

## Reading and Reading Issues

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### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the current state of reading culture, the current state of reading, the assessment of the state of reading among countries by international organizations, methods of reading and analytical data on the development of reading in Uzbekistan.*

**KEYWORDS:** *book, NOP world, Read, Object, subject, art, scientific, educational, encyclopedic, media, newspaper, magazine, television, radio, modern information technology, internet, electronic newspaper, magazine, manual, book, reader, library, selective, diagonal reading, normative reading, optimal reading, - culture of reading and reading, educational institutions.*

The educational value of the book in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation is incomparable. Therefore, it is *umutolaa* that gives a person knowledge and information, enriches his spiritual world. A good book will be a grateful guide in finding answers to the most difficult questions.

According to the international rating agency NOP World, people around the world spend 16.6 hours a week watching TV, 8.9 hours in front of a computer and 6.5 hours reading. In the list of countries with the highest number of books read per week in 2016, India - 10.7, Thailand - 9.4, China - 8, the Philippines - 7.6, the Czech Republic - 7.4, Russia - 7.1, Sweden - 6.9, France topped the list with 6.9 hours and Hungary 6.8 hours.

The development of publishing and the growing popularity of reading shows that it is a mistake to think that people will lose interest in reading as audio, video, radio, television, information and communication networks take a deeper place in our lives. Although reading has declined somewhat as a result of the emergence of new types of media, the press continues to increase people's interest in reading books.

A study of the world's demand for books by a number of agencies has shown that in the last 30 years, the production of books of the same name has tripled and quadrupled in number. Today, about one million books are published in the world every year. For example, 10 books are published per capita in the United States, 9.5 in Russia, 5 in France, and 3.5 in China.

The modern legal framework for publishing has been created in our country. Over the past period,

more than 10 laws and more than 30 bylaws have been adopted. 1,653 printing companies and 252 publishing houses were registered. The National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, equipped with advanced technologies, 14 regional information and library centers, about 200 information and resource centers in educational institutions of district centers and cities provide information and library services to the population, as well as "Kitob olami" "Bookstores. The Ijod Public Foundation, established under the auspices of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, publishes thousands of copies of the first books by writers and poets, especially young ones.

Man is limited in two dimensions — space and time — and has sought to overcome these limitations throughout his development. As a result of this effort, records, books, and other similar media were created. At different times, the accumulation of knowledge related to the transmission and acquisition of information has led to the formation of a culture of reading in people [2].

Today, the culture of reading requires an interest in books, an incentive for people to become more familiar with literature, to have specialized knowledge in working with books, as well as skills and competencies that help them make full use of information sources.

The culture of reading also includes choosing a book, reading it quickly, storing it carefully, setting up a personal library, and recommending the books you read to others. So, reading a book directs a person to directly practice, to adapt to life, to gain spiritual benefits.

Although the word "mutolaa" means to read in Arabic, we think that today it covers a broader concept than reading a book. Reading culture is knowledge, norms, social phenomena that represent a set of changes in the content, behavior and activities of social groups, associations and individuals, the process of obtaining general information, as well as structural changes in their structural systems. At the same time, specialized sources of information, which form a special culture of reading through educational systems, are used throughout human life from various sources - books (artistic, scientific, educational, encyclopedic and others, media (newspapers, magazines, television, radio, etc.), modern information technologies ( Internet, electronic newspapers, magazines, manuals, etc.), as well as general information in various directions and forms obtained through persons who have direct contact with the subject (family members, work or study, neighbors, neighbors and others) [ 4].

As the expert N.Rubakin noted, "Specialized education provides a person with limited knowledge and skills in one area. General education allows a person to have a broad and complete worldview, to understand different aspects of life "[5].

Thus, the important components of the culture of reading are the principles of voluntariness, awareness in education, free choice of activities, a conscious incentive for improvement, the inner call, which are the specific driving factors in human development. Based on the analysis of the sources on the definition of reading culture, it is expedient to group them in the following order:

- grouping based on the emphasis on the priority of social goals observed in the culture of reading;
- grouping based on the growing awareness of the need for humanitarian and spiritual approaches in world development, the importance of understanding the priority of social needs;
- Grouping based on the view that spiritual suggestions are the main principle of determining the direction of social development.

