

## EVOLUTION AND OPTIMIZATION OF STANDARDS IN MODERN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION PRACTICE

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### Abstract

The article examines the processes of evolution and improvement of the system of standards used in modern library and information practice. The main stages of the formation of national standards in the field of library science, documentation, and information services in Uzbekistan are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the integration of international requirements (ISO, IFLA, OCLC) into domestic practice. The importance of standardization for ensuring the compatibility of information systems, the quality of library services, and the sustainable development of library and information infrastructure is demonstrated.

### Keywords

library and information activities, standardization, evolution of standards, optimization, and quality of services.

One of the first regulatory documents in the field of standardization is the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 93 dated March 2, 1992, "On the Organization of Standardization Work in the Republic of Uzbekistan," and the Intergovernmental Agreement "On the Implementation of a Consistent Policy in the Field of Standardization, Metrology, and Certification," signed on March 13, 1992, by the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Standardization in the fields of information, publishing, library science, and bibliography is part of the unified national system of standardization for information and library activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan [1].

Harmonization of standards used in the Republic is carried out in accordance with international standards, for the adoption of which Uzbekistan voted in favor. Interstate standards, provided that Uzbekistan joins them, as well as in the presence of relevant agreements with other countries, are applied in the territory of Uzbekistan as GOSTs of SIBID. The international standard of the GOST category, for which Uzbekistan voted in favor, is used with full compliance with the requirements established in it. The Interstate Council for Standardization,

Metrology, and Certification of the CIS countries includes the national standardization bodies of these countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In each of these countries, as well as in Uzbekistan, interstate standards of the GOST category are used as national standards. At the current stage of society's development, standardization, as an effective tool for legal regulation of library affairs, is becoming increasingly important in terms of technology, economics, and social significance for further improving the efficiency of information and library services for users. This process is driven by the fact that the standardization of information and library affairs is reaching a new level of development and is aimed at addressing the challenges posed by the transition to Uzbekistan's status as an information-based legal state. Until recently, the Uzstandard Agency was the national body for standardization, metrology, and certification in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its activities were carried out in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Standardization" dated December 28, 1993, and the Regulations on the Uzbek Standard Agency.

The main objectives of the Uzstandard Agency were to develop comprehensive measures to ensure the implementation and control of compliance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Standardization, Metrology, Certification of Products and Services, Quality and Safety of Food Products, and other legislative and regulatory acts in the field of standardization, metrology, and certification by all individuals and business entities, regardless of their ownership form, in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan; implementation of a unified state policy in the field of standardization, metrology, and certification based on ongoing research activities; establishment of general rules for conducting standardization activities, forms, and methods of interaction between stakeholders and government agencies, public associations; creation of a unified information database on international standards, establishment and use of standards and technical specifications, standards and units of physical quantities, etc.

The standardization system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated by national legislation and is focused on harmonization with international and regional standards. The main body is the Uzbek Agency for Technical Regulation (formerly the Uzstandard Agency), which coordinates the development, approval, and application of standards [4].

The National Standardization System (NSS) includes a national standardization body, government and economic management bodies, and technical committees.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Standardization" dated 03.11.2022 No. ZRU-800 is a fundamental document that regulates all aspects of

standardization. It came into force on November 5, 2023, and replaced the previous Law of 1993, which was repealed.

The accuracy and effectiveness of information and library management, the protection of users' interests, and the efficiency and quality of information resources are directly related to compliance with the requirements defined by standards.

Librarianship in the Republic of Uzbekistan felt the need to develop national standards for librarianship immediately after the declaration of Independence of the Republic (1991). First of all, this was due to the need to provide library institutions with organizational, methodological, regulatory and legal documents for the formation of a national library network, the introduction of new information technologies, etc.

The reform of the information and library sector, which was carried out after the publication of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Organization of Information and Library Services for the Population of the Republic," initiated the development, adoption, and implementation of national standards and legal documents regulating the activities of information and library institutions.

