

LIBRARY PROMOTION IN IMPROVING YOUTH'S ARTISTIC THINKING - AS A CULTURAL AND ENLIGHTENMENTAL EVENTS

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Annotation

This article highlights the political and social importance of improving the spirituality of youth, increasing book reading and reading culture in New Uzbekistan. At the same time, the role of the family, educational institutions and libraries in the formation of a reading culture, as well as the sociological and psychological characteristics of reading, are analyzed. The article describes in detail the purpose, stages and role of the state-level "Young Reader" competition in increasing the intellectual potential of youth. Scientifically based recommendations and foreign experiences on the effective organization of the reading process are presented.

Keywords

reading, reading culture, artistic thinking, youth spirituality, "Young Reader" competition, intellectual potential, family reading, spiritual and educational propaganda.

The cultural reforms being carried out in the new Uzbekistan are aimed at organizing systematic work to raise the spirituality of young people and widely promote reading among them, and in this regard, the development of book reading among young people is an important task. In subsequent years, under the leadership of our government, and personally our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, great attention began to be paid to reading and book reading. The Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2017 "On the establishment of a commission for the development of the system of publishing and distribution of book products, the improvement and promotion of book reading and reading culture", the Resolution dated September 13, 2017 "On the program of comprehensive measures for the development of the system of publishing and distribution of book products, the improvement and promotion of book reading and reading culture", and the Resolution dated May 12, 2018 "On the organization of reading competitions among young people in order to widely study and

promote the creative heritage of our great scholars, writers and thinkers” are aimed precisely at the promotion of book reading.

Reading culture ensures that a person has such characteristics as a full understanding of the source, aesthetic pleasure from it, understanding the author's thoughts and ideas, and being able to evaluate them. In addition, it teaches how to use books and libraries, find sources on issues of interest, and use them in reading, work, and life.

Choosing a book, reading it quickly, keeping it safe, organizing a personal library, and being able to recommend read books to others are also part of reading culture. Therefore, reading culture directs a person to engage in direct practice, harmony with life, and spiritual benefit.

At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish specialized information, which specifically forms the reading culture through educational systems, from general information of various directions and forms, which is acquired throughout a person's life through various sources - books (fiction, scientific, educational, encyclopedic, etc.), mass media (newspapers, magazines, television, radio, etc.), modern information technologies (Internet, electronic newspapers, magazines, manuals, etc.), as well as people who come into direct contact with the subject (family members, people at work or study, neighbors, and other people).

Specialized education provides a person with limited knowledge and skills within one area. General education allows a person to have a broad and complete worldview, to understand different aspects of life. Therefore, an important structural aspect of the reading culture is the principles of voluntariness, understanding in learning, free choice of activity, conscious motivation for improvement, and internal calling, which are considered unique driving factors for human development.

Psychologists say that a child perceives the external world not with reason, but first of all with feelings and emotions. Therefore, one should not tire of reading books to children that are rich in touching stories, are considered a mine of wonders and miracles, such as folk tales, epics, and legends. Gradually, their magic and charm will completely conquer the young soul, and when the child himself becomes literate, he will make it a habit to read for pleasure and enjoyment.

The goal of instilling in young people an inextinguishable desire for reading is to raise them as mature, perfect people. It is known that human development ultimately forms the development of society. Their relationship consists of the ratio of the private to the public. This means that one of them can only act in the space of the other, and the second in terms of scope expresses the first in its structure. The family, which is a small social group in our society, plays an important role in

raising perfect children by forming a culture of reading. For this, the family itself must be strong, harmonious, and spiritually healthy. Indeed, what are the foundations of family strength?

In our opinion, the presence of legal foundations, economic foundations, demographic foundations (i.e., the birth of children in the family), and spiritual foundations in the family prepare the ground for its strength.

Spiritual and spiritual foundations include mutual love, respect, etc. in the family, as well as common interests. In turn, the range of common interests is extremely wide, and the desire and passion of family members for a profession, art, sports, and other areas also strengthens the connection between them and strengthens the bonds of close relationships.

Interest in reading and the existence of family reading traditions are also factors that unite the family.

It is known that mastering the culture of reading, organizing the reading process, fully understanding and perceiving the meaning of a book, especially “discovering” the multi-layered ideological content of a work of art, depicted in a unique style, is a complex issue that requires certain preparation, skills and experience from the reader. At such a time, the closest supporters of adolescents growing up in a family can be their book-loving parents and grandparents.

