

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE LIBRARY SPHERE

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Abstract: The article presents the results of scientific research conducted in the field of library science, the results of a retrospective analysis of foreign and domestic research conducted in this field, the results of the analysis of dissertations on this topic. It is known that dissertations traditionally serve as a certain "indicator" when determining the directions of scientific research and an information base for determining trends in the development of disciplines in the field under study. It is necessary to study the priority directions of the development of the Information and Library fields in developed foreign countries, as well as to determine our promising tasks and scientific priorities.

Keywords: library science, education, research, scientometrics, analytics

Introduction:

The introduction of information technologies, including digital technologies, to the life of our society, the organization of global computer systems and networks brought us serious changes in the field of librarianship. These changes are standing on the focus of library researchers of the world. These changes and processes are reflected in the scientific research of the librarians of our country and abroad. Today, the current state of librarianship in the period of innovative development processes and the issues related to the adaptation of libraries to these changes are published in the pages of Periodicals. It is important to give recommendations for our application based on the content of the scientific work carried out in each field which is reflected with the actual issues of this field, the analysis of the content of the scientific work in the field of library, the trends of the development in this field in foreign countries and the analysis of the work done in the field in Uzbekistan.

Naturally, information-library institutions are very sensitive to all changes that occur in society, as they reflect the activities of our society. Changes in the scientific, technical, economic, and social fields of modern society also affect librarianship in many countries. Among such changes is the sharp increase in scientific and technical progress that began in the 80s of the last century and continues to this day, like: the development of electronic and digital technologies, the use of new materials in the production of new generation electronic devices, the invention of computer techniques and communication means, the development of the Network. In publications on the field of librarianship, a number of authors denominate this period as the transition of the world society to the information society, the period of the 'electronic information revolution'. These processes require several reviews of the work of the libraries and the distribution of funds allocated to expenses, because the technical re-equipment of the libraries based on the needs of the period, an increase in costs for supporting and the exploitation of computer hardware and software, the storage of electronic resources in library funds, the replenishment of these resources Fund, revision of salaries of employees providing information library services are urgent. The purpose of this research is to study the scientific

researches which are conducting in the field of librarianship, to determine the scope of the subject, to analyze the scientific research in the field of librarianship in developed countries in terms of years and universities, and to carry out the analysis of the scope of scientific research and indicators of the scope of the subject in the field of librarianship of Uzbekistan.

Retrospective analysis of scientific research in the field of librarianship

Changes of the society on the social field affect to the content and direction of library work, as well as the library service system for readers. Events, conferences and forums organized in each field, including the field of library, are held on global topics based on the current state of the world librarianship. The world librarian scientists and the world librarian community emphasize to pay attention to the solution of the problems facing the libraries, to understand the upcoming situations, to search for solutions to get the libraries out of the global crisis based on the current state of world librarianship. The scope of the world-wide conferences hold by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) also focused on these problems. For example, (India. 58th conference of 1992) "The future of library and information policy", "Universal library: libraries as a universal information center" (Spain. 59th conference of 1993), "Future libraries" (Turkey. 61st conference of 1995), "Libraries and information in human development" (Denmark. 63rd conference of 1997), "Using information - supporting sustainable development" (Sweden. 76th conference of 2010), "The future of libraries - unlimited possibilities" (Singapore. 79th conference of 2013) [3], and such topics are visible as world-wide attitude of scientists and the scientific community to the ongoing changes and the solution of problems.

Certainly, we can see that the response to such changes was reflected not only in the international conferences of the world, but also in the topics of international, republic conferences organized in Uzbekistan.

For example, "Library in the period of historical changes", "Towards a knowledge society: the new role of librarians in a changing world", "Information-library resources in science, education, culture and commerce", "Technologies of formation and use of scientific and educational information in the network of electronic libraries" international conferences focused on the changing role of libraries in our society, the solutions to the problems that need to be solved in the situation that arises. Surely, actual issues which are waiting for their scientific solutions, problems of the field are raised by scientists, researchers, and practitioners as scientific-practical problems, and the results of scientific research on issues related to finding a solution, development, and formation will be announced at conferences.

