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HISTORY OF LIBRARIES IN THE TERRITORY OF OUR COUNTRY

Annotation: In the article the population of the first libraries in the territory of Uzbekistan what mission he carried out in increasing his ideological-political consciousness and historical materials about what the functions of libraries consisted of given.

Keywords: librarianship, jadid, club, politico-economic process, institution, publicity, analysis, activity

Introduction

Cultural and educational, political and ideological affairs of the Turkestan people in the XX century special to the activities of clubs and libraries in order to further develop the system attention began to be paid. Mass propaganda-propaganda work Soviet at that time one of the important means of promoting the policies of his state among the general public calculated.

Libraries and libraries to increase the ideological and political consciousness of the population in service, there were no publications in libraries contrary to Soviet ideology. As a result, sufficient knowledge and works on Uzbek national culture, history, spiritual heritage ignored. Jadid organizations in Tashkent, Kokand, Samarkand, Andijan, on the one hand, those who led the independence movement, and on the other hand, the National those who established libraries where historical artifacts were collected. Great poet of Turkestan Founded jadidism in Andijan, Chulpan founded the "Turan library " in his home country founded.

Initiatives that serve to increase the spiritual world of the people's government his representatives were not welcome. Because, the population is collected in libraries in a public way and they received spiritual pleasure, exalted their aesthetic culture through the reading of the book. The functions, activities of libraries, depending on the composition of book funds, are public, technical and various Special Libraries, libraries of educational institutions, scientific divided into libraries. Activities of public libraries in different areas of the population the circle is aimed at meeting the requirements for books.

Increase social and cultural and educational activity of the masses, party under the people's commissariat in order to become an active member of its events extracurricular department that directs all cultural and whitening work established and all the population of our republic from 8 to 50 years old forced to learn to read and write in a new way (in Russian). The library and libraries were affiliated. Ending about 1,000 illiteracy in those times schools, numerous libraries, recitals, clubs, Red Tea Room, women's his clubs were doing business. In the second sezd of the Uzbekistan Committee on" club work" a separate resolution was adopted, in which the club adopted the cultural level of the workers ' masses and the need to make extensive use of library and library activities in increasing activity highlighted.

The Department of library work under the people's Commissariat of education is very large with access to facilities and privileges, public libraries and libraries, by establishing mobile libraries and providing them with methodological support, the library who helped prepare his staff. As A Result, Turkestan Autonomous The number of 122 libraries operating in the Republic was 616 as of early 1924 having a thousand Book Fund, may 132 clubs 21, red the tea houses numbered nearly 200, the number of recitals was 58, and the largest state was its libraries developed rapidly. Including the Turkestan State General Library ,General Library of Turkestan State University (23 thousand), Andijan, Libraries in cities like Kokand and Namangan social prestige book as his fund grew, he rose. For example, in Bukhara alone, 14 in 1924 the library, drama Theatre, Museum and clubs served the population. Initial club and the library was established in Khiva in the summer of 1920 in the building of the former Khan's Palace. Also clubs and libraries New Urgench, Toshhovuz, Karakalpakstan The Khojaly of the Assr was also

established in the cities of Khojaly, Qurghat and others. To 1923 8 clubs and houses of culture, 5 masses in the Republic of Khwarezm libraries, 4 red tea houses and film theaters cultural and educational services to the population.

With the increase in the number of libraries, the task and responsibility are also ideological in terms of complexity. First, if there are problems with the social system, secondly, libraries are much more economically disadvantaged and experienced there were no specialists. Improvement of the qualifications of existing employees of the period the socio-economic situation also necessitated. Training of library staff issue of club and library employees of Uzbekistan in 1926 Raised as early as the I Congress, it contains a library for remote rural areas it is noted that the issue of training of employees is of urgent importance, the tasks of fulfilling the decisions of the Congress became controllable. 1927 Six-month courses on training library staff in Tashkent on February 1 was established. Library staff of the Republican Science Committee in January 1934 raised the issue of the organization of higher branches of training courses. 8 months to retrain representatives of the middle branches of the library staff courses were organized. In IT, employees study without separation from production they would.

