



Ethics of the library and information professionals in Algeria

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Abstract:

Professional ethics constitutes a core and fundamental center in organizing, conducting and developing the concept of service in information systems and libraries, which conveys message of scientific research and professional development in libraries in recent time. The meaning or concept of library services came with respect to Professional ethics as an objective and basic perception in the various new messages of the different systems. It is true to say that there is a kind of real development of contemporary organizations in the development of the concept or mission of professional ethics with the important role it plays. Unusually, documentation institutions and libraries did not relate to this role that comes from the field of communication, which is part of mediation process. Currently in libraries, it is important to come to term with role of professional ethics in adopting a new concept that aim at developing and maintaining services and this is what shapes profession of documentation institutions, which is the collection and dissemination of information.

Keywords: Professional Ethics; Information Libraries; Sources of Ethics



1. INTRODUCTION

Among the new concepts and terms that entered the field of libraries and information is the study of ethics, which is seen as an important aspect, and many studies indicate comes from the field of information and communication sciences to libraries which served or the purpose of developing a message of disseminating or distributing information, Accordingly, documentation institutions adopted it, and made it a cornerstone for the development of the service message by respecting the privacy and requests of the public or library visitors. Workers in any activity, as it is the basis for dealing and it came as a result of the decline of the value system at this time. Which is all about the practices of the profession and includes justice, integrity, and honesty, preserving personal secrets, completing work and avoiding the practice of harming others? And engaged in principle of right and wrong. And has to preserve these values and system of principle.

This present study aims at exploring the field of ethics for the librarian profession, what place it occupies in these private organizations, what is the pivotal area that it follows, and the role of this model in developing information systems and libraries, the use of the organization's culture in a systematic way aims at improving its image among the public and observers in terms of restricting the data and the main technical information that the commission seeks to publish, This leads to the development of the organization and its services or the transfer of all the facts that exist to its applicants without prejudice or monopoly, and thus ethics still has a major role in organizing the professional and practical framework of the organizations.

1. The problematic:

The disciplines and professions in the last twenty years have defined laws and texts governing work and the behavior of workers belonging to particular field, and among these disciplines are library and information science, which is based on set of standards, specifications and laws, to solve the problems of defects and organizational spaces.

There are many professions that have set ethical rules for themselves and have set laws and texts governing work and the behavior, whether among themselves or with others. Modern studies depend on the congruence of the concepts of management that entered into the management of documentation units and libraries. The problem is related to this topic related to the extent to which ethics is intricately related to institutions of Documentation and libraries, or does the worker in these organizations relate to this field and have the main characteristics of this activity, or if we consider that ethics is the field and source of straight behavior, which governs as well good work and effective performance in order to achieve goals of the organization.

This is what most institutions are striving to achieve. The problem of professional ethics is represented in these aforementioned conditions. Do ethics come into play with the goals of



university libraries? Do daily practices and activities in libraries represent a domain for this ethics? Are there restrictions for these modern systems and how can they be applied? , What is the ethics of the profession in libraries and information centers in Algeria?

2. Questions of the study:

Each study has a field or issues and challenges those modern organizations that aim at developing new organizations. In recent years it has been believed that ethics is a mixed field in which some conditions are united and studies that depend on the subject of ethics in libraries and information science, symbolizing To the comparison between the activities and services, the mode of achieving the goals, the public's desires, or the satisfaction with the services provided by an institution or unit of documentation, and does the public and human resources deal with these services when practicing the act of ethics? From all this aforementioned we come up with the following questions:

- ✓ What are the ethics that should be available in a librarian?
- ✓ What are the advantages of technology for ethics for the library and information profession?
- ✓ Are standards and specifications a real model for ethics in librarian?
- ✓ Professional ethics is an organizational and promotional field in information systems and libraries.
- ✓ Library and information ethics is a professional conscience.
- ✓ Library and information ethics is a space between standards and legislation linked to organization and management.

