

# THE IMPORTANCE OF READING IN DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE THINKING YOUNG PEOPLE

Abdulvahid Khabibullayevich Abdulazizov,  
Associate Professor of Namangan State University  
E-mail:abdulazizov60@mail.ru

## Abstract

The article describes the socio-philosophical point of view of the author on the problems of the development of reading culture, which is considered relevant in modern society, and an attempt is made to objectively analyze the state of the processes of the role of libraries and new information technologies in the development of reading culture among young people. The importance of formation and development of reading culture among young people is emphasized. Opinions on the importance of libraries and new information technologies are presented.

**Keywords:** Political and economic reforms, a new stage in the development of libraries, reading institutions, electronic documents, attention to reading, new information technologies, electronic means.

## Introduction

In today's fast-paced life, the number of people engaged in reading is steadily decreasing. Not only children but also adults increasingly prefer television and the internet over books. As a result, the issue of reading habits has become one of the most pressing challenges of our time. In this brief article, we aim to share some thoughts on the problem of reading culture in the modern world, the impact of books on an individual's cultural development, and the necessity of reading.

This topic is highly relevant today, as various websites and Telegram channels are captivating readers, particularly young people. It is unfortunate that fewer and fewer people can confidently say, **"I love reading; I always prefer a book over watching television or spending time on the internet."**

We must all—especially the younger generation—clearly understand the profound impact of books on individuals and the crucial role reading plays in personal and cultural development.

## LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

At present, numerous scientific studies have emerged both in our country and abroad, which, although not directly, are indirectly related to our topic. The works of scholars such as A.Ya. Eisenberg, N.A. Rubakin, A. Vaneev, N.S. Kartashov, Yu.N. Stolyarov, O.G. Kosimova, E.Yu. Yuldoshev, E.O. Okhunjonov, M.A. Rahimova, Sh.M. Shamsiev, M.M. Turopov, and others

in the fields of library science and bibliography have contributed to addressing certain theoretical and practical aspects of the issue under study.

During the independence period, the sociological aspects of reading culture in Uzbekistan were first examined as a dedicated research subject in the scholarly works of A.A. Umarov. Additionally, B.I. Ganieva explored the pedagogical opportunities for fostering a reading culture.

## DISCUSSION

Today, fewer and fewer people are willing to dedicate their free time to reading books. While books were once considered a primary source of knowledge about life, for many, they are now losing their significance. People prefer obtaining quick and precise information from the internet, leading to a decline in interest in reading books [1].

However, with the development of the internet and new technologies, many literary works have become more accessible. There is no longer a need to search for books in stores or libraries, as they can easily be found online, downloaded onto a phone, read on a screen, or even printed. Unfortunately, this convenience has not necessarily increased interest in reading. When studying literary works as part of the school curriculum, many students limit themselves to reading summaries found online instead of engaging with the full text.

Moreover, audiobooks have become increasingly popular, and many people now prefer listening to books rather than reading them. However, this method of acquiring information is not always effective, as visual perception is often more impactful than auditory learning.

The decline in interest in reading is one of the most pressing issues of our time. Teenagers and young adults are influenced by television and the internet, leaving them with neither the time nor the desire to read fiction. Yet, classic literature plays a crucial role in shaping the moral and intellectual development of the younger generation [2].

Thus, in the modern world, reading is losing its popularity compared to the past century when television and the internet were not as widespread. Nevertheless, there are still many individuals who dedicate their free time to reading [3].

## RESOLUTION

The rapid transformation of information into new formats has been accelerated by advancements in computer and telecommunication technologies. Libraries could not remain unaffected by this process. Today, reading takes place not only in libraries but also through individual, collective, and other digital consumption networks. The rapid expansion of information databases may render traditional libraries less significant or even secondary institutions.

To prevent this, libraries must adapt by focusing on the following directions:

- Strengthening and expanding traditional forms of collaboration and shared resource utilization;
- Offering flexible and diverse service models;

- Ensuring access to new and emerging formats of information;
- Supporting the development of access to information;
- Integrating into evolving telecommunication infrastructures;
- Identifying and expanding new funding sources;
- Contributing to the advancement of future information technologies.

As we have observed, humanity has now reached a stage where libraries can store and transmit vast amounts of information in relatively small spaces using advanced technologies. However, the journey to this point has been long and arduous. Throughout history, information has been preserved on clay tablets, papyrus, parchment, paper, microfilms, and compact discs, ultimately evolving into today's digital formats. This evolutionary process has also required libraries to adapt their methods of information storage and service delivery.

To meet these demands, humanity has invented engraving tools, ink, printing presses, typewriters, photocopiers, fax machines, and, most recently, computers and modern telecommunication devices. The invention of personal computers enabled them to be interconnected through various servers—local communication networks allowing multiple users to access valuable information resources simultaneously. This shifted information networks from being centralized to decentralized.

The global network, the World Wide Web (WWW) or the **Internet**, has introduced numerous factors facilitating information exchange and international integration in librarianship. A fundamental requirement for this integration is ensuring that technical and telecommunication infrastructures meet the necessary standards for transmitting, receiving, and utilizing information effectively [4].

