READING AS THE BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SPIRITUAL POTENTIAL OF YOUTH

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Abstract

The article examines the socio-philosophical point of view of the author that the culture of reading, which is considered relevant in society today, is the basis for the formation of youth competence, and also an attempt is made to objectively analyze the role of new information technologies in the development of a reading culture for youth. The importance of libraries is noted. and new information technologies. It is emphasized that the love of reading in Uzbekistan is inherited from our ancestors and the phenomenon of reading is one of the less studied areas. It is concluded that the role of new information technologies as a complex object of research has not been studied, especially the issues of forming a reading culture among young people.

Keywords: Reading, obtaining information, interest in reading books, the development of the Internet and new technologies, libraries, telephone, online reading from the monitor screen, opportunity, developing telecommunications, evolutionary process.

Introduction

In our fast-paced life, the number of people who read is decreasing. Now not only children, but also adults prefer television and the Internet to books. For this reason, the problem of reading is becoming one of the most important problems of today. In our article, we would like to express some of our thoughts on the current problem of reading books and the culture of reading, the impact of books on the cultural development of a person and the reasons for the need for reading. The topic is very relevant today. Because recently, various sites and telegram channels have been "taming" readers, especially our youth. It is a pity that the number of people who say "I love reading, I always prefer books to watching TV or being busy on the INTERNET" is decreasing day by day. All of us, especially the growing generation, should understand the impact of books on a person and the role that reading plays in the cultural development of a person.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The issues of reading, its benefits, and the formation of a reading culture in the family are covered in the works of our great thinkers Abu Nasr Farabi, Ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni and others[1].

There are a number of scientific studies in our country and abroad that are indirectly, if not directly, related to our topic. The works of Ayzenberg AY, Rubakin NA, Vaneyev A, Kartashov NS, Stolyarov YN, Kasimova OG', Yu'ldoshev EY, Okhunjonov EO, Rahimova MA, Shamsiev Sh.M, Turopov MM and others on library science and bibliography are significant in that they seek to solve some theoretical and practical issues of the problem under study. The problems of book reading in Uzbekistan were first studied as a special object of research in the scientific works of AAUmarov. BIGanieva, on the other hand, researched the pedagogical potential of reading culture in education.

DISCUSSION

Today, fewer and fewer people are willing to devote their free time to books. If earlier books were a source of knowledge about life, now for many it is losing its significance. People prefer to get quick and accurate information from the INTERNET and are losing interest in reading books [2]. However, with the development of the INTERNET and new technologies, many works are becoming more accessible. Now there is no need to look for a book in stores and libraries, because you can find it on the INTERNET, download it to your phone, read it online from your monitor screen or print it. Unfortunately, this opportunity does not attract many people to reading either. And when studying works according to the school curriculum, many children are limited to reading only the summary on the Internet. In addition, now there are audio books, and people prefer to listen to works rather than read them. This method of obtaining information from books is not always effective, since information is better perceived by seeing than by hearing. The decline in interest in reading books is one of the most important problems of our time. Television and the Internet affect adolescents and young people, they have neither the time nor the desire to read fiction. However, classical fiction has a great educational impact on the younger generation.[3] Thus, in the modern world, reading is losing its popularity compared to the last century, when television and the Internet were not yet widespread. However, despite this, there are still many people who devote their free time to reading.[4]

RESULTS

The factor that accelerated the transformation of information into a new form was the development of computers and telecommunications. Libraries could not remain outside this process. Reading processes are taking place in individual, collective and other consumer sectors outside libraries, and the rapid growth of databases can turn traditional libraries into insignificant and secondary institutions. To prevent this, libraries are required to operate in the following areas:
• strengthening and expanding traditional forms of cooperation and shared resource use;
•offering flexible and wide-ranging forms of service provision;
• create access to new and emerging forms;
• promote access to information;
•access to the developing telecommunications infrastructure;
•finding and developing new sources of financing:

• to promote the development of future information technologies.