The content of definitions of reading culture in the scientific literature can be classified according to their general nature as follows:

- reading culture is a combination of reading level, reading practice and reading opportunities;

- The culture of reading emerges as an expression of the gradual changes in the phenomena of social consciousness, social practice and social prospects;
- The culture of reading emerges as a phenomenon that occurs under the influence of each historical and cultural environment, ethno-territorial peculiarities;
- The culture of reading is interpreted as a process as a result of the gradual development of mankind from traditional society to industrial and post-industrial society;
- The culture of reading is seen in the development of mankind as a natural and logical product of the complete transition of products, goods, relations and the exchange of information from direct to indirect;
- The culture of reading is explained as a logical product of the construction of the processes of general human development on the basis of the principle of supply and demand;
- The culture of reading is interpreted as a peculiar manifestation of the extraordinary rise of human consciousness in an informed society;
- The culture of reading is considered as a socio-political phenomenon that is formed in connection with the direction of the political system in society, the systems of ideological influence;
- The culture of reading is interpreted as a factor of human development - the pursuit of innovation, science, education, the means of bringing culture to unprecedented levels of perfection;
- In some sources, the culture of reading is interpreted as a social process directly related to education.

In almost all studies of the culture of reading, it is considered that the phenomenon consists of a "book-reader-library" system. This process is studied in the direction of "Object-subject-object". Reading culture is not studied in the system of reading technology, level and intensity. Or the characters that make up this system are interpreted separately, that is, without a certain harmony. This prevents the process of studying the phenomenon of reading culture from being directed to the end result. It is natural that the object-subject-object system cannot be combined with the subject-subject-object system. In this traditional "Object-Subject-Object" system, no attention is paid to the study of the book-reader, author-reader, reader-librarian, experienced reader in the form of low reader experience. As a result of socio-historical development, Marxist theory and totalitarian ideology, which have been trying to artificially increase the position of the social object rather than the social subject, have collapsed. Despite the fact that as a result of independence, the development of science in our country has acquired the essence of freedom, the above-mentioned shortcomings in scientific research in the field of sociology and psychology of reading still persist. In our opinion, the phenomenon of reading should be studied in the system "Subject-subject-object". As the Russian scientist N. Rubakin said at the beginning of the XX century, "any book is for man, man is not for the book" [5].

Researchers of reading sociology and psychology in developed Western countries have already switched to this system. Important features in this system are: reading technology, reading level, and reading intensity. Reading technology refers to the ways in which the text is mastered by the reader, with qualitative and quantitative directions in the process. According to N. Rubakin, the quality of the text by the reader is determined by the degree to which he understands the content of the text and the ability to apply the concepts to life [2].

The quantitative aspect of reading technology, on the other hand, is reflected in the speed or slowness of the reader's reading. The importance of speed reading in reading is high. In this process,

the person's quick memory and the importance of attention are formed. These qualities, in turn, ensure the mental maturity of the individual.

The intellectual development of every member of society is the main goal of our efforts to create a concept of a perfect human being and a comprehensively healthy generation. The speed of reading is also important in the process of upbringing. Psychological research has shown that by 6-7 grades of high school, reading activity decreases sharply. One of the main factors influencing this is the decrease in personal responsibility in students.

This condition is particularly pronounced in grade 5. In turn, the formation of irresponsibility is due to the fact that lessons in grades 3-4 are not mastered in a timely manner, which is the result of inability to quickly read various complex texts. The scientific and practical lesson that follows from this is that students who acquire the ability to read quickly in primary school will further increase their chances of becoming responsible, active and versatile people. Fast reading is also a factor that contributes to a person's economic efficiency being high. According to the researchers, one of the main factors of the Japanese miracle is that workers have a high propensity to read, a high level of education.

According to official data, as a result of the priority of eligibility, as early as the 1990s, 38% of the adult Japanese population had a higher education. An important aspect of this achievement is that most Japanese have achieved this independently. In U.S. companies, he said, people who read less than 400 words per minute will not be appointed to management positions. Because they thought that a leader who could not read quickly would be buried in paper. It is known that newspapers and magazines play an important role in the formation of ideological immunity of our citizens. If we assume that the newspaper "People's Word" has an average of 40,000 words, and our readers can read an average of 80 words per minute, a person will have to spend 500 minutes or 8 hours to read a single issue of the newspaper. If you read faster, you will naturally spend less time and have more information. It is clear that the formation of speed reading also has an ideological significance [6].

Researchers recommend optimal reading to ensure a balance between the qualitative and quantitative aspects of reading technology.

According to Zeitsev, "Optimal reading means reading at the level of spoken speech." This means reading 120-150 words per minute. Of course, the speed of reading depends on the speed of data reception. In this case, the personal characteristics of the reader, such as the speed of analysis and intellectual potential, are also important [7].