❖ Research methodology:

This study is based on the descriptive and analytical approach, so the purpose this approach is to direct them towards a better analysis of the problem, it aims as well at exploring local and international systems, in order to achieve the objectives and find answers to our question.

❖ Previous studies:

Previous studies on this subject are not accredited in postgraduate studies, which prompted us to adopt or try to highlight this perception through preparing some studies or articles in these studies. It is possible to rely on the study of Professor Kamouh Najia as a special framework for Najia Kamouh. Maryam Boulahleb, The Constitution of Information Ethics in University Libraries: An Exploratory Study in the Libraries of Constantine Universities, the purpose of the two researchers from this theme is to try to approach the subject of ethics in university libraries.



3. An introduction to the history of ethics for the library and information profession.

In the twenty-first century, all types of people face ethical dilemmas that fall within the realm of information ethics. For example, those who are obsessed with music have to decide whether to download music files from the Internet without paying. Also, just like library professionals, a bookseller may have to decide whether to inform law enforcement officers of the books that her patrons are reading. All of these people would benefit from a good working knowledge of information ethics. For example, it would be helpful for them to be able to think about what Kant, or Aristotle, would say about their dilemmas. However, there is a reason why it is especially important for library professionals to have an understanding of information ethics. How library professionals respond to their ethical dilemmas directly affects their ability to carry out their mission.

It is possible that the existentialist philosopher José Ortega y Gasset (1934) made his most famous statement on the mission of a librarian. Jorge Sosa and Michael Harris 1991 provide an impressive survey of the impact of the Ortega y Gasset Manifesto on the library profession. A number of other authors (eg, Wengert 2001) subsequently offered somewhat different views on the mission of a librarian. But, although there is disagreement over the details, everyone seems to agree that the mission is fundamentally to provide people with access to the information they need (see Moran 2001)

It is clear that supporting intellectual freedom and resisting censorship reinforce this mission. But it would seem that other principles of information ethics, such as protecting privacy rights and

Intellectual property rights, have little to do with improving access to information. If anything, it appears to involve restricting access to information. However, as Rhoda Garoogian 1991 pointed out, failure to keep patron records confidential can have a "fearful effect" on people's use of the library, and thus restrict their access to information (see McDowell 2002, for example, some are hesitant to review a book on a sensitive topic if she knows that the FBI, or even just her friends and family, can easily figure it out. Also, as noted above, protecting intellectual property rights helps ensure that authors continue to provide libraries with information that patrons can access. Consequently, these principles also reinforce the mission of the librarian (**Don Fallis; 2007, p11,12**) .

4. Ethics and culture:

The cultural context is one of the main components of education which is related to information ethics, and other ethical problems, and the way in which information is interpreted and evaluated.

No one can deny that different cultures have different value, moral, and legal systems, and these differences are manifested in national, regional, intersectional or factional differences. Margaret Mead 1928, for example, showed that different cultures practice different sexual



identities. And one culture can impose its ethics and norms on others. (**John Strawwalas C.-Coiler, Jr. Heshmat Qasim 2012.p579**).

The spread of Islam has also changed the face of many civilizations. Muslims, for example, see depicting human images as paganism and forbidden that violates sacred things. Just as Islam spread in southern and Eastern Europe and throughout Asia, cultural influences also spread.. (**John Strawwalas C.-Coiler, Jr. Heshmat Qasim 2012.p580**)

5. Sources of Ethics:

As human beings, we adhere to the goals of right and wrong issues, values, law, ethics and duty, since man began to preoccupy himself with abstract thinking. Philosophers and moral scientists have been able to verify at least two sources, which stand behind these rules of behavior, and they are two sources that either surpass human boundaries in some way, or are based on individuals or groups.