The methodology of the personnel training system is developed by the center and libraries and libraries without proper analysis of local conditions he had a superficial approach to his activities. They were also given "orders" by the center, the general principle was to prepare the people in accordance with Soviet ideology. In libraries following the destruction of many publications contrary to Soviet ideology, the Uzbek national many related to culture, history, especially jadid philosophy and spiritual heritage unique works that evoke the consciousness and thinking of the people bring from scientific and artistic circulation thrown. As a consequence of the complex socio-economic situation, the local from the state budget of the extracurricular institutions of the commissariat due to the transfer to the budget, the number of cultural and educational institutions in the Republic is sharp decreased. Political educational institutions in 1922 compared to the year before it much shorter, illiteracy graduation schools from 3 to 50 thousand, libraries From 164 to 66, senior courses were reduced from 40 to 1. About a hundred of the clubs with the library, several dozen clubs remain.

These reforms began to work well, of course. However, socio-economic problems caused by thinning of experienced personnel on culture and education, the material base of libraries, clubs, libraries deteriorated. Their in addition to the fact that most of them are located in uncomfortable rooms, the necessary utensils, books and it also did not have instruction manuals. Workers and collective farmers of that time to libraries, clubs in search of answers to questions of interest, they would go to the recitals and listen there, and what was happening receive relevant information about, watch documentaries and make a mural newspapers were. To books that are a source of knowledge in the general public interest had increased. From 15 July 1935 to 1 January 1936, "The Village in order to get the name of the "library case" on a good way An all-union competition was held.

It contains not only libraries from Uzbekistan, but also Culture houses and clubs also attended. Republican choice libraries the impetus was to expand their network and improve their work. Selection during the transfer period, 18 new libraries, 68 village libraries Libraries under 122 clubs opened in 1937, the number of libraries to 895 reached. But with the increase in libraries, the Republic has been able to carry out library work in improvement was necessary. Therefore, in 1937 "library in the Republic the decision" on the case" was made. In accordance with the decision, in cities, in the village library work on edge-to-edge ovules is in an unsatisfactory state it is noted that there are few libraries, book funds are poor, employees of libraries the lack of special education has been critically reviewed. In 1937 opening of the library Technical School of library work in the Republic helped to improve.

Librarians also take advantage of the available opportunities to gain access to their knowledge and tried to improve his skills. They also actively participate in public affairs came. The servants of the libraries of the city of Tashkent in their appeals in particular, they wrote: "We are in the Republic and include, All

libraries in Fergana region as well as political and educational cultural service of employees of institutions to the builders of the Big Fergana canal we call on active participation in the display and its organization ". Librarians are sometimes involuntarily involved in public works, and sometimes forcibly made.

In 1937, 895 libraries worked on the territory of the Republic, By 1941 this had increased to 1,748. War the work of cultural and educational institutions incredibly complicated. The period of new difficulties in socio-economic life started. The network of libraries, clubs and museums has shrunk considerably, giving them allocations were also reduced. 994 in Uzbekistan at the end of 1941 669 of the cultural and educational institutions worked, and the funds allocated to them Down from 16 crores to 8.7 crores. But despite these difficulties, the conditions of the wartime culture and from the staff of the Enlightenment, a wide range of existing forms and methods of political and educational work shaving also required finding more popular forms. Many of the cultural educational institutions provide youth and trade union activists with relying on the growing needs of the population in cooperation with creative intellectuals carried out the most effective work aimed at satisfaction. All things War with the motto for the club and its owned libraries to the population during the war many cultural and educational activities were organized to give Spirit and strength. Libraries in Uzbekistan during the war years are also a Soviet and foreign artistic word promoting the books of their masters, fascism and its sponsors – humanity of his enemies, of those who burn books on Universal Civilization their work to expose the image of has been greatly enhanced. The staff of the libraries gave lectures to the population, our fighters on excellent examples of his bravery, his heroic struggle and victories about, interesting and about the inevitability of the catastrophe of Nazi Germany had impressive conversations. In addition to these, one or another of Science and technology they helped readers in mastering knowledge about their network. Culture and agricultural development of the collective farm, district and city they actively participated in the implementation of the established measures. War years considering the libraries of scientific institutions and various enterprises in the Republic when it did not receive, 440 libraries worked. Network of libraries at the time of the war much reduced, many of the rural libraries and children's libraries despite its closure, 193 public libraries under the Republic were established in 1942 worked.

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