Changes in the field of science are reflected in the scientific research of foreign and local scientists, and the latest results are reflected in their dissertations. Dissertations are considered, by their essence, as unique unpublished scientific documents in manuscript law.

Based on the quality levels of the dissertations, it is possible to conclude about the country's potential, and it is relevant for the current state and future development of the country. It is possible to determine the most developed areas of science, and to make conclusions about the political, economic and cultural state of the country based on a result of the analysis of the flow of dissertations.

World information resources and bibliometrics

In recent years, the possibility of using ProQuest, EBSCO, Elsevier, Springer electronic foreign resources, databases of dissertations, including dissertations created in English in the field of librarianship, bibliography and book studies, scientific and educational resources created in the field of librarianship in developed foreign countries, including dissertations made it possible to study and evaluate [7]. The use of these databases allows to make conclusions about the latest achievements of science. It can be seen in many countries, including the USA, Germany, France and Spain, works related to the methodology and the philosophy of librarianship. Among these, Craig S. Finlay [2], Russell, T., Sugimoto, C.R.[8], Shu, F.[9], Buckland, M.[2], Sugimoto, C.R., Lee, D., Russell, T.G., Finlay, S.C., Ding, Y.[10] studies have covered similar topics.

It can be agreed with the Russian librarian scientist V.V.Skvortsov that the North American school of librarianship occupies the leading position in world librarianship today. "An annotated bibliographic list of dissertations in English published in library science from 1925 to 1983" which is published in the USA by American scientists G.Schlyachter and D.Thomison based on the analysis of dissertations in English on information-library field, is considered to be one of the global works [4] [6]. G.Schlyachter and D.Thomison's annotated bibliography for the years 1925–1982, UMI's ProQuest Digital Dissertations database, Theses Canada Portal database of Canadian dissertations, and the British Library (<http://catalogue.bl.uk>) electronic catalog and a number of other Internet resources serve as a basis for analyzing the flow of dissertations in English. Russian scientist Romanov R.S. while analyzing the flow of dissertations in English, translated the titles of more than 3000 dissertations in English into Russian. An annotated bibliographic list of 3,130 librarianship dissertations by year, arranged alphabetically within each year. Initially, the works of scientists from the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Australia and India were selected. They are P. Butler, L. Karnowski, J. Lancaster, K. Jackel, B. Berelson, J. Shira, J. Bobinski, A. M. Schroeder, L. Hauser, K. Boyer, U. Brace, K. Carroll, M. Cohn, J. Danton, L. Grottsinger, M. Cutts, N. Lane, U. McFay, D. Waples, H. White, P. Wilson, N. J. Bliss, M. O'Connor, B. Sh. Perits, E. Lawley, B. Derwin, R. Powell, G. Lonergan, N. Kaminer and others. Canadian librarian scientists J. Denton 1959, Z. Taylor 1976, A.Schroeder 1979, P.Palmer 1985, J.Abrera 1988, A.Yang 1988, U.Berry 1989, R. Powell 1997, A. Roberts 1997, A.Nirandjan 2002 and others' studies are recognized as noteworthy [7].

In the study of P.Romanov [6], an analysis of dissertations defended from 1903 to 2004 at universities, which are considered to be the main schools of librarianship, is given.