Some thinkers assume the existence of a source that controls some behavioral rules that go beyond the limits of human beings; It can be divided into two models:

Multiple sources Model:

- Single Source Form,. (**John Strawwalas C.-Coiler, Jr. Heshmat Qasim 2012 p 581**) 2

6. differences between law, ethics and values:

There are two approaches to dealing with an issue or aspect of the difference between law, ethics and values / and their relationships. The first of them believes that the legal, ethical and value norms are basically equal, while the second sees that there is a class arrangement between the three, with the values sitting at the top, followed in descending order in the importance of ethics and the legacy of law.

Ethical behavior is the product of norms, practices and customs. It is known, but it is rarely written down. And once it is recorded, ethical principles do not become ethical principles in their essence,

but are transformed through the process of codification into law. And in the Public International Law Traditions, p. 576.

7. Ethics and values

Ethics is a set of norms, customs, and traditions that may be derived from social practices or religious traditions - Milton Rookich provides the following definitions.

Value is a firm belief that a certain way of behavior, or a specific purpose in life, is preferred from a personal or social point of view. The system of value is a fixed set of convictions related to preferred methods of behavior or life goals, and organized by a series of degrees of importance which is relatively related.. (**John Strawwalas C.-Coiler, Jr., T. Heshmat Qasim, 2012 Text 583**) 3

8. Ethics and Information.



Rafael Capurro identifies the challenges of information ethics and highlights the realities of it and he states the following:

- Establishing behavioral values in the field of information.
- Creating new strong systems in the field of information.
- myths of Information.
- Contradictions and applications in theories of information
- The growth of ethical conflicts in the field of information.

4 (John Strawwalas C.-Coiler, Jr., T. Heshmat Qasim, 2012, text. 585)

9. Responsibilities towards individuals and society

In order to promote integration and to eliminate discrimination, librarians and other information professionals ensure that everyone has the right to access information and services are provided and shared equally, regardless of age, nationality, political beliefs, physical or mental capabilities, gender identity, heritage, training, income, immigration status, asylum seeker , marital status, origin, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation, librarians and other information specialists respect linguistic minorities in a country and their right to access information in their mother tongue. Librarians and other information professionals organize and present information in a way that enables the independent user to find the information they need. Librarians and other information professionals assist and support users in their search for information.

Librarians and other information professionals provide services aimed at improving the reading skills of the public. It enhances information skills, which is the ability to identify, define, evaluate, organize, create, use and finally transmitting information. They promote the ethical use of information and thus contribute to prevent plagiarism and any other form of information misuse. (5 ifla, p.3)

10. Ethics in Library and Information Science:

- ✓ provider information to the users without any misuse or manipulation.
- ✓ LIS professionals should be concerned with the library profession, as well as the high social status and authority of the library.
- ✓ The LIS specialist must continuously enrich his professional knowledge. The successful career of a LIS Specialist depends on the personality of three,
- ✓ The LIS Specialist must defend the value of the library within his own organization. The LIS professional should promote their expertise.
- ✓ The LIS Specialist must respect and preserve copyright and intellectual property rights.
- ✓ -The LIS specialist should practice active information mediation with regards to the user's informational literacy skills
- ✓ LIS professionals must be aware of human rights, equality, diversity, with equal respect of each employee and colleague.



- ✓ LIS Professionals should reject and avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest between their professional role and their personal interest. 6 (Mahua Roym, p287).

11. Types of Ethics:

The ethics of the library and information profession is based on the general model of study, as the orientation and organization are among the general consensus that the organization focuses on. Therefore, the organization's image in general must be focused on. The ethics of the profession of libraries and teachers is the field that can be divided through the general and basic perceptions that make the organization basically, there is a difference in perception with the public library of the organization through which it focuses on some general and basic points that establish this approach, they are classified by experts as the following:

- Occupational issues such as responsibility and professional conduct Legal issues such as legal obligations
- Computing ethics is a new branch of ethics, which in turn is an important area that must follow this approach.