The third critical factor is the **establishment of stable information structures on the Internet**. Currently, online information is highly dynamic and constantly changing. Many countries are striving to develop standardized systems for **data storage and exchange**. Additionally, the practice of **selling digital information online** has become increasingly common. This trend presents significant opportunities for libraries, allowing them to distribute digital copies of their collections. Therefore, libraries must establish international partnerships in this domain.

While new information technologies help solve numerous challenges, they also introduce **new issues**, particularly concerning the **legal foundations** of library operations and collaborations. Local, national, and international organizations must work together to align their activities in this area. Ultimately, modern information technologies and telecommunication capabilities, alongside global networks, are not only transforming **libraries and their infrastructure** but also driving the **integration of nations and cultures** [5].

Reading culture is not only about perceiving printed material but also about understanding it, identifying key points, comparing it with previously read content, and retaining its essence. These skills and competencies should be purposefully developed in **primary school** and refined throughout the learning process.

One of the most crucial aspects of cultivating **reading culture** is the **ability to read effectively**, which is closely linked to **information literacy**. The challenge of teaching reading skills remains fundamental throughout a student's education, as it plays a vital role in their **socialization and intellectual development**.

## CONCLUSION

For most children today, reading is merely an ordinary academic activity that does not bring them joy. A person's information culture is an integral part of universal culture and a necessary component of the educational process.

The term "**reading culture**" encompasses not only the ability to navigate the world of information but also concepts such as "**love for books**," "**interest in reading**," "**comprehension and analysis of the text**," and "**artistic perception**."

This concept is especially significant today when the situation in the field of reading is becoming increasingly critical: the time allocated for reading by modern individuals is continuously decreasing, and the range of books being read is narrowing. However, when a reader independently defines the purpose of their reading and takes initiative, reading culture becomes a fundamental pillar in their personal development. **What are the benefits of reading?**

### 1. Enhances Imagination and Creativity

When we read books, we create mental images of everything happening in the story. Words transform in our imagination and take on a new life. The sounds, visuals, and even scents of the story are "painted" in our minds. These exercises work wonders by stimulating the brain's "**creative muscles**."

### 2. Improves Mental Health

According to scientists, reading can slow down serious conditions such as **dementia and Alzheimer's disease**. This is because reading keeps the brain constantly active and engaged.

Additionally, the rhythm and richness of a book can have a **calming effect on the mind** and help relieve stress.

### 3. Boosts Self-Confidence and Abilities

Research shows that reading helps people **build self-confidence** by expanding their knowledge and understanding of the world.

### 4. Expands Vocabulary and Improves Literacy

Regular reading enriches a person's **word stock** and enhances their overall **language proficiency**.

### 5. Develops Memory and Thinking Skills

Reading strengthens **analytical thinking skills**. Those who read frequently can recognize patterns and details much faster than those who don't.

As a result, the mind becomes sharper, **brain connections strengthen**, and overall **intelligence increases**.

Reading provides literacy to a person. It helps develop **moral values**, the ability to express thoughts and emotions, improves communication and socialization skills, enhances language sensitivity, and fosters **careful word choice** by understanding their emotional and semantic nuances. It also helps distinguish between **right and wrong**.

Additionally, readers often **identify with literary characters**, experiencing their emotions and struggles. In this way, reading plays a crucial role in **personal growth and character development**. It significantly influences a person's **worldview** and can even change their life. Reading is essential for everyone. Without it, a person **lacks a rich vocabulary and articulate speech**. Books help individuals discover themselves and achieve their goals. After reading **one, two, or three books**, a person may finally gain clarity on their personal beliefs, find answers to important questions, and solve problems. Sometimes, after finishing a book, we **realize our past mistakes**, allowing us to correct our path and move forward in the right direction.

Books **teach us about life**, and neglecting reading means missing out on **entire worlds contained within literature**. Furthermore, books help develop **ethical values and cultural awareness**. Reading is a **necessary process in personal development**, shaping us into well-rounded individuals. Ultimately, **books make us more human**.

### References

1. Chudinova, V. P. Children's Reading in the Transitional Period: Socio-Dynamics of Transformation Processes / V. P. Chudinova // Homo Legens. The Reading Person: Collection of Articles / Ed. by B. V. Biryukov. – Moscow: School Library, 2006. – p. 208.
2. Kuzmin, E. I. Support and Development of Reading – A Nationwide Task / E. I. Kuzmin, E. A. Orlova // Observatory of Culture. – 2007. – No. 2. – pp. 25-30.
3. Shamis, E. M. Theory of Generations. The Extraordinary X / E. M. Shamis. – Moscow: Synergy, 2017. – 140 p.; ISBN 978-5-4257-0303-3.
4. Frumin, I. M. Library Science, Organization, and Management. – Moscow: Kniga, 1980. – 272 p.
5. Qayumkhodjaeva, Yo. Opportunities for Forming the Reading Culture of Students. – Tashkent: Fan, 2007. – 110 p.
6. Ganieva, B. I. Pedagogical Opportunities for Fostering Children's Reading Culture in Libraries. Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. – Tashkent: Nizami TSPU, 2008.
7. Abdulazizov, A. H. Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Sociological Sciences. – Tashkent, 2011.