The development of new information technologies requires librarians to have technical knowledge in addition to their field. The development of funds will require different assessments in the future. As we have seen above, today humanity has reached the point of using libraries to store and transfer a large amount of information in a relatively small space. However, the path to today was long and arduous. Throughout the long history of development, information was previously stored on clay tablets, papyrus, parchment, paper, microfilm and CD-ROMs, and today we see electronic forms. This evolutionary process also required changes in the methods of storing and servicing information in libraries. For this purpose, humanity invented engraving tools, ink, pen, printing devices, typewriters, photocopying equipment, faxes, and finally, computers and modern telecommunications devices. With the invention of personal computers, it became possible to connect them to each other through various servers (local communication links that provide simultaneous access to valuable information resources by more users), and the centralized nature of information networks became distributed. There are a number of factors that contribute to the international integration of information exchange and librarianship through the international network WWW (World Wide Web) - INTERNET, the first of which is the availability of technical and telecommunication capabilities for the transmission, reception and use of information.[5]

The second important aspect is the widespread use of new information and telecommunication technologies in the activities of existing libraries, the creation of a centralized single electronic catalog of books and electronic copies of existing literature. Single catalogs allow for the sorting of existing information or the creation of copies of the necessary information, creating the opportunity for equal cooperation with other libraries in information exchange.

The third factor is the creation of stable data structures on the INTERNET. As is known, today the information on the INTERNET is not stable, but is characterized by rapid change. Many countries are striving to cooperate in creating unified forms of data storage and exchange. Also, today the practice of selling information via the INTERNET is widely used. This practice can open up wide opportunities for libraries. In this way, they have the opportunity to sell as many copies of the information in their funds as they want. Libraries should also determine the areas of international cooperation in this regard. New information technologies, along with solving a number of problems, have also created new ones. This primarily concerns the legal framework for activities and cooperation. Local, national and international organizations are also required to coordinate their activities in this regard. Indeed, new information technologies and telecommunications capabilities, together with international global networks, are leading to the integration not only of libraries or their equipment, but also of peoples.[6]

Reading culture means not only the perception of printed matter, but also the ability to understand it, highlight the main thing, compare it with previously read material, and remember the essence of what has been read. These skills and competencies should be purposefully formed in primary school and improved in the educational process, since one of the most important aspects of educating a reading culture is the problem of teaching reading, and information culture is the basis of the socialization of the individual throughout the entire period of school education.

CONCLUSION

For most children today, reading is a simple educational activity that does not bring joy. The information culture of a person is a part of universal human culture, a necessary link in educational activity.

The term "reading culture" includes concepts such as "love of books", "interest in reading", "perception and understanding of what is read", and "artistic perception", along with the ability to navigate the information world.[7]

This concept is especially relevant today, when the situation in the field of reading is very acute: the time allocated by a modern person for reading is constantly decreasing, and the range of reading is narrowing. When the reader himself clearly defines the purpose of reading and helps himself, the culture of reading becomes a kind of foundation for the formation of a personality. Reading develops analytical thinking. People who read see and identify patterns many times faster than those who do not read. Thanks to reading, our mind becomes sharper, stronger and faster, brain connections are strengthened, and, in general, intelligence increases. Reading provides the reader with literacy. It provides the development of moral skills and the ability to express one's thoughts and feelings, helps in communication and socialization, acquires a sense of language, carefully treats the word, distinguishes its emotional and semantic shades, what is good and what is bad. Also, a person who reads this or that work feels like a literary hero. Thus, reading plays an important role in upbringing and personal development. Reading has a great influence on a person's worldview and can completely change life. Reading is necessary for every person. Without reading, a person will not have literate speech, vocabulary. A book helps to find yourself in life and realize your goal. Having read one, two, three books, a person can finally understand his position on something, find answers to personal questions and solve his problems. Sometimes, after reading a book, we realize and realize our mistakes and wrong actions, and it is at this moment that we begin to go to the future on the wrong path we have chosen. A book is a teaching about life, and by neglecting reading, a person loses the whole world contained in each literary work. A book also helps to form a certain morality and culture in a person. Reading is a necessary process in the stages of personality formation, which has a great impact on all of us. Books encourage us to become human. Despite the rapid development of the INTERNET and other means, the role of a printed book in sharpening a person's mind and thinking, enriching his spiritual world, and promoting goodness will continue to be preserved. Therefore, the book has served as the most effective means of storing information for centuries. Moreover, manuscripts written on Samarkand paper a thousand years ago still shed the light of enlightenment on humanity [8].

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