U.S. experts divide the reading process into "Normal" reading readings with a reading comprehension factor of at least 70% and "Selective" reading readings with a reading comprehension rate of around 50%. Normal reading means simple (200-300 words per minute), faster (300-500 words per minute) and very fast (more than 550 words per minute). Sorting consists of browsing, searching, and sorting. In selective reading, the reading speed is 800-1600 words per minute. This reading is also called diagonal reading by experts.

The second system-forming feature of reading culture is that the level of reading is related to the technology of reading and indicates the level of understanding of the information by the reader. There are four stages to this, and they are:

- In the first level, the reader understands the content of the text and remembers the plot of the story and its main aspects;
- At the second level, the student understands the content of the text and the plot, and to some extent is able to predict the course of events;

- At the third level, the student is able to express their independent attitude to the text and the story, evaluate the behavior of the protagonists and analyze the episodes of the work;
- At the fourth level, the student is able to fully understand the content of the text and independently analyze the event. Analyzes the behavior of the protagonists of the story and forms his own attitude.

It is necessary to form these levels of reading from a young age. One of the main goals of composing a perfect person is to bring each person to the fourth level of the above sequence.

The most important system-forming feature of reading culture is the intensity of reading, which means the periodic use of reading resources. That is, how many newspapers a student reads in a week or how many books he reads in a year determines the intensity of his reading. The intensity of reading is proportional to the level of reading culture in the society, and the higher the intensity, the higher the reading culture.

The factors that ensure a high reading intensity are as follows.

1. High level of interest in reading and information. This feature is formed in a person from an early age - at school, even in kindergarten. So, one of the important aspects of the development of harmoniously developed individuals in society is the formation of interest in reading among students.
2. Interesting, meaningful reading resources. To ensure this, it is necessary to increase the content of reading sources, as well as to publish more examples of possible world and national literary masterpieces, modern works created with high talent and skill.
3. Provide easy access to reading resources. There are two factors to this.

The first is the economic factor. That is, the purchase price of reading sources should correspond to the purchasing power of the population. It is necessary to provide free books and subscriptions to newspapers and magazines to vulnerable groups and people with disabilities.

The second important aspect is the convenient location of the reading facilities. That is, the interests of readers and readers should be taken into account in the placement of libraries, Internet cafes, book and newspaper options.

4. Advertising of various literature and other sources of reading in accordance with the requirements of a market economy. Sociological research in FAP countries, and in Russia in particular, has shown that the demand for pre-advertised publications is always high with a clear goal in mind. Publishers in developed countries are using this factor skillfully. Because this work, on the one hand, is carried out for economic gain, on the other hand, contributes to the growth of reading intensity in society, and hence to the development of a culture of reading.

The above three factors are the hallmarks of a successful reading culture, such as reading technology, reading level, and reading intensity.

Today in society there is a need to preserve and even restore the status and importance of the book as a major source of spiritual and moral nourishment, cultural and linguistic development, as an intellectual heritage passed down from generation to generation. First of all, it is necessary to publish literature aimed at increasing the artistic, educational, scientific-popular, educational, intellectual potential of young people, to provide them with educational institutions, to organize the selection and translation of works of national and world literature on the basis of a well-thought-out system. It is also necessary to encourage the interest of the younger generation in books.

The decline in interest in reading, in turn, the decline in literacy of the population is one of the major threats to the sustainable development of society and the state. That is why many developed

countries are taking strict measures to prevent this negative situation. Nationwide complex programs are being developed. They envisage systematic measures to unite the efforts of public authorities and administration, libraries, educational institutions, education, science and business, civil society institutions in the field and the media. Particular attention is paid to the formation of social consciousness about the value and importance of reading, targeted support and development of reading culture among various segments of the population, improvement of publishing, formation of a book market that fully meets the intellectual, spiritual and cultural needs of society. According to world experience, the adoption of such targeted programs and concepts will yield positive results.

In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2017 "On the establishment of the Commission for the development of the system of publishing and distribution of books, the promotion of reading and reading culture" is aimed at solving problems. The special working group developed a draft program of comprehensive measures to develop the system of printing and distribution of books, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading, and in September this year, Presidential Decree No. 3271 was adopted. In this process, special emphasis is placed on measures to popularize reading, familiarize children and youth with books, encourage reading in libraries of the country, develop reading and book trade, improve the system of training and retraining, monitoring the state of reading [ 6].

