

CONTENT AND MAIN STAGES OF LIBRARY PROMOTION IN INCREASING STUDENTS 'SOCIAL ACTIVITY

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Аннотация: Mazkur maqolada talabalarda kitobga muhabbat uyg'otish, kitobxonlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, mutolaa madaniyati, to'g'ri o'qish qoidalari, badiiy adabiyotga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirishga doir pedagogik-psixologik ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Калит so'zlar: boshlang'ich sinf, kitob, o'quvchilar, o'qish, ko'nikma, badiiy adabiyot, o'qish, o'qish madaniyati

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются материалы педагогические- психологические аспекты правильное чтение, любовь в художественной литературе и книге в начальных классах, а также предусмотрены читательские культура правильного чтения

Ключевые слова: начальный класс, книга, ученики, читательских, умений, художественная литература, чтение, культура чтения

Annotation: This article provides pedagogical and psychological information on how to arouse students' love for books, develop reading skills, reading culture, rules of correct reading, increase