The following conclusions can be drawn based on the analysis of this table. The top ten universities of Canada and the USA, included Columbia University (5.5% of the total number of dissertations in the researched period), Florida State University (6.2%), Indiana University (4.7%), Michigan State University (5,3%), New Brunswick State University (4.3%), Rutgers State University of New Jersey (4.0%), City University of Chicago (5.2%), University of California (5.7%), University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (6.5%), University of Pittsburgh (9.0%), University of Toronto (3.5%). (Figure 1)

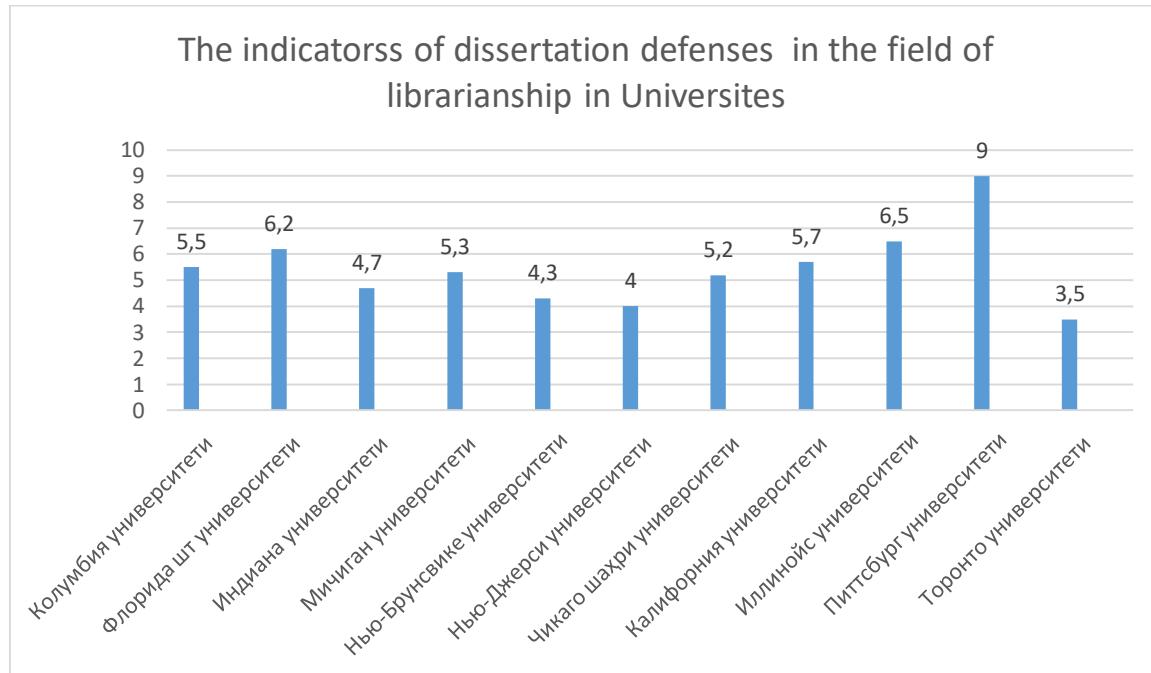
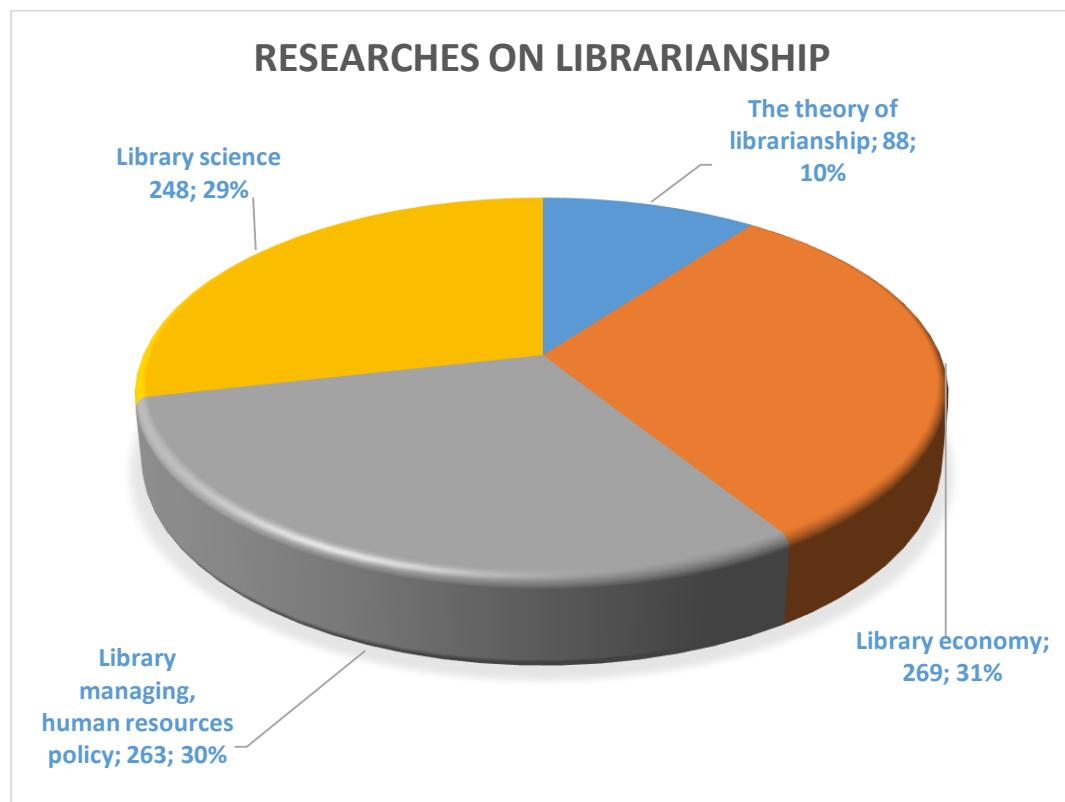