In order to popularize reading, to involve the general public in reading and provide them with books, to organize public events, charity events, effective use of social advertising, promotion of classic and modern works of Uzbek and world literature, well-known authors, support public initiatives in this area. It is planned to carry out concrete work on support, development of the volunteer movement, organization of a wide public discussion of the problem of reading, including the use of social networks and the Internet.

It should be noted that acquainting children with books, educating them in the spirit of love for reading, inculcating in the minds of adolescents and young people that reading is an effective and influential tool in achieving their goals and social adaptation to society are among the most pressing tasks today. With this in mind, the program will support the publication of books for children and adolescents, including the production of special e-books, modernization and further improvement of children's and school libraries, encouragement of children's and adolescents' libraries, extracurricular and summer reading, family reading. Measures are being taken to restore and popularize the traditions of literature, to promote the best examples of children's and adolescents' literature, to encourage reading in their native language.

Libraries will be modernized through the introduction of new information and communication technologies, strengthening their material and technical base, further improving the book fund. Development of mobile library services, electronic delivery of inter-library subscriptions and documents, remote use of library resources, development of systematic organization of individual, group and public reading in these educational institutions, reading culture in order to create convenience for citizens living in remote areas and with limited access to libraries. Specific mechanisms are proposed for education, acquaintance with high works of art, improving the image of libraries in the country.

It is also important to develop a system of training and retraining and reading infrastructure in the field, to conduct fundamental, applied research on the history and modern trends of book culture, to develop strategies and tactics to promote reading among various segments of the population, especially those far from reading. tasks.

These measures are primarily aimed at improving the reading culture of the population, further modernization of libraries, increasing the number and improving the quality of socially important literary works, the development of the system of distribution and delivery of books.

### **In educational institutions - the culture of reading and reading**

In all ages, the most essential things for human life have been valued and respected. The most important and dearest of them is bread, the second is a book. While bread is a material blessing that strengthens the human body, the book has always been a symbol of spiritual wealth and power for humanity. Therefore, for our people, reading is a spiritual state. Today, libraries have a reading room and computer rooms for the use of electronic textbooks, which provide additional convenience and opportunities for students. Entrepreneurs who are achieving such positive results are planning to further expand and develop the activities of libraries.

The purpose of teaching our youth the culture of reading and reading is to encourage our youth to read books that are in line with the spirit of our nation, provide spiritual nourishment and wealth to the souls, and not the right book. So being able to choose a work to read is also an art. We need to form and strengthen such an art, or rather, spiritual immunity, in the minds of young people growing up.

The book is a force that motivates all of us to goodness and helps us solve all the problems we face. That is why in our country, those who are acquainted with books, love books, write books, value books and keep them as the apple of their eye are called intellectuals. An intellectual is a beacon of light, which illuminates society with its actions and activities, and provides spiritual and social stability.

With this in mind, the Charitable Foundation for the Preservation and Improvement of Sacred Places under the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan organized a total of 2,582 presentations of 83 types of 2,582 works of fiction and foreign literature for students of the Tashkent Islamic Institute and all secondary special Islamic educational institutions. being conducted.

The presentation of the book "Reading and reading culture" was held in educational institutions, the purpose of which is to encourage young people to read books that are in line with the spirit of our nation, nourish the souls, because in the current process of globalization. Books that promote the ideas of "popular culture", religious extremism, religious fanaticism are also imported to our country in various ways. There are great goals, such as increasing the interest of our teachers and students in reading, books and reading.

The growth of reading in society is, first of all, a factor in the spiritual and moral development of the individual. This will contribute to the growth of the intellectual potential of our people, increase the quality of human resources, socio-economic and innovative development of the republic.

Reading culture is a unique combination of social goals, needs and aspirations of the subjects of reading. This phenomenon can be called a unique manifestation of the desire for spiritual and intellectual growth in society.

The culture of reading can only flourish in societies where universal and humanitarian national values are combined. However, a culture of reading cannot prevail in societies where fanaticism, nationalism, chauvinism, religious extremism, or ethnic bias take precedence. A clear example of this is the period of paookanda in the XVIII-XIX centuries, which was a period of decline of our national culture and eventually led to our colonization. The fact that the phenomenon of ignorance reading at that time became a state-specific phenomenon on the scale of society, ultimately seriously damaged the political, socio-economic and cultural position of our country.

Targeted influence on the formation of a culture of reading in the population, in our opinion, will ultimately contribute to the rise of the general level of culture of our compatriots and their place among the highly cultured peoples of the world community.

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