

## PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF READING CULTURE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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### ABSTRACT

In the article, the concept of reading, its problems, the phenomenon of reading as a social problem is analyzed on the basis of philosophical-historical sources. Philosophical ideas were put forward about the importance of the reading process in the minds, knowledge, worldview, self-awareness of young people, their specific organizational, educational and developmental functions. The study of the phenomenon of reading as a social problem in accordance with theories of knowing that it occurs under the influence of a number of factors, brings more clarity to its problems and solutions, leads to a deeper understanding of the essence of reading. A number of factors influencing the origin of the reading problem have also been studied, not only the development of information technology, but also a number of factors such as inactivity, neglect, worthlessness.

**Keywords:** Reading, reading culture, book, reading, interest in reading, reading culture, reading comprehension, creative reading.

### INTRODUCTION

In our country, great attention is paid to the promotion of the culture of reading and reading, so the attitude to the formation of reading skills among young people is changing.

Today, a number of practical measures are being taken at the level of state policy to raise the culture of reading among our people, to attract young people to mass reading. Because, as the President said in his speech, it is clear that a child who reads a book today will control ten children who watch TV tomorrow. Reading is the key to intellectual development. The books open the door to the treasures of wisdom accumulated by many generations. Enlightenment awakens, grows and renews any thought. When people stop reading, they stop thinking, the driving force behind progress. The great Borges says, "One day a man who has not read a book is like a man who has been in ignorance for a hundred years."

"Development and high spirituality cannot be achieved without books. Neither the uneducated person nor the nation has a future. Most importantly, we need to instill in our children a love for books from an early age, independent thinking, the ability to find the right answers in difficult life situations, to do the appropriate organizational work. "[1:114,469.] but also relevant to the general population.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research topic as a problem in shaping the reading culture in young people. The main concepts revealed in the study are recommendations for improving the culture of reading today, attracting young people to mass reading. Today, reading is studied by creative, artistic, and artistic thinkers (I.Evin. A.Braje) on the basis of complex thinking, including some young

researchers who pay special attention to the problems of creativity and reading in their research. knows that he is meeting someone. That is, if two thoughts do not meet (in the formation of a person), no positive (qualitative) changes will take place. [2.112-114]

The source of the research is sociological research, textbooks and works, in which the research topic is the culture of reading as a social problem. The theoretical basis is V.A., who conducted research on the book, the culture of reading, reading the book in the process of knowing the world, and the importance of the book in understanding human material and spiritual being, reality in human life. Borodina, Melenteva Yu.P, D.A. Olshanskiy, Kurgan L.M. referred to the scientific work of such authors. There are polar positions in understanding the importance of developing a reading culture among young people. According to V.A. Borodino, the culture of reading is "the basis of personal development, its intellectual, emotional, aesthetic and spiritual potential, the achievement of the individual, the level of development of the student, quantitative and qualitative indicators of consciousness, activity and communication" and a factor of both product and personality development " says that D.A. Olshansky's reading culture" forces "the student to" teach "how to read the text, which negatively affects the student's creative potential; hence the fact that" the teacher does not present the formalized material at all and offers any interpretation of his text it gives the student the right to formulate his or her own ideas about the literary text independently ", says Yu. P. Melenteva, " reading culture is a more internal, personal, even sincere concept ".

There is a similarity in public opinion about the role and importance of reading in modern life, and in this regard, this article highlights general stereotypes of attitudes towards books and reading culture.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

In modern society, the status of books and reading is maintained at a high level and the process of intellectualization is intensifying. The increasing need for knowledge leads to the development of new forms of book. According to the law of conservation of all communicative formats developed by mankind, while performing a certain socio-cultural function, none of them is subsequently absorbed. In the modern information space, each of them seeks to influence as much as possible the conscious choice of the reader in the use and preference of this or that communicative format. "The culture of reading is changing under the influence of electronic technology. Philosophically, the culture of reading is understood as a specific space, the whole environment created as a result of the phenomenon of reading and the intellectual harmony of the individual. "[6]. Thus, the culture of reading is a socio-cultural phenomenon, the basis of which is an active cognitive process that determines the level of intellectual and spiritual development of society.