Figure 1. Rates of dissertation defenses in librarianship at US universities

Certainly, in bibliometric analysis, the theme of defended dissertations on librarianship is important.

88 works, i.e. 2.8%, are related to the theory of librarianship, 269 works, i.e. 8.6%, are devoted to economy, organization and management of library work. Management of libraries is directly related to issues of personnel training, 8.4%, 263 research works on this topic were carried out. The growth of interest in this topic corresponds to the years 1970–1979 and 1990–1999. Management and organization of library activities accounted for 17%. 248 studies were conducted on the topic of library education, which is almost 8%.



Distribution of dissertations by topics 1903–2004(by decade)

| Topics | 1903 1919 | 1920 1929 | 1930 1939 | 1940 1949 | 1950 1959 | 1960 1969 | 1970 1979 | 1980 1989 | 1990 1999 | 2000 2004 | жами |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| Automation of library processes. Information technologies. Electron libraries. | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 78 | 179 | 326 | 151 | 745 |
| School libraries | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 36 | 69 | 96 | 41 | 270 |
| Organization of library work. Management. Economy. | - | - | 2 | 10 | 3 | 22 | 88 | 62 | 61 | 21 | 269 |
| Human resources. Librarian profession | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 15 | 64 | 80 | 67 | 33 | 263 |
| Library services | - | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 68 | 66 | 59 | 20 | 261 |
| Library education | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 22 | 51 | 56 | 79 | 33 | 248 |
| Organization of library work abroad | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 43 | 75 | 81 | 29 | 234 |
| Book studies. Book history | - | 1 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 28 | 42 | 33 | 37 | 11 | 182 |
| Organization of library funds | - | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 34 | 39 | 55 | 13 | 158 |
| Cataloging Systematizing | - | - | 4 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 56 | 21 | 33 | 9 | 155 |
| Librarianship history | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 20 | 34 | 25 | 40 | 10 | 145 |
| Bibliography | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 23 | 46 | 13 | 141 |
| Reading. Interests of readers | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | 22 | 24 | 33 | 21 | 110 |
| Theory of librarianship | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 31 | 6 | 88 |
| Technical equipment of libraries | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| The results of each decade | 5 | 7 | 25 | 45 | 76 | 220 | 676 | 770 | 1049 | 414 | 3285 |