To ensure the effectiveness of reading, to be able to notice the subtleties of a work of art, to enjoy it and to fully perceive its ideological content, the creativity of the author and the creativity of the reader are required at the same time.

At this point, it is impossible not to dwell on the categories of readers. There are those who pick up books because of the obligation to master a certain curriculum, and there are those who are avid readers, for whom books have become their confidant, constant companion, and spiritual need. “There are three types of reading, the first is reading without understanding, the second is reading and understanding, and the third is reading and even understanding what is not written.” This third category of definition applies precisely to the avid reader. As is known, the world of true art, created with great talent, is rich in color, texture, and meaning, just like the world of nature. The reader must be ready to understand and feel this feature (invariance) of a work of art. He must be able to enter into creative cooperation with the author, as it were, to discover the multifaceted meanings of the work. Such a reader will be an active, creative reader.

This, we emphasize again, requires organizing reading with the participation of adults (with family or classroom teachers), as it largely depends on the experience and level of the student. In a large family, that is, in families where three generations live together, discussions and debates about a work of art lead to the

understanding of the work by all family members, to a deeper and more extensive artistic perception. This also adds intellectual and emotional closeness to the blood-brotherly closeness of family members. Ultimately, these have a positive effect on the development of an atmosphere of harmony in the family, and also serve to strengthen it.

Ensuring the artistic development and maturity of a person is considered one of the most important social tasks. The extent to which members of society are interested in beauty ultimately causes the seeds of goodness, kindness, humanity, kindness, and generosity to sprout in life. The presence of artistic potential in a person, the cultivation of artistic pleasure and artistic taste constitute a significant part of his general level of culture. In this, the acquisition of a reading culture by a person is an important factor.

Reading culture provides a person with such characteristics as a full understanding of the source, aesthetic pleasure from it, understanding the author's thoughts and ideas, and being able to evaluate them. In addition, it teaches how to use books and libraries, find sources on issues of interest, and use them in reading, work, and life. Choosing a book, reading it quickly, keeping it safe, and recommending read books to others are also part of reading culture.

Therefore, an important structural aspect of reading culture is the principles of voluntariness, understanding in learning, free choice of activity, conscious motivation for improvement, and internal calling, which are considered unique driving factors for human development, especially artistic development.

Based on the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 2018 "On organizing reading competitions among young people in order to widely study and promote the creative heritage of our great scholars, writers and thinkers", many cultural events are being held in our Republic on reading and book reading. The "Young Book Reader" competition, aimed at consistently implementing priority tasks aimed at increasing the reading culture among young people, has been serving to organize the free time of young people in a meaningful and effective way. All young people aged 10 to 30 years old, regardless of their nationality and language, residing in the republic, have the right to participate in the competition. Based on the request of the participants, they are allowed to use Russian and Karakalpak languages during the competition process.

The purpose of the "Young Book Reader" competition is to preserve the rich spiritual heritage of our great scholars, writers and thinkers who have come from our ancient and unique land, the unique works of our great ancestors who have made a great contribution to the development of universal civilization, culture, secular and religious science, to pass them on to future generations, to

comprehensively study and promote their rare heritage, exemplary life and social activities, to educate our youth in a spirit of self-awareness, respect for national and universal values, and to widely popularize the culture of reading among them. The following tasks are envisaged by organizing the competition:

to encourage all segments of youth to read books and support their interest and aspirations in reading books, to achieve the formation of a literary environment in the regions;

to further enhance the understanding and knowledge of the history of our Motherland, national and universal values, and social life in the minds of young people;

to preserve the rich spiritual heritage of our great scholars, writers, and thinkers who emerged from our ancient and unique land, and the unique works of our great ancestors who made a great contribution to the development of universal civilization, culture, secular and religious science;

to educate young people in a spirit of self-awareness, respect for national and universal values, and to widely popularize the culture of reading among them.

The competition was held separately for the following three age categories:

young people aged 10 to 14;

young people aged 15 to 19;

young people aged 20 to 30.

The competition was organized in four stages.