According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with the transfer of 14 regional universal scientific libraries from the Ministry of Culture and Sports to the Uzbek Agency for Communications and Informatization, one of the tasks assigned to the Interdepartmental Council for Coordinating the Activities of the Information and Library System of the Republic was to strengthen the regulatory framework for information and library institutions in the Republic.

In order to strengthen the legal framework of the IBLI, the Agency allocated funds for 2007-2008 in the amount of 15 million sums for the translation, development and expertise of the system of standards on information, library and publishing.

The System of Standards for Information, Library, and Publishing Activities (SIBID) is one of the interstate systems of general technical and organizational-methodological standards. It provides coordination, regulatory, and methodological guidance for information, library, scientific, and publishing activities based on the common information functions of institutions involved in the production of documentary information, and establishes uniform standards, rules, and requirements for the collection, processing, presentation, recording, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information of interest and ensuring the interaction of information, library, and resource centers, libraries, scientific and technical information bodies, publishing houses, and others [2].

A working group of leading specialists in information and library activities collected, studied, and analyzed the standards used in modern information and library activities, as well as the legal documents regulating these activities.

Based on the analysis of international and interstate standards and regulatory documents, recommendations were prepared for the creation of a regulatory framework governing the activities of information and library institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The recommendations were based on the results of a monitoring study of the availability of regulatory documents for information and library centers, research centers, and libraries in the country [7].

As a result of studying the collected material, the working group compiled a list of standards and regulatory documents, as well as an analytical review of the interstate standards of the SIBID system.

In total, more than 100 standards of the SIBID system, ISO, over 50 regulatory and methodological documents, and more than 70 files of electronic resources were processed. A full-text electronic database of the SIBID system standards was created on a CD.

After studying and analyzing the content of the main, most significant, and commonly used standards of the SIBID system in the modern practice of information and library activities, as well as the experience of various countries in developing standards in this area, the group decided to apply the requirements established in international standards in a combined form - translation from Russian into Uzbek and the development of standards. A list of standards was developed that is recommended for development, partial development, and translation into the state language.

55 interstate standards have been translated into the state language, registered as interstate standards in Uzgosstandart, and published in the form of a 3-volume collection of standards. Specialists from the Center for Scientific and Marketing Research at UzASI, the Republican Information and Library Center, individual information and library centers, and other agencies have done extensive work on the translation and preparation of the standards for publication.

Two standards, "Bibliographic Record. Bibliographic Description. General Requirements and Rules for Compilation" and "Information and Library Activities, Bibliography. Terms and Definitions", which are the fundamental standards in the group of the CIBID system standards, have been adopted for development.

The first terminological standards (GOST 16447-70 "Publications. Basic Types. Terms and Definitions" and GOST 16448-70 "Bibliography. Terms and Definitions") were prepared in the late 1960-s. At that time, the "System of Standards for Information and Bibliographic Documentation" was established,

which was designated as 7, later known as SIBID ("System of Standards for Information, Library, and Publishing Affairs") [5].

When preparing national terminological standards, it was necessary to proceed from two tasks: first, to fully harmonize the national terminology with the International Standard (IS) of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 5127 "Documentation and Information. Dictionary", and second, to harmonize the terminological systems of the three areas that form the SIBID - information activities, library and publishing. To solve these tasks, the working group first studied extensive material, which was then harmonized with the information and library-bibliographic terminological systems.

In a unified terminological system, the same concepts, processes, etc. should be referred to by the same terms. When Russian specialists developed terminology (terminological dictionaries) in Russian, many pairs of terms were formed, and in many cases, the generic term (e.g., indexing) appeared in one terminological system, while its specific terms (e.g., systematization, objectification) appeared in another. The same classification concepts were referred to by different terms. The same is observed in the compilation of terminological dictionaries in the Uzbek language (when translating terms from Russian into Uzbek). For example, when translating the terms "title" and "heading," the standardized term "sarlavha" is used, but the definition of this term is presented differently, meaning that the term has different meanings.

