

LEGAL AND REGULATORY BASES OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES AT THE  
INTERNATIONAL LEVEL AND IN OUR COUNTRY

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**Annotatsion**

This article provides detailed information about the library information service and its activities, the legal and normative basis of the library information service at the international level and in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** library, information, law, state, law, society, international, tradition, activity.

**Introduction**

Since the library is a component of the society, its activities are governed by the laws adopted in the country. However, due to the strengthening of information exchange, especially the growth of Internet tools, the information space expanded and formed a whole global information space. Accordingly, the laws and regulations regarding its use require adherence to international norms. Today, the documents adopted at the international level and in our country, which have a positive effect on the improvement and efficiency of the library-information service, consist of the following three groups:

- 1) documents of international organizations (UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe, etc.) on the general foundations of the development of the world community, including libraries;
- 2) Documents of international organizations directly related to the field of library and information services;
- 3) Provision of library and information services in our country in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Laws, Decisions and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decisions and instructions of the Information and Mass Communications Agency of Uzbekistan, the Republic complies with the Regulation of the Interdepartmental Council on Coordination of Information-Library System Activities, the Model Regulation of the Information-Library Center.[1]

The first group of documents is related to the activities of international organizations and includes:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948)
- Convention "On the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" (adopted by the European Council in 1950)
- "European Cultural Convention" (adopted by the Council of Europe in 1954)
- "Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Cooperation" (adopted by the UN Scientific, Educational and Cultural Affairs in 1966)
- "Information Society: A Call to Europe Political Declaration" (adopted by the Council of Europe in Thessaloniki in 1997)
- European program "Information for all" (2000) All the above documents are aimed at ensuring the basic human rights, freedom of thought, as well as the right to free access to information, which all peoples and societies should address. These documents promote the use of information through all means, the strengthening of cultural relations at the international level, the foundation of world

development on human, intellectual and moral unity, the strengthening of peace and friendly relations between peoples, the study of the lifestyle and culture, literature and art of each nation is a call to create an environment of opportunity, knowledge and experience.[2]

At the same time, the issue of uniting the forces and means of all countries in order to prevent risks that may arise as a result of setting different goals in the use of new technologies is also put forward. The tasks set before the world community in the use of new information technologies and services in the documents are as follows:

- Taking into account national and regional specificity in information and service provision;
- Training the population to use new services and communication tools;
- Fight against promotion of violence, intolerance, ideological struggles against human rights, develop legal bases for them;
- Regularly teaching the evolution of electronic technologies, protecting copyrights;

In general, these international documents aim to solve the following very important issues:

- 1) Preservation of tradition and creation of digital cultural heritage;
  - 2) Reducing discontinuity and inequality in development;
  - 3) Guarantee of free flow of information, fairness in information use;
  - 4) Reach international agreement on new norms and principles
- These international documents serve as a solid basis for the development of the librarianship sector.

- "UNESCO Manifesto on Public Libraries (1994);
- "Recommendations on the Reform of Library Legislation in Central Europe" (1994);
- "Resolution on the role of libraries in modern society" (1998);
- "leading principles of library policy and librarianship legislation in Europe" (1998);
- "project of recommendations on library construction in Europe (Strasbourg, 1999);
- "Copenhagen Declaration on Public Libraries" (1999);
- "Statement on Libraries and Intellectual Freedom" (1999);
- "IFLA Manifesto on the Internet" (2002);
- "IFLA/UNESCO Manifesto on School Libraries" (1996);[3]

These international documents are directly related to the field of librarianship, including the "guiding principles of European library policy and library legislation" adopted by the European Council in 1998, which define the following "area" of library legislation:

- Freedom of speech and freedom to receive information;
  - The role of librarianship in the national book and information policy;
  - Libraries and intellectual property;
  - Protection of library heritage
- In this document, the issues related to the formation of the library fund without any influence, provision of library and information services to separate groups of users, legal status of libraries, and the principles related to copyright are explained in this document. In particular, in the documents adopted by IFLA, the following 10 areas of librarianship development are defined:

- 1) Support of librarianship;
- 2) Protection of the principles of freedom of information;
- 3) Providing all-round support to the development of literacy, reading and continuous education;
- 4) Equal, open and free access to information;
- 5) Protection of intellectual property rights of libraries and authors;

- 6) Development of collective resources, unrestricted use of documents regardless of legal and state boundaries;
- 7) Preservation of intellectual heritage;
- 8) Promotion of methodological recommendations, standards, norms;
- 9) Support the infrastructure of librarians' associations;
- 10) Representation of library interests in the technology market (IFLA represents libraries and users internationally).[4]

The IFLA Manifesto on the Internet, adopted in 2002, defines the basic rules of library rights and users' use of Internet resources, and they are as follows:

- Intellectual freedom is everyone's right and democratic basis. Intellectual freedom is also the basis of library-information activity;
- Ensuring the right to free access to information is the main task of the librarian profession;
- Not obstructing the flow of information, following the equality of all in the use of information;
- Providing users with information and resources, teaching them to use the Internet and electronic information, and providing these services free of charge. In international documents on library and information services, the rules regarding the "network ethics" of using the Internet have also been developed, and they are as follows:

- 1) Think about the person;
- 2) Act as if you follow the rules of life in online communication;
- 3) Know exactly where you are in the computer network space;
- 4) Be respectful of other people's time;
- 5) Be polite in online communication;
- 6) Communicate with special knowledge;
- 7) Don't indulge in emotions;
- 8) Respect the privacy of other people;
- 9) Don't use your opportunities for frivolous purposes;
- 10) Be forgiving of others' mistakes. Special importance is attached to the ability of each user to self-manage and manage themselves while using the Internet, relying on ethical principles.

The third group of documents includes:

- Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- National personnel training program (August 29, 1997);
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information" (December 11, 2003);
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Information and Library Activities" (April 13, 2011).
- Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the information resource center of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi" (March 20, 2012);
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the model regulation on the electronic library and the plan for the creation of a full-text fund of electronic information-library resources in information-library and information-resource centers and libraries (2011) July 5);

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of a center for the introduction of e-learning in educational institutions under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (July 25, 2012);

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the creation of a commission on the organization of the system of printing and distribution of book products, the promotion and promotion of book reading and reading culture" (January 12, 2017);

- Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the program of complex measures to develop the system of printing and distribution of book products, increase and promote book reading and reading culture" (September 16, 2017) ); The Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of the provision of information and library services to the residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (June 10, 2019). In our country, on the basis of the above-mentioned legal regulations, the following goals and tasks have been defined in a generalized way:

- A high-quality library - meeting the reading needs and information needs of users by providing information services - Free use of print products, data and information; - Creation of conditions for every user to develop, get education and independent knowledge, organize cultural activities and free time in a reasonable way. In addition, the following main tasks of the library-information service are defined:

1) To raise the quality of providing library and information services to users to a new level, to quickly satisfy their interests in the fields of science, education, information and culture based on modern information technologies;

2) Along with providing traditional services to users, creating information resources and expanding the possibilities of using world scientific, educational and information resources;

3) Providing universal information resources, national and foreign publications (printed publications, audio-visual, electronic and other) funds for formation, storage and use;

4) Creation of electronic libraries and databases combining information resources with the help of a collective electronic catalog;

5) Coordinating activities in the field of providing information-library services in places and ensuring organizational methodology;

6) To provide users with various sources based on the study of their interests, printed publications, data, and information needs in order to improve the provision of differentiated library information services;

7) Creating conditions for the formation of independence, relying on communication in reading, learning and creative activities;

8) Formation of independent reading skills along with the development of distance education;

9) Support the integration of knowledge, skills and competences in working with print products and information by helping to form the skills of regular use of the library-information service;

10) Influencing users' reading, independent learning and rational organization of free time through print products, cultural and informational activities;

11) Organization of individual, group, public works that help to develop general and reading culture, analytical and critical thinking of users;

12) To study the demands and interests and needs of users related to scientific research work, education, entrepreneurship, small and medium business development, and help to satisfy them;

- 13) Connecting to the republican scientific and educational information network "Ziyo NET" in the prescribed order, ensuring the use of its resources by all groups of users
- 14) Helping users to improve their professional skills and qualifications;
- 15) Creating a specialized database according to user requests;
- 16) Organization of the use of the database, display of scientific and educational electronic publications on the basis of free and paid services;
- 17) Implementation of daily information activities through information days, reviews of new printed products and electronic publications and information lists;
- 18) Implementation of current information (information days, reviews of newly arrived publications and materials);
- 19) Conduct training sessions on formation and development of information culture;
- 20) If there are no publication products, documents and materials in the funds, to search for them and provide them through interlibrary subscription, including the international subscription system;
- 21) Advertising of the library-information service consists of organizing new services based on the study of users' needs in accordance with their requirements.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2017 "On the establishment of a commission on the development of the system of printing and distribution of book products, increasing and promoting the culture of book reading and reading" and "Publishing book products In the Decision of September 13, 2017, on the program of comprehensive measures to develop and distribute the book reading and reading culture, it was decided to raise the library and information service to a higher level. directions are set. These are activities related to increasing the culture of reading and reading, conducting social surveys based on the interest, needs, and demands of users, including wider layers of the population in the library and information service, organizing creative meetings with authors of books, and increasing the culture of reading and reading. systematic and effective organization, among users, librarians and promoters, among users, librarians and promoters, the selection and republican stages of such contests as "The most well-read school", "The most well-read neighborhood", "The most well-read family", "The most active librarian" It consists of tasks such as cleaning. The implementation of these tasks will help to further increase the efficiency of the library-information service, to improve it in accordance with the requirements of the time.

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