12. why studying ethics

There is a scientific approach represented in the scientific framework in libraries and information between the standards of the administrative system and the legal system as the organizations which are moving towards strengthening of the general organizational framework. The organizations have established the general perceptions of the organization. The institutions have contributed to the promotion of the general orientations of the organization, where it is necessary to go towards another system, which is the study of ethics a profession that focuses on a set of conditions such as:

- Make us conduct a responsible professional behavior
- It teaches us how to avoid abuse and disasters
- Technology progress will continue and leave a temporary gap in strategic policies.

13. Principles and rules of engagement of professional ethics:

- 1- The information specialist's relationship with God Almighty.
 - 2- The relationship of the information specialist to society.
 - 3- The information specialist's relationship with the profession.
 - 4- The information specialist's relationship with the information organization.
 - 5- The relationship of the information specialist with the management of the information organization.
1. Inform the specialist of his duties, rights such as, education, training and continuous development through rigorous programs and comprehensive plans.
 2. Providing appropriate salaries, rewards and improving working conditions.
 3. Choose the right workers with appropriate qualifications and personal qualities.
 4. Achieving justice in all transactions and equality in the relationship and privileges between colleagues.



5. Adopting the principle of total quality in performing duties and work, searching for innovation and developing inputs.
6. Maintaining the security and confidentiality of data and information related to employees, including computer files.
6. The information specialist's relationship with his colleagues.
7. The relationship of the information specialist to the beneficiaries. 7 (**Inform, 2013, p. 44; p. 45**)

14. Securing information:

“The authority must establish, implement and maintain one (or more) procedures

- ✓ Approval of documents in terms of their suitability, before it is released, review, update when necessary, and re-approval of documents.
- ✓ Identify the changes the current review status of documents.
- ✓ Ensure that the relevant versions of the documents are available at hand
- ✓ Ensure that documents remain readable and easily recognizable
- ✓ Ensure that documents that come from the outside are identified by the organization as necessary references for the planning are controlled and properly distributed.
- ✓ Prevent unintended use of old documents and identify them appropriately if they are kept for a reason (8) (**Iso, 2012, p24**)

15. Characteristics of professional ethics:

The characteristics of the ethics for the library and information profession are among the most important general resources of the organization or to standardize the actual professional framework The characteristics of the organization are considered the true model for the functioning of any organization these characteristics are :

- The employee's respect for the values and customs of society
- Respecting the employee to the public and providing him with every possible service within the legal framework.
- Employees work for the public interest and detail them for the private interest
- Maintaining the job in all honesty and sincerity.
- Exerting the effort diligently and sincerely at work to achieve the greatest amount of daily production.

16. Ethical constitutions for the library and information profession:



The various information systems have enormously contributed to the development that strongly recommend the professional framework for the purpose of solving some issues and of course international organizations were influenced by this remarkable development of organizations as the public perception began to manifest itself through some international associations were amongst the first to think of establishing this type of important professional jurisprudence, as in 1981 the first constitution was established, which was by: The Ethical Constitution of the American Library Association; and the 1983 Constitution was followed by the Professional Conduct of the British Library Association; and then in 1990 the Ethical Constitution of the American Information Society, This was a new beginning for information systems and libraries, and through that one has to focus on these organizations that have emerged to have the concept of ethics with regard to libraries and information, and have developed the real system for organizations as a whole. (Al-Suraihi, Hassan Awad, 2013, p. 14 (9)).

17. Basic terms:

Before delving deeper into this topic, there are a number of terms that we should highlight and those terms can be listed as the following:

Nethics = netiquette

This term came in an article by Dr. Muhammad Mujahid Hilali means Internet ethics or Internet etiquette, and it is a well-known term in foreign intellectual production that denotes the ethics of dealing with the Internet.