The most important components of the culture of reading: the processes of perception, comprehension, interpretation of the text of this work. The level of perception is determined by a person's socio-cultural and student experience. The process of perception involves the formation of images, the whole picture, which arises in the definition of texts. Their emotional, aesthetic assessments play an important role in their reading. A high level of reading culture is characterized by the formation of creative perception, i.e. the ability to create new images, but a new reality. This process is important with the active functioning of thinking. The result is a prognostic or "creative" view ("reading") developed in the process of reading the texts of fiction and scientific literature [7]. Reading in the new socio-cultural and economic context is understood as personal intellectual technology, the most important source of personal development, as a source of knowledge, overcoming the limitations of individual social

experience. Reading is perceived as a way to assimilate the values of world culture, to acquire an individual's cultural competence, and to prepare to live in the surrounding social reality. The main tasks of innovative activities for the development of reading culture are the development of non-traditional technologies and ways to increase reading activity.

Despite the development of its functions as a social institution and a variety of services, the library does not have the full capacity to meet the needs of modern cultural space structure and social groups. This is primarily due to the inability to access all channels of communication to different cultural segments through information resources and the library. This library, which lags behind the demands of the groups, throws itself around the cultural space. The library still does not solve the problem of developing a culture of reading and information culture [8]. Relying on internationally accepted professional values, such as an open library, a barrier-free environment, and unimpeded access to information for all, Russian libraries see their mission as shaping a sincere image of a library where everyone can find help; fostering learning needs among different categories of students; the formation of a culture of reading, i.e., skills that allow students to form an independent reading environment [9]. Among the most important tasks recognized by Russian experts in the field of reading today are the following. 1. Maintaining the high status of books and reading as a means of socializing the individual. 2. The need to develop techniques and technologies for the introduction of reading as well as to encourage reading 3. To form a high level of reading culture and information culture in all categories of students [10]. In our opinion, in this regard, special attention should be paid to the study of children's reading and acquaintance with textbooks. Researchers on the quality of reading of primary school students point out that the importance of books in the system of spiritual values of school students is gradually declining. Today's high school students, who grew up watching TV, not playing books, but playing computer games, can no longer focus on what they are reading. They are distinguished by a crisis model of children's reading. Its distinctive features are the negativism of children's readers; voluntary refusal to read serious literature; superiority in the repertoire of reading basic books; low or no reading culture; replacing the reading of programmed and non-programmed work with the digestion that we, the adults, include in the constant reading of children; language loss by children.

In particular, many believe that the second most important assistant to a child after a parent in choosing a book is the literature teacher at the school. I have observed that most literature teachers do not pay good attention to this important task, are not interested in what books the children read outside the classroom, and do not go beyond the scope of school textbooks. They do not understand the essence of literature as a kind of art. They do not know the literary process at all, and there are those who do not seek to know. They do not read a few literary publications. It is difficult to arouse children's interest in literature in the hands of such teachers. One of the main tasks of a literature teacher is to prepare a good reader. The famous Russian poet and Nobel laureate Boris Pasternak's words "Great literature appears only when great readers appear" come to mind. In our opinion, book selection and arousing a sense of interest in a book is an important task not only for the literature teacher, but for all science teachers. The positive solution to most problems related to school education is directly related to the personality of the teacher. In recent years, the study of the role of books in society, the problems in the evolution of the basic institutions of human society, has played an important role not only in bibliographic research, but also in the humanities in general. "Today, the book is an absolutely necessary attribute of life, without man there is no history, no culture, no vision of tomorrow," said A.O. Chubaryan. According to Sh. Tursunkulova, it is necessary to create mechanisms for the formation of "Creator-I", the task of works of art to absorb the purpose of art, the culture of reading, the study of new ways to develop reading. While adhering to the

idea that the sole purpose of books is to show the damage caused by changing processes, it is enough to have a high level of education, deep intellect, self-control, and the ability to see and hear in order to evaluate works of fine literature.”[12.17]

It is possible to point out the specific objective and subjective factors that are currently causing the reading problem. This is due, on the one hand, to the rapid development of information technology, the penetration of the Internet into our lives, globalization, the abundance of information in the information space, the impact of a market economy, on the other hand, lack of interest in reading, shallow fiction and many other subjective factors. available.

Most young people in the world are interested in detective books. Confirming global trends, in particular, the interest of the Russian reader in poetry, as well as in military works and historical novels, has greatly weakened. However, research shows that serious fiction is losing its former intellectual role in Russian society, forcing many researchers to talk about the “primitiveness” of reading, the emergence of an “illiterate generation”. Reading by professionals, especially teenagers and young adults, is a constant concern. The main "rivals" of the book are electronic communications (television, video and audio tapes, CDs, DVDs, etc.) and the Internet. However, not all researchers consider the current state of education in Russia to be a crisis. Although many studies have indeed noted that (as in Russia, as in other countries) the scope of book communication has shrunk, it is clear that books continue to occupy a high position in Russian society today. Most of the young people, students collect personal books, buy books regularly.

