library are regularly monitored, determined and their collection is

carried out by the library collector. In addition, large Libraries have the right to obtain full or partial control copies of printed publications, as well as the opportunity to purchase books from within the country and from foreign countries. The level of service to readers depends to some extent on the full collection of the Library's collection.

Correct organization of the book fund (accounting, placement, storage and delivery to the reader) ensures the use of literature for the reader, and the librarian provides quick service to the reader, keeping the fund as a social property.

There are various ways of providing services to the reader: providing books to the reader through subscription, reading room and mobile library; help some readers and businesses choose books; illumination of the book fund through the library catalog system; creation of various information-bibliography manuals, etc.

The development of modern scientific technology complicates the work of libraries. The unprecedented increase in the production of mass printed works presents the problems of selecting, sorting and intelligently storing large volumes of publications, searching them by means of computers, and quickly delivering them to the reader.

Changes in the conditions of library activity make the task of replacing the traditional library equipment

with mechanization and automation urgent. In the 1950s and 1960s, the provision of equipment to libraries increased somewhat. Some internal processes of the Library (moving many books in large Libraries) are carried out with the help of conveyors and elevators, use of modern methods in joint use of book stocks, use of the latest technology (including EHM) and other applications. The new Library equipment ensures efficient use of space, increases the productivity of the librarian's work, helps readers to work on literature, and fully meets the requirements of production aesthetics.

Modern technology frees the librarian from manual labor and allows him to devote more time to his main task - carrying out cultural and educational work with readers. The largest libraries in the world: the US Library of Congress (Washington), the British Library (London); National libraries of France, Austria, Sweden, Japan and other countries, the Russian State Library (Moscow), the Russian National Library (St. Petersburg) and others, the National Library of Uzbekistan in Uzbekistan, the Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Main Library of the National University of Uzbekistan, "Turon" library and others

According to Sadri Zia, at the beginning of the 20th century, there were 13 libraries and 96 reading rooms in the city of Bukhara alone. Manuscripts in Chinese, Uyghur, Pashto, Persian, Arabic and other languages

are stored in the library of the ruler's palace in Bukhara. Librarians, bookkeepers, pamphleteers and mirzas worked in the library. Along with the personal collections of the emirs, 47,500 volumes of manuscripts and lithographic books in various languages are stored in the palace library. The richest private library in the city of Bukhara belonged to Amirzada Hashmat. He was the son of the emir of Bukhara, Muzaffar, and he left several works. There were several other large private libraries in the country.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the leaders of the Jadidist movement founded the first public libraries in order to widely promote enlightenment in the cities of the region. The literature collected in these libraries, which were established at the expense of their personal funds and donations, differed from the palace libraries in terms of content and direction, reflected the spirit of the times, and had an important role in shaping the worldview of the masses, especially young people.

In particular, in 1908 in Namangan Ishakjon's son Ibrat established a library called Kutubkhanai Ishakqiya under the first publishing house called Matbaai Ishakqiya. Also, in the city of Bukhara, the "Marifat" library will be established by the "Young Bukhara" movement. The "Marifat" library contained new literature, newspapers and magazines published in the country and abroad. The library contained samples of

"Hikmat", "Sirotil Mustaqim", "Tarifi Muslimin" magazines published in Istanbul, "Tarjiman", "Irshad", "Vaqt" newspapers and "Shoro" magazine published in Russia, as well as samples of modern press published in Turkestan. In 1913, the "Nashriyoti Behbudiya" library was founded in Samarkand by Mahmudhoja Behbudi to publish textbooks for new method schools and develop the local press. In addition to modern literature, the library also collected samples of the press of that time, religious and historical literature. In 1914, a library was established under the "Turon" society in Tashkent. In 1915, Hamza Hakimzada founded the "Ghayrat" library in the city of Kokan.

In those days, the main purpose of creating libraries was first of all to regularly familiarize young people, school teachers, madrasa students, intellectuals with new literature, textbooks, press, because it was impossible to find these literatures and newspapers anywhere else.

Today, the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is of incomparable importance for instilling noble values and traditions in the life of the society, especially in raising the spiritual and intellectual potential of our people, especially the young generation, in raising the consciousness and worldview, in raising a well-rounded person who lives with love and loyalty to the Motherland and its people. paying special attention to increasing the culture of reading, on January 13, 2017 and September 13 of this year, "On the program of

comprehensive measures for the development of the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increasing and promoting book reading and reading culture" and Decisions and orders on the creation of a commission for the promotion of reading, local governments in each city and district to establish stores specializing in the sale of books, to support them, to benefit business entities with the status of a legal entity It is planned to ensure the free use of non-expropriated state property objects, to form their material and technical base, and most importantly, to establish modern bookstores in the localities.

CONCLUSION

In particular, in the center of the city of Bukhara, an "Enlightenment Station" was established in the building of a modern bookstore in the local sector of libraries and district centers. Thousands of young people from Bukhara can visit and read books or buy books at the "Bukhara Book World" store alone.

Also, on March 19, 2019, in order to meaningfully organize the free time of young people, the initiative of forming a culture of reading among young people was put forward in the "5 important initiatives" program. In order to improve the effectiveness of work in this regard, the Republican Spirituality and Enlightenment Center held a number of contests, creative evenings, and actions. A collection of fiction literature was presented to the local library and active young people

during the action "Sharing Enlightenment to Children" and "Give Children a Book" in the direction of reading alone.

The work in this regard will definitely bear fruit one day. Already, our President said, "You can't achieve development and high spirituality without books." - Every state, every nation in the world is powerful primarily because of its intellectual potential and high spirituality. They say that the source of such invincible power is, first of all, the great discovery of human thought - in books and libraries.

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