

Principles and Functions of Administrative Management in the Library-Information Activity System

Goyibova Sayyora Usmonovna
Teacher of Namangan state university

Abstract. *This article provides detailed information on the laws of the development of the library-information activity system, methods of mutual cooperation between the library and information institutions, and the social efficiency of using the information collected in the library-information activity system.*

Keywords: *library, system, activity, development, society, legality, part, social efficiency.*

There are laws and specific aspects of the development of the library-information system. First of all, let's talk about the concept of legality. Legitimacy is the restoration of existing objective relationships between phenomena in nature and society. In the library-information activity, it is the relationship between the components, and between the library-information activity system and the society. In the following years, we will touch on them briefly, summarizing their scientific opinions in this field.

One of the main laws in the development of library and information activities is the law of mutual cooperation between libraries and information institutions. According to this law, libraries and information institutions should work together in different ways to make consumers use their information resources. [1]. In fact, if we look at the history, for many years, libraries and information institutions have been working in cooperation with each other to satisfy the needs of the population for information and spirituality. The second principle is to increase the social effectiveness of the use of information collected in the Library-information system. According to this law, the library-information activity system and its separate parts, including libraries, try to satisfy the interests of the whole society and the individual consumer as much as possible with the information collected in their funds.

The third law of librarianship is the dynamism of library-information activity, changeability. Library-information activity is not a frozen system, it is a constantly changing and developing system. This situation is clearly visible in today's practice. As an example, it is enough to see the development process of library and information activities in the twentieth century. The process of informatization of library and information activities is being implemented. New information technologies, the creation and use of electronic databases, the implementation of the cooperation of libraries through network technologies, the introduction of the world librarianship process and the world information exchange process are being implemented.[2] All this means that librarianship is developing dynamically and is on the path of development that meets modern requirements.

The fourth principle is the democratization of library and information activities. According to this law, the library-information activity is not only the main tool that implements continuous education and independent education, develops a person's worldview and thinking, but also provides information to all citizens, regardless of their social status, nationality, race, political

opinion. It is noted that it has a democratic origin. We must emphasize that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes the rights of citizens to use information sources.

The law of democratization of librarianship ensures the organization of the network system of library and information institutions, the provision of the main library - information service free of charge. The legitimacy of the democratization of library and information activities is reflected in some aspects of the management of this field, such as the activation of librarian aspects and the activities of associations, the regular reporting of library managers to their readers, and the organization of more effective service to library users. demands and interests are manifested in regular studies, etc.[3]

The fifth law in library-information activity is the law of dialectical unity of national statehood and internationalism. According to this law, the library and information activities of each country reflect the specific characteristics of that country. At the same time, it is also international because it reflects the universal human values and achievements of science, culture, and art achieved in the world through the information activities of the library.

The sixth law is the law of preference for an individual approach in the provision of library and information services. According to this law, the main task of libraries and information institutions should be to satisfy people's spiritual and informational needs by approaching them individually.[4] This law has been the main principle in all periods of the history of library-information activity.

The seventh law is that the library-information activity is related to the social, economic, political and cultural life of the society and obeys the general laws of the development of the society. In the history of the development of library and information activities, we see that the library and information activities are also changing with changes in the economic conditions of society and political changes. A vivid example of this is the changes in recent years. In the period of transition to a market economy, political, ideological, spiritual and cultural changes in our country, library and information activities are also changing. The right to engage in economic activities for library and information institutions, to organize the use of legal and physical entities in their book collection on the basis of a contract, to introduce paid services, to cooperate with foreign institutions and organizations, and for other purposes a wide path was opened. At the same time, the democratic reforms in our country have a great impact on the library and information activities. In particular, this is evidenced by the fact that the libraries themselves determine the contents of their work, the library network is moving from centralization to decentralization, and the abolition of various restrictions.

Another important law is law of proportional development of library and information activities. This law notes the need for proportional development of all sub-systems of library-information activities. Without it, the industry cannot function fully and efficiently. For example, the lagging of any sub-system, for example, the lagging behind of the fund collection or personnel training system, will quickly be reflected in the activity of the entire system, reducing its effective functioning, books and information. causes difficulties in providing services.[5]

Along with the above-mentioned laws, the library-information activity has its own characteristics. One of the unique features of the library-information activity is that its activity is based on people's interests. Society, public and personal interests actively influence the state of library-information activity and its development as a system.[6]

Another characteristic aspect of the library-information activity is the direct contact of the library staff with the layers of the population with different interests and requirements, working groups, specific and potential readers. That's why Klar tries to study the motivations of consumers' demands for books and information and to satisfy them as much as possible.

Another feature that has influenced the development of library and information activities is the level of cultural development of each country, the level of spiritual inquiries of the population. The higher the culture and spirituality of the population, the more intensively librarianship will

develop. At the same time, the development of library and information activities has a direct impact on the cultural, spiritual and intellectual development of the citizens of this country.

Active participation of the public in the development of information activities of the library is one of the necessary conditions for its development. Because, the final result of all the work carried out in the library-information activity of the library is to satisfy the demands of the society members for books and information. The activity of the members of the society encourages them to organize the library and information activities in accordance with the requirements of the time.

References

1. Sh. Ergashkhodjaeva, M. Kasimova, M.Yusupov. fundamentals of marketing.- T:2000. - P.25
2. M. Kasimov , B. Khodiev, A. Samadov, U. Muhitdinova, Small business management.- T: 2003. - P.40
3. F. Bazarova Marketing study guide – Tashkent: 2015 - P.62
4. M. Boltabaev, M. Kasimova, B. Goyibnazarov, Sh. Ergashkhodjaeva, A.Samadov, Sh. Otajonov Small business and entrepreneurship. – Tashkent: 2004 - P.11
5. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to further support and develop entrepreneurial activity. 2009. May 15. (No. PQ–1112). 11. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
6. Kasimov G. Management. Textbook. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2003. –P. 41.