Good netizen

It refers to the good internet citizen as stated in the article of Dr. Muhammad Mujahid, meaning the person who is good at dealing with the Internet by following ethical behavior for good purpose

3. Charter

Its plural is the charters, and the documentation of a thing, whoever makes it document, i.e. reliable, as stated in *Mukhtar al-Sahih*, that is to say something which selected carefully and seen as valid.

4. Ethics. (10 www.aplis.cybrarians.info)

18. Librarian controls:



1. Perhaps it is appropriate from the outset to emphasize the role of the librarian's behavior towards others. The best behavior is that which comes from a person voluntarily and with his motives.
2. Reaching the above level allows having a degree of freedom in thinking and perception.
3. It is clear from the above that this type of librarian has a distinct personality and controls their affairs.
4. We have to admit that a task is preserved with faults, and when we aspire to the aforementioned specifications, this is not an imagination. Focusing on the librarian is not intended to hold him responsible for that alone. **10 (Musa, Muhammad Issa, 2001, p.155)**

19. The value of the library and information profession:

The value of the library and information profession is represented in the management of organizations in terms of recommending real management orientations, where ethics are based on a set of perceptions or values that are the basic model the main development which is based on the standard model and these values usually supports the methodological perception of the organization, which in turn establishes a change in mindset which can be summarized as follows:

- The value of honesty
- The value of tolerance
- Individual freedom
- The value of justice
- The value of beauty
- Accuracy of information **11. (Abbotaye, Noor, Cybrarians Journal, 2010)**

20. Professional competence and career advancement:

- Striving to achieve the highest level of professional knowledge, competence and work to develop skills
- The need to possess the capabilities of dealing with the digital environment
- Working on presenting the profession in a scientific spirit and obtaining more support for it and for those working.
- Library and information specialists must manage the value of information sources of all kinds
- Belief in the concept of service and work to achieve the highest levels of quality
- Be completely honest in providing information, or when answering inquiries.

21. Characteristics of professional ethics:



The ethics in the library and information profession depend on a set of professional standards and specifications produced by professional experiences and their day to day practice and which the organization has responded to many cases or received technical difficulties and it is based on the following:

- The employee's respect for the values and customs of society
- The employee's respect for the public and providing him with every possible service within the framework that defines the law and order.
- The employee's fairness and honesty with anyone in dealing with employees
- Employees work for the sake of the public interest, rather than the private interest.
- Preserving job secrets in all honesty and sincerity.
- Respect the time of work and the daily working hours
- Respecting the laws and their application to everyone without discrimination.
- making more efforts to increase the amount of daily production to raise the level of the institution with minimum time and less costs (**12. Hind Alawi, June 2007**).

22. Types of charters of office ethics:

- Professional charter for information professions
- Professional charter
- For the information specialist
- Professional Charter 13 (**Zahi, Sumaya. (2015)**)

23. A professional charter for information professions:

Information professional charter is one of the most important elements in information ethics, as it depends on the main characteristics that are the backbone of organizing and managing documentation centers, it relies on the following activities:

- Beneficiary's right to information
- Protecting the private life of the beneficiaries.
- Respecting the librarian for his duties towards the institution.

24. Responsibilities towards the community and the beneficiaries:

Ensuring the development of society and encouraging the acquisition of knowledge for life, in a rapidly changing society.

Encouraging reading in all positive ways, at all levels, and urging the publication of appropriate children's books and expanding scientific publishing in Arab horizons.

- Take into account the community's values, customs, and traditions, with particular emphasize in the role of the library and its importance in society, and deal with public events through appropriate activities.
- Protect community members from harmful, inappropriate and offensive data, and acquire new skills related to knowing how to locate sources from access points on the



Internet, how to access them, as well as evaluating them, and then transferring them to others, and helping them use them within the framework of Protection, guidance and proper direction.