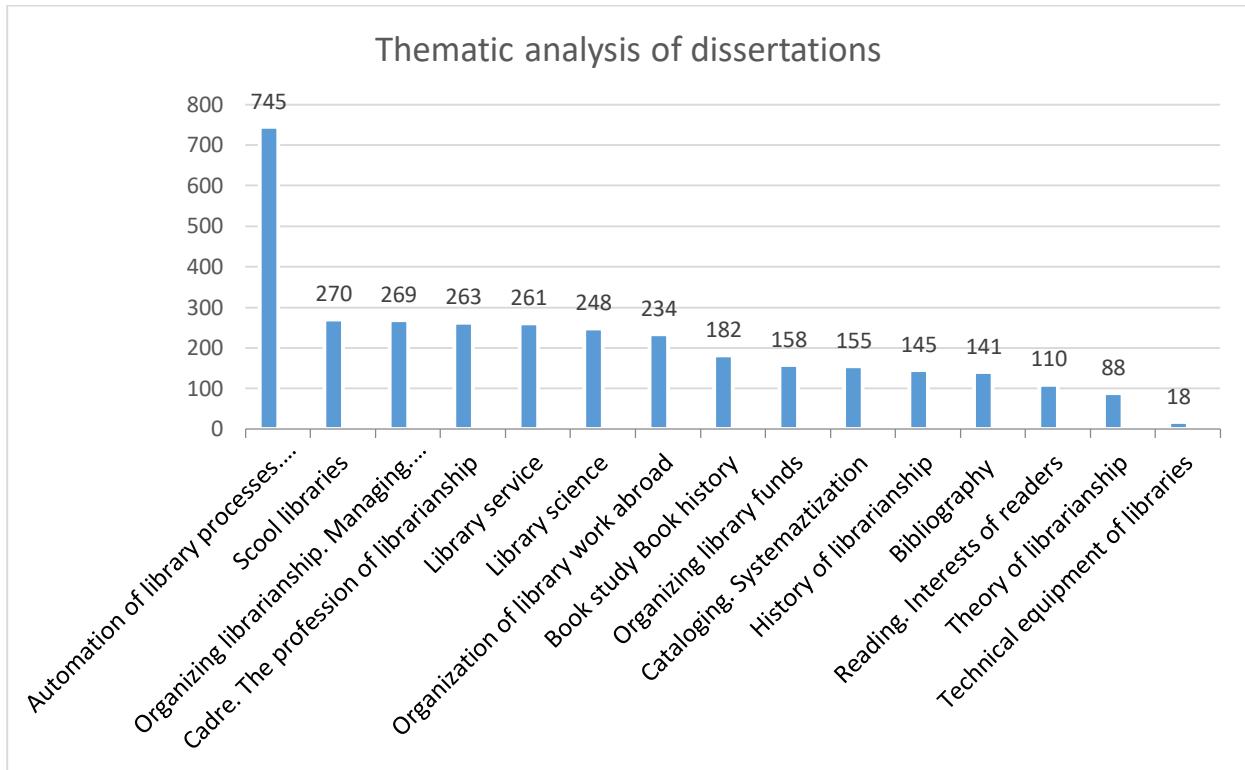


Figure 2. Thematic analysis of dissertations defended from 1903 to 2004

We can see that the research on the development of school libraries in foreign countries playing important role, and great attention is paid to scientific research on the activities of libraries with the growing generation. And also, 745 dissertations on topics related to information technologies, electronic databases, automation of library processes, electronic libraries and the Internet related topics organizes the 23% of the research. Issues such as information search by researchers, formation of users' requirements, ensuring compatibility of library services with the Internet have become one of the actual topics in the last 15 years, and in the last 25 years, intellectual property and copyright issues have been one of the most urgent topics. The history of librarianship, works dedicated to librarian scientists organize 145, which is 4.6% of the total value. For researchers, a number of interesting studies were conducted on the topic of the state of librarianship in foreign countries, which are 234 (7.5%) works on this topic. The authors, on these studies, are interested in researching library work in the countries of the Middle East, Africa, and South-East Asia, and a number of studies are dedicated to the study of the state of library work in the countries of the former Soviet Union and Southern European countries. 10% of the work related to the completion of library funds, the creation of collections, and 7.8% of research related to service issues in libraries. It can be seen from analyzing the topics of these years' dissertations that almost all aspects of librarianship problems were covered in the researched year. All subjects can be differed by 5-10% by year, except information technology (20.2%). (Figure 3)