It was revealed that the names of the International Standards for terminology, their structure, and content do not match the standards of the SIBID system. The International Standard was approved in two languages: English and French. The Russian developers of the SIBID system standards translated the terms into Russian based on the following international standards:

ISO 5127/1 "Documentation and information. Basic concepts" contained only 73 terms in three sections: 37 - in the basic concepts of related disciplines (language and terminology, communication and information, information processing), 13 - in the basic concepts of information and documentation, 27 - in the "Organizations" section (archives and museums, libraries, information and documentation centers).

ISO 5127/5 "Acquisition, Identification, and Analysis of Documents and Data" - 142 terms, including 25 terms on acquisition, 4 terms on identification elements, 15 general terms on cataloging, 63 terms on cataloging record elements, 3 terms on document parts, 10 terms on types of catalogs, and 22 terms on indexing and abstracting.

ISO 5127/6 "Documentary Languages" - 127 terms, including 7 terms related to languages used in documents, 11 basic terms for documentary languages, 37

terms related to notation, 35 terms related to classification, and 37 terms related to thesauri.

ISO 5127/7 "Search and dissemination of information" – 66 terms, of which 17 are general, 25 are related to data entry and search, 7 are related to data output, 7 are related to evaluation of search results, and 10 are related to maintenance [3,4].

Taking into account that the development of the Interstate Standards of the SIBID system was based on the ISO/IEC standards system, the working group decided to use the translation of the list of terms from the Interstate Standards of the SIBID system by Russian developers into the state language.

The need to translate into the state language and adopt as a national standard GOST 7.0-99 "Information and Library Activities, Bibliography. Terms and Definitions" was caused by a number of reasons. GOST, which was introduced in 2000, is an interstate standard that establishes 166 terms and definitions of the main concepts in the field of information and library activities and bibliography. In this regard, the working group raised a legitimate question: can a terminological standard based on the vocabulary of the Russian language and Russia's terminological practices be considered an interstate (CIS) standard? If we carefully examine Article 3 of the "Agreement on a Consistent Policy in the Field of Standardization, Metrology, and Certification," signed in Moscow on March 13, 1992, by the plenipotentiary representatives of the CIS states, which lists the areas of interstate standardization, we will not find the word "terminology" mentioned. In this case, according to experts, terminological standards can only be national by nature, while an international terminological standard developed by an international group of experts reflects the vocabulary of several languages. In this case, based on the GOST 7.0-99 terminology system and by analyzing modern terminological dictionaries, taking into account the introduction of new information technologies in library activities, the working group introduced additional terms and definitions when translating into the state language. Some of the terms are most commonly used in modern information and library practices and complement the terminology used in the fundamentally new information and library system of the Republic. New, modern terms and definitions have emerged, driven by the ongoing reform in the field of library science. Thus, 34 new terms and their corresponding definitions, mainly used in bibliographic activities, were introduced into the standard. Of these, 7 terms were introduced into the Basic Concepts section, 24 terms were introduced into the Bibliographic Products section, and 3 terms were introduced into the Library section.

There is no doubt that when improving the regulatory legal framework for information and library services, as well as when developing standards for

information and library services, the development and implementation of national standards related to the definition of terminology, which is the basis for other standardization documents, is a priority and top priority.

The introduction of international standards for information, library, and publishing into the practice of information and library institutions should serve as a basis for creating a well-coordinated information and library system that can ensure the high-quality and prompt creation of information resources, as well as the accurate and complete provision of information to both government agencies and all citizens about the resources of libraries and the effectiveness of their use, based on a solid regulatory framework that includes national standards [6].

In the national standardization program, the development of new standards and the revision of existing national standards is an ongoing process aimed at improving information and library activities in the country. At this stage, the specialists of information and library institutions are faced with the task of applying the CIBID standards in full, in order to improve the quality and quantity of information and library services, and to improve the methods of service.

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