In Uzbekistan, too, many young people are eager to buy books based on detective-adventure, open expression of emotions. In our opinion, the interest among readers in the open expression of emotions is temporary. As the reader grows older, he becomes more and more distracted by such "seductive" interpretations. Today, the fact that the translation of the world's best works of fiction has not been perfected is also a painful point for us. The lack of selected works from around the world in the libraries of every educational institution is one of the issues that need to be addressed today. Several factors influence young people's reading of books. These factors can include the following. 1. Family environment 2. Educational institution. 3. Mobile means of communication 4. Internet (various social networks) 5. Mass media. 6. Environmental impact (peer circle). 7. Economic effects, etc. These factors are keeping young people away from reading books. At the same time, the family environment is the main link in the education of young people. Naturally, the question arises spontaneously. So how much fiction do you have in your family? What fiction have you read lately? Some families do not have a single work of art. But each of us has in our hands a smartphone or tablet, which is an example of the latest technology. But instead of finding fiction or a work of art in them, we are engaged in various idle pursuits, occupations that take up our minds and time. It is this issue that has become a major problem in society today, and spiritual poverty is growing among our youth. Control over the reading of fiction and other literature and encouragement of young people to read books in educational institutions is declining. It is no exaggeration to say that mobile communication is a "cousin of time and happiness." Such factors can seriously hinder young people from becoming full-fledged human beings. So what can we do to instill a love for books among young people and to increase their reading? So, first of all: Parents need to be educated about how to organize their children to read more. Secondly, it is necessary to study what books the population of Uzbekistan likes according to their age (52) and create favorable conditions for them. It is possible to organize book surveys among young people. In addition, it is necessary to organize a system of publishing the "Favorite Book of the Year" and similar lists among young people. Third: There is a lot of work to be done in the preschool education

system. Provide the best fairy tale samples and pass them on to the children. In addition, educators need to get children to quench their thirst for books. Because the geniuses of the historical series have proved that the feeling of love for books from childhood is actually a lifelong companion. The mind of a person who reads a book is sharpened, his spirituality is enriched and he accelerates to maturity. And reading a book is an honorable work that rewards a person throughout his life.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that readers are able to think within the framework of problems, understand the whole, identify the interrelationships of contradictions and events, assess the situation more fairly, and find the right answer faster. They have a good memory, active creative representation, know the language well. They are people who read a lot, formulate ideas clearly, write correctly, are attractive in communication, and are independent in their thinking and behavior. Thus, reading forms human qualities that are spiritually mature, educated, culturally and spiritually.

In order to develop reading skills, the organization of clubs in schools in order to involve young people in the culture of reading and reading is also effective.

It is necessary to raise the culture of reading among the general public, to make it a habit to give books on various holidays to further increase the interest of young people in books. To do this, adults, parents should not ignore it. At the same time, raising the culture of reading and reading among our young people and children will not leave them indifferent to the fact that we read books ourselves, depending on their age and ability. In fact, there is a lot to talk about when choosing a book. Especially at a time when literature itself is wide open to doors for a variety of currents, principles, types and genres, methods and styles!

Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that, first, the culture of reading requires an interest in books, encouragement of people to get acquainted with literature, special knowledge of the book and work with it, as well as skills and competencies in full use of information sources ; second, reading - creates an inner environment for the reader to understand himself, his identity. Through this understanding he tries to understand the world. Cognitive processes, as I said above, educate a person. Allows to be brought up. If society benefits from a well-educated, well-educated person, he will never be harmed; thirdly, the culture of reading ensures that a person has a full understanding of the source, enjoys it aesthetically, understands and evaluates the author's thought and idea. It is necessary to develop a culture of reading, choosing a book, reading it, carefully storing it, setting up a personal library, recommending books to others; fourthly, the role and place of the general culture, ie the general level of social, economic and spiritual preparation of the population, is also invaluable in the formation, formation and development of the culture of reading in society; fifthly, it is inconceivable to achieve science and enlightenment without books, and to build a complete society without scientific enlightenment. So, as everything depends on human knowledge and spiritual maturity, it is obvious that the development of reading traditions, the formation and development of a culture of reading not only among young people but also among the general public is self-evident.



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