- Providing equal services to all beneficiaries, regardless of age, gender, political or religious beliefs.
- Highlighting the role of information institutions, showing their importance in community service
- Helping the beneficiaries in their search for information, assisting them to develop their skills in -using information and its sources in an ethical manner, and developing information literacy, without any material rewards, when providing services during official working hours.
- Ensuring the value of traditional book, along with the great interest in electronic information, developing libraries and digital repositories, with regards to maintaining the role of library in the Arab world and insuring the use of print books in those regions .
- Contributing to the development of laws necessary for remote library services, information regulation, digital copyrights, and media laws.
- Contributing to supporting the national economy, and ensuring its presence within the health and information system, and others, in order to provide the necessary information to cope with modern day technology.

25. Behavioral Responsibilities:

- ✓ Commitment to the library profession, and maintaining loyalty, adopting new skills and holding responsibilities.
- ✓ Commitment to professional ethics, legislation and laws related to it and the rules it governs.
- ✓ Ensure the atmosphere of respect, love, affection, and fair competition when dealing with colleagues at work.

Managers should not distinguish between employees except on the basis of efficiency and production, and work on the principle of fairness and equality among workers in information institutions, and adopt transparency.

The importance of decision-making and encouraging employees those to make their suggestions, and make them innovative in the first place with regards to their effectiveness at work.

- ✓ Highlight the importance of human resources, before technology and automated means, and making the digital librarian the backbone of the digital library and provide training to increase HR performance.
- ✓ Respecting the working hours for performing professional duties.

Contribute to creating digital knowledge channels and digital knowledge resources that allow cooperation and information sharing among libraries in general and Arab world in



particular, and cooperate at the international level with institutions that serve and support libraries.

- ✓ Learning from librarians who are more competent and experienced
- ✓ Work to support the Arab Federation of Libraries, and encourage the establishment of Arab national and regional societies, in support of the profession, seeking to develop it, and ensuring participation in its activities and work, while ensuring support for collective and cooperative work.

Ensuring international participation in developing libraries, cooperating, and contributing to the work of international federations and bodies for libraries, and engaging in other cultural activities at this level **14. (Inform - Code of Ethics)**

26. Our selection is six directions that shape the context in which we live and work:

1. Increase focus on the individual.
2. A growing global community.
3. Communicate across wider and more diverse communities.
4. The need to balance between the old and the new
5. Balancing the multiple roles of information professionals.
6. Emphasis on Confidence **15 (Toni Carbo. 2003).**

27. The code of Information Ethics:

The code of ethics for the library and information profession is based on a set of foundations, conditions, systems and theories as follows:

1. Consequence-based theory and depends primarily on the utility approach. What differentiates a right action from a wrong action in this theory is the better result of the action.
- 2- Duty-based theory, of course, the outcome of an action alone cannot determine what must be done and what should not be, as many theorists in the field of ethics emphasize the existence of moral duties that a person must obey to whatever the results of the actions. Duty-based views affecting the world are the theory of the German philosopher Kant Immanuel,
3. Rights-based theory: Based on this theory, the right action is a human right, whether this right is innate or resulting from being involved in particular society.
- 4- The theory based on virtue behavior: Virtue-based theory, where this theory indicates that the action is for the same circumstances and the virtuous person is the owner of the behavior.

28. The ethics of accepting gifts and donations:

Libraries is considered as one of the most important institutions that consider using ethics as a professional mediator, so we accept these practices only in the context of the communication between employees and the public, which is the publisher of private



institutions or even book, and in order to be more organized, it must be formally structured with regards to transparency.