The first stage of the competition is the stage of accepting applications and selecting participants, during which applications are accepted from young people who have expressed a desire to participate in the competition, and participants are selected based on a test. Applications are accepted by the leaders of the primary organization of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and district (city) councils until June 1 of each year. The test is held annually in June. The young people who submitted applications answered 50 test questions related to Uzbek and world literature, the life and work of our great writers. 2 points were assigned for each correct answer. According to the test results, participants who scored 86 or more points received the right to participate in the next (second) stage. The second stage was the local stage of the competition, held annually in July among participants who scored 86 or more points in the qualifying stage at the level of all districts (cities) under the following conditions:

The condition of "Knowledge of Uzbek literature". In this condition, participants were asked to comment on the content, idea and significance of books on Uzbek literature recommended by the Republican Working Group. During the commenting process, the Jury may ask additional questions to check the

participant's knowledge. Participants chose the title of a work of art by drawing lots, and were given 1 minute to prepare and 3 minutes to answer. Up to 100 points were awarded for this condition.

The condition of "Knowledge of World Literature". In this condition, participants were asked to comment on the content, idea and significance of books on world literature recommended by the Republican Working Group. During the commenting process, the Jury asked additional questions to check the participant's knowledge. Participants choose the title of the book by drawing a ticket, 1 minute is set for preparation, and 3 minutes for answering. Up to 100 points were awarded for this condition. The winners of each age category (3 in total) were invited to the regional stage. The third stage was the regional (Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city) stage of the competition, which was held annually in August-October in the form of a televised competition based on the following 2 conditions.

"Great thinker and writer" condition. In this condition, participants were asked to provide information about great scholars, representatives of Uzbek and world literature recommended by the Expert Commission, and additional questions were asked by the Jury to check the participant's knowledge.

Participants selected the names of great scholars, representatives of Uzbek and world literature by drawing a ticket, 1 minute was set for preparation, and 2 minutes for answering. Up to 100 points were given for this condition.

"Connoisseur of works of art" condition. In this condition, participants were asked to comment on the content, idea, and significance of works of art recommended by the Republican Working Group. During the commenting process, additional questions were asked by the Jury to check the participant's knowledge. Participants selected the name of a work of art by drawing a ticket, 1 minute was set for preparation, and 3 minutes for answering. Up to 100 points were given for this condition. 1 winner from each age category (3 in total) was invited to the Republican stage.

The fourth stage was the Republican stage of the competition, which was held annually in November-December on the "Yoshlar" TV channel in the form of a televised competition, based on the following 4 conditions:

Condition 1. "Knowledge of Uzbek literature" condition. In this condition, the participants were asked to comment on the content, idea, and significance of the works of art recommended by the Republican working group. During the commenting process, the Jury asked additional questions to check the participant's knowledge. The participants chose the name of the work of art by drawing tickets,

and were given 1 minute to prepare and 3 minutes to answer. Up to 100 points were awarded for this condition.

Condition 2. "Knowledge of World Literature". The actors performed an episode related to the plot of a work. The participant was asked to name the work and comment on its content, idea, and significance. In order to test the participant's knowledge during the interpretation process, the Jury asked additional questions.

1 minute was set for preparation, 3 minutes for answering. Up to 100 points were awarded for this condition.

Condition 3. "Great thinker and writer". In this condition, the participants selected the names of up to 4 great scholars, representatives of Uzbek and world literature by drawing lots, 1 minute was set for preparation, and 2 minutes were set for answering. The participants were asked to provide information about the life, work, and creativity of great scholars, representatives of Uzbek and world literature. The Jury asked additional questions to test the participant's knowledge.

Up to 25 points were awarded for providing information about each great scholar, representative of Uzbek and world literature.

Condition 4. "Poetry". In this condition, participants were asked to continue the poetic passage recommended by the Expert Commission and comment on its content. Participants were given 1 minute to prepare and 2 minutes to answer. Up to 100 points were awarded for this condition.

The winners of the local stage of the competition were each of the participants who took 1st place in three categories with a tablet, a diploma and a ticket to the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city stages;

each of the participants who took 2nd place in three categories with a mobile phone and a diploma;

each of the participants who took 3rd place in three categories was awarded a collection of books (20) containing masterpieces of Uzbek and world literature and a diploma.

Winners of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city stages of the competition:

each of the participants who took 1st place in three categories with a laptop, a diploma and a ticket to the republican stage of the competition;

each of the participants who took 2nd place in three categories with a tablet and a diploma;

each of the participants who took 3rd place in three categories was awarded a collection of books (50) of masterpieces of Uzbek and world literature and a diploma.