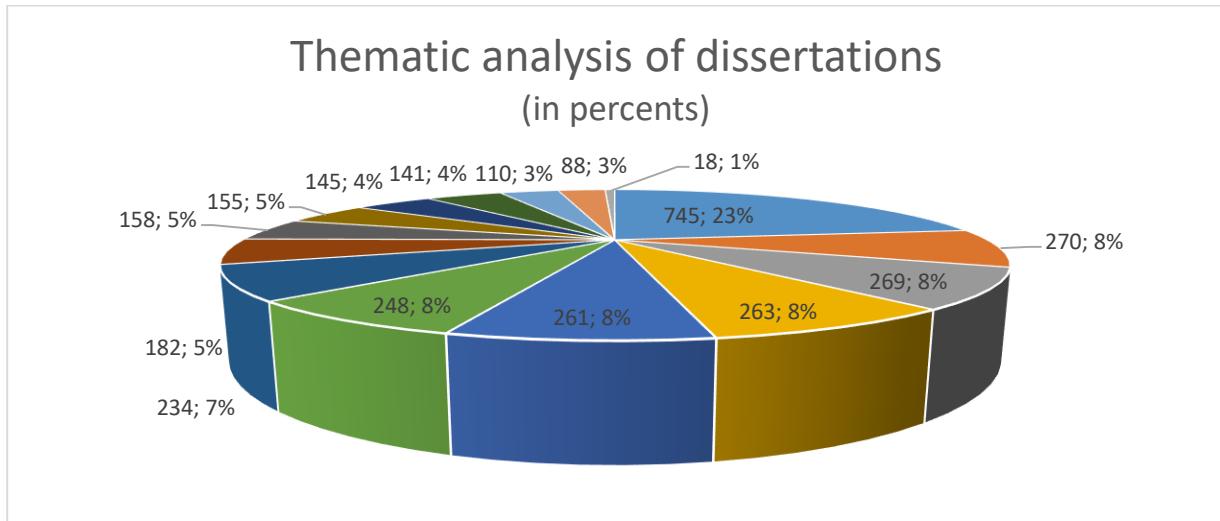


Figure 3. Thematic analysis of defended dissertations

Analysis of dissertations defended in Uzbekistan.

While studying the scientific research carried out in the field of librarianship in Uzbekistan, the analysis of the most relevant researched issues in the field was studied. While researching the topics of dissertations of a number of scientists, from 1969 to today, research works related to librarianship were tried to be covered on this purpose. The initial studies were mainly related to the history of librarianship, issues of development of network libraries in our country, these are: Kormilitsyn A.I., Konarev A.Ya., Kasymova A.G., Rakhimova M., as well as the work of bibliography in Uzbekistan, Turapov M.. M., Mamatraimova H., Book history in Central Asia and issues related to book studies was researched by Rustamov M.

The researches related to the study of librarianship in foreign countries have also been carried out, which were the works of Ibaragim Nazmi Mohamad Mukhsin, Raid Djamel Yakub Suleyman. In libraries, growing up the upcoming young generation and the studies of book reading in sociological aspects were carried out by A.O. Umarov, D. A. Ganieva and Ganieva B.I.

As a result of the introduction of information technologies into the library field after 2000, several researches on the technologies used in libraries Bugibaev E.N., bibliographic information re-processing in the corporate network J.A. Atadzhanyov, issues such as ensuring information security Normatov Sh.B and integration of library systems with other systems Karimov U.U. were carried out. Below is an overview of these studies by year and subject area.