- It is not permissible to accept gifts or donations from suspicious parties or notorious persons.
- Gifts and donations received by the university must be announced with full transparency.
- The grants and donations that are not received from foreign governments must be subject to the same rules.
- preventing any party or person affecting integrity or honor.
- Gifts and donations should not be linked to any effect on the institution or university's policies
- The university must issue an official policy regarding gift admission **17 (IFLA, August 12, 2012)**

29. Applying ethics in Algerian libraries:

The application of the ethics of the library and information profession in Algeria depends on a set of conditions and normative foundations that we would like to be a symbol and a professional model that is established through ethics, the way to reach effective management and service, such as:

- The legal framework that defines the pattern and deals with these developments must be prepared
- A local specification must be prepared in order to determine the limitations and authorities.
- Preparing plans for human resources to better deal with educational and pedagogical goals.
- Reorganizing academic programs for specialists and focusing on ethics as a basic professional and management model.
- Developing the technological framework to achieve services.
- highlight the importance of decreasing the stress and difficulty in operations and facilitate professional practice **18 (Hind Alawi, 2008)**

Ethics in the information society raises important issues, including:

- Discrimination in all its forms, types and degrees in accessing information and making it available to all members of society.
- Freedom of expression, the limits of censorship and prohibitions ... between the rights of the individual and society.
- Misuse of information and communication technology applications, e-mail, personal and public websites on the Internet, and other networks.



-Violating customs, traditions and societal laws when using information and communication technologies, especially on the Internet.

Cybercrime such as bank robberies, databases of information, fraud, piracy, espionage, illegal trade, incitement to violence, crime, deception.etc.

Here I particularly mention state security crimes (terrorism – involving in extremist political, religious, or racist ideas), crimes against public morals, drug trafficking, counterfeit medicines, or weapons, crimes of exploitation of children and youth in immoral acts, and others **19. (Ghassan Shahrour, 2014).**

30. Difficulties in applying ethics in Algerian libraries:

Algerian libraries have suffered from many problems related to the real professional organization of institutions and their interests due to the major technical interference that gave a kind of pressure to its structures that cause a negative impact, which in turn effect immensely on the landscape of

management and from the aforementioned we come up with the following difficulties and issues that interfere with ethics in Algeria:

- The daily professional pressures that on the working environment in libraries
- The practices of higher management towards some of the leaders or officials in the organization.
- The lack of management plan amongst librarians recently in reaching goals. And personal conflicts between the organizations and in working staff in the centers of documentation.
- highlight the importance of information specialist and raise awareness among others about this important job.

-The absence of a message of ethics in libraries in Algeria:

The field of libraries and information face different challenges at the level of its organizational and technical perceptions, especially in Algeria, and this is for the purpose of reaching and that meant that these challenges and trends have an enormous impact on centers of documentations and library. It is unreasonable to direct the message of ethics to a professional society that has not adopted much of the techniques in its libraries and documentation centers. However these centers lack the message of ethics that could be seen in the following:

Lack of awareness among librarians in the professional sector of these new trends.

- The lack of applying many studies and neglects to some extent the importance of conference in these libraries.
- Lack of continuous training in these libraries in the last decade.
- The absence of the real will of the supervisors of these units and libraries to develop and open up.
- Terminology conflict with other disciplines, creating a kind of confusion which stands against development



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- There is currently an impact on the development mission in Algerian libraries, in the absence of higher professional ranks.
 - Absence of realistic application plans such as new perceptions.
 - Limiting the mission of the library to traditional services, which creates kind of obstacle that could interfere the process of development.

31. Conclusion:

- The ethics of the library and information profession is the backbone of the management, and to manage centers of documentations and libraries. In order to reach this framework, one has to take into consideration a clear vision which is found only through international standards and specifications and the local legislation through providing qualified human resources with important

scientific qualifications based on training and research to cope with modern day technology and considering ethics as one of its basic building blocks

Professional ethics in library and information science contributed immensely in the culture of institution with particular emphasize to the important role it may play in organizing the institutions

The role of ethics of the library and information profession can only be described in the manner determined by the direct or indirect partners of the organization, the general perception cannot be addressed without referring to the character of the work and the application of professional and technical specifications that indicate the organization of information in an adequate and basic manner that describes the culture of professional ethics which is the core of the progress which is very crucial in any institution in order to perform effectively in any circumstance and to be more innovative and creative.



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