Winners of the republican stage of the competition:

each of the participants who took 1st place in three categories with a "President's Gift" passenger car, a diploma and a "Young Reader" statuette;

each of the participants who took 2nd place in three categories with a computer set (monoblock), a printer (1x3), a diploma and a "Young Reader" statuette;

Each of the participants who took 3rd place in three categories received a collection of books (200) consisting of masterpieces of Uzbek and world literature, a diploma, and a "Young Book Reader" statuette;

All other participants of the republican stage were awarded a collection of books (20) of masterpieces of Uzbek and world literature and a certificate. Researchers engaged in the sociology and psychology of reading in developed countries have emphasized that the important system-forming signs of reading culture are reading technology, reading level and reading intensity. Reading technology is determined by the reader's methods of mastering the text, the extent to which he understands the content of the text and how well he can apply the concepts he has understood to life. If this concerns the qualitative aspect of reading technology, then its quantitative aspect is manifested in the reader's fast or slow reading. In the process of reading, a person's operational memory and attention span are formed. Both of these, in turn, ensure the intellectual and artistic development of the individual. The mental and emotional development of every member of society is the main goal of the concept of a perfect person practiced in our country and our efforts to form a comprehensively healthy generation. Reading speed depends on the speed of information absorption. At the same time, personal characteristics of the reader, such as the speed of analysis and intellectual potential, also play an important role.

American experts divide reading processes into "standard" reading, in which the coefficient of comprehension of the text being read is not less than 70%, and "selective" reading, in which the coefficient is around 50%. Standard reading can be simple (200-300 words per minute), fast (300-500 words per minute) and very fast (more than 550 words per minute). Selective reading, on the other hand, consists of scanning, searching and sorting. In selective reading, the reading speed is 800-1600 words per minute. Experts also call this reading diagonal reading. The second system-forming sign of reading culture - the level of reading - is also associated with reading technology and indicates the level of comprehension of information by the reader. In our opinion, there are four stages of this. They are as follows:

At the first level, the reader understands the content of the text, remembers the plot of the story being told and its main aspects.

At the second level, the reader understands the content of the text and the plot and demonstrates the ability to predict the development of events to a certain extent.

At the third level, the reader can express his independent attitude to the text and the story being told in it, evaluate the actions of the characters, and analyze the episodes of the work.

At the fourth level, the reader fully understands the content of the text and can independently analyze the story. He can analyze the actions of the characters based on the logic of the events and draw synthetic, that is, generalized conclusions. It is necessary to form these levels of reading in our citizens from a young age. The most important system-forming sign of reading culture is the intensity of reading, which is understood as the rate of periodic use of reading sources. That is, how many books a person reads in a week or a month (year) determines the reading intensity of that person. Reading intensity is proportional to the level of reading culture in a society, and the higher the intensity, the higher the reading culture.

The factors that ensure high reading intensity are:

A high level of interest in reading and obtaining information. This trait is formed in a person from a young age, from school, even from kindergarten. Therefore, one of the important aspects of raising well-rounded individuals in society is the need to form an interest in reading in children.

Reading sources should be interesting and rich in content. To ensure this, it is necessary to increase the content of reading sources, as well as to publish more examples of world and national classical literature masterpieces, modern works created with high talent and skill.

Ensuring easy access to reading sources. There are two factors for this, the first of which is the economic factor. That is, the purchasing power of the population and the price of reading sources should match. The reading needs of socially vulnerable segments of the population should be protected, that is, in providing assistance to the poor and disabled, they should be provided with free books and subscriptions to newspapers and magazines.

The second important aspect is the convenient location of institutions where reading resources are distributed. That is, libraries, Internet cafes, book and newspaper stores should be located on the basis of a solid plan that looks ahead, taking into account, first of all, the interests of readers and newspaper readers.

It is necessary to widely promote various literature and other reading resources in accordance with the requirements of a market economy.

Libraries and information resource centers play a great role in forming a reading culture in a person. Through all their means, they influence the reading

character of readers and their education through reading, that is, they arouse interest in books, develop skills, and instill a love for books. The library teaches how to independently choose books, how to gain knowledge and enjoyment from them, how to think about and critically evaluate what you read, and how to read books systematically. The criterion for determining the culture of reading is the selection and selection of books. There is a saying among the people: "Tell me the books you have read, and I will tell you who you are." This refers to the mentoring nature of books, their ability to nourish and educate a person both mentally and spiritually. Frankly, even serious book lovers often read "whatever comes to hand." This is of little use. In our fast-paced world, we must be careful not to waste time, especially the time of young people.

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