Analysis of defended researches in the field of librarianship in Uzbekistan (1960-2021)

| Topics | 1960 1969 | 1970 1979 | 1980 1989 | 1990 1999 | 2000 2009 | 2010 2019 | 2020 2029 | жами |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| Automation of library processes. Information technologies. Electronic libraries. | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| School libraries | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Organization of library work abroad. | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Book study. Book history | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 |
| History of book studies | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| Bibliography | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Reading. Interests of readers | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 3 |
| The results of each decade | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 22 |

Automation of library processes. Information technologies. Electronic libraries.

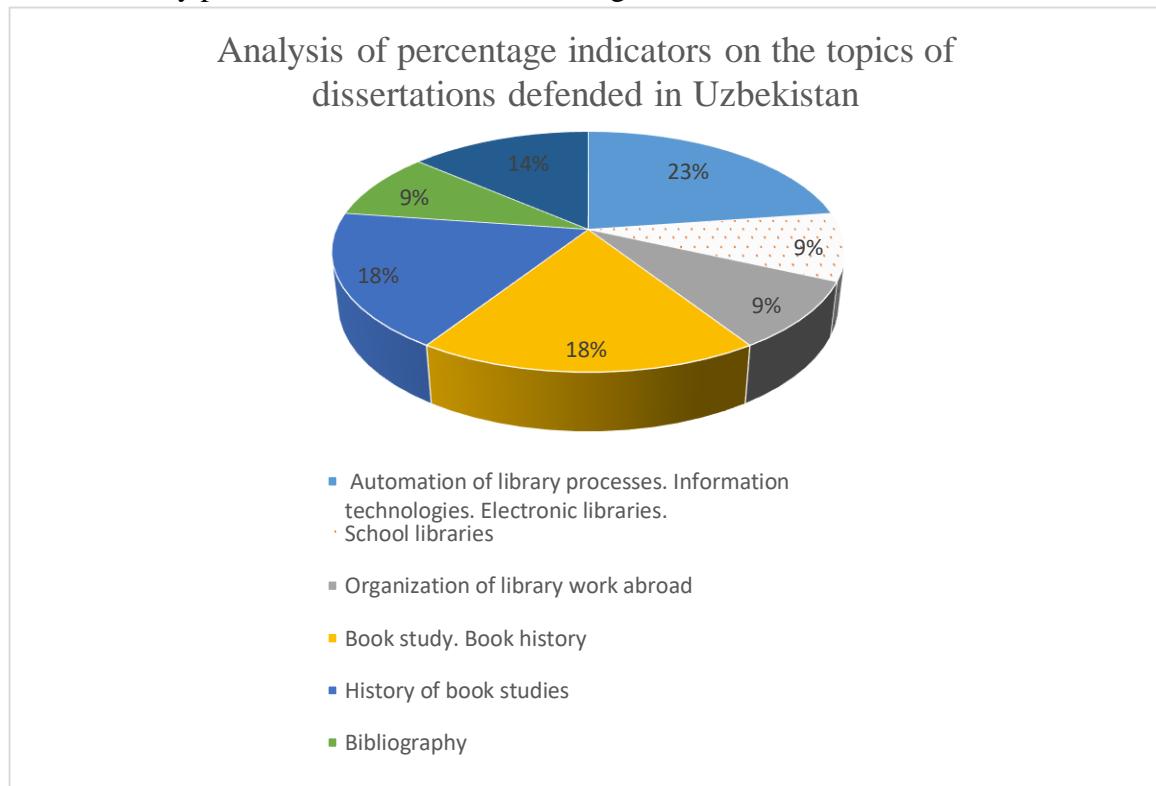


Figure 4. Analysis of percentage indicators on the topics of dissertations defended in Uzbekistan

Researches on information technologies, creation of electronic libraries make up 23% and cover the first decade of 2000. We can see the studies on school library 9%, on reading and reading interests

14%, on the organization of library work in foreign countries 9%, on the history of librarianship 18%, on book history 18% and on bibliography 9%.

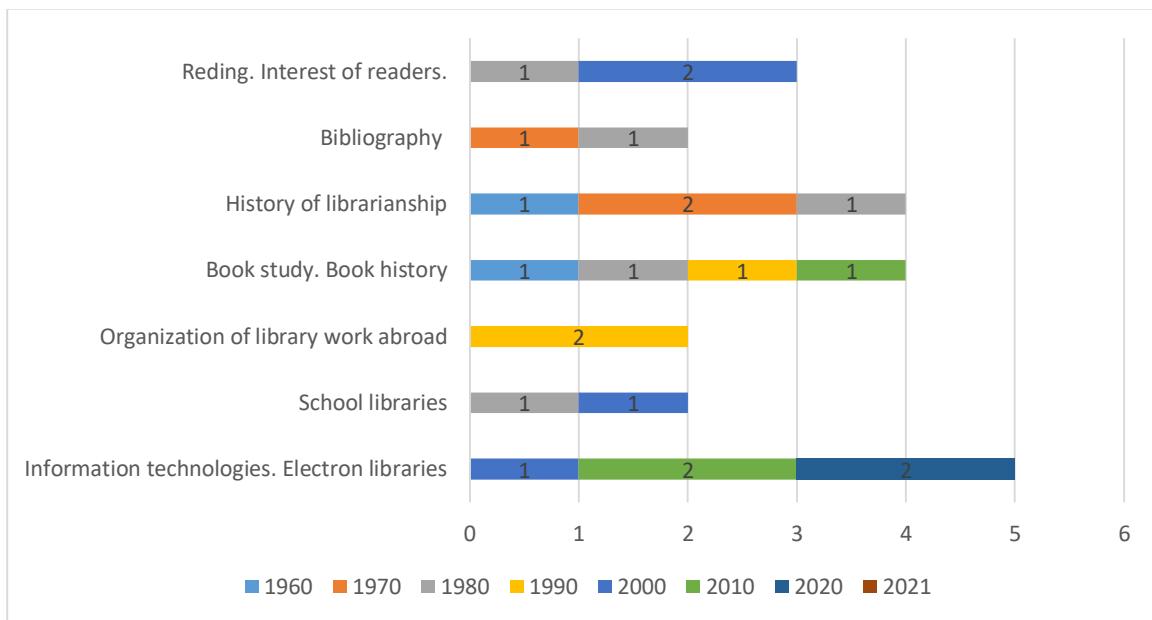


Figure 5. Analysis of defended researches by year

Conclusion

The analysis shows that in the field of librarianship in developed countries, scientific research has been carried out since 1904. The most prominent of these schools are the North American school of librarianship, and librarian work experiences of European countries can be seen. As mentioned above, V. V. Skvortsov's opinion that "today the North American school of librarianship is occupying the leading position in the world librarianship" can be agreed based on the studies. In 2018, with the help of the "International visitor leadership program" (IVLP) program of the US department, we were able to study the North American school of librarianship in our own experience. Almost all topics of librarianship are covered in these studies, and it is especially noteworthy that the first researches on library process automation, information technology and electronic libraries started in 1960 and peaked in 1990-99, and it is one of the most researched topics in the studied time period, accounted for 23% of all studies. The scope of scientific researches related to librarianship in our country is wide, among these researches the history of librarianship, bibliography, book history, reading, and theoretical researches on the interest of readers make up a large part. It is worth to note that the research on the automation of library processes, information technologies and electronic libraries began in the libraries of Uzbekistan between 2000 and 2009. Today, we can admit that scientometric and bibliometric researches are also included in the subject scope of librarianship research.

It is obvious that dissertations traditionally serve as a certain "indicator" in determining the directions of scientific research and serve as an information base for determining the trends in the development of sciences in the information-library field. Studying the prior directions of the development of the information-library institutions in developed foreign countries, considering on our prospective tasks in this regard, and determining the necessary measures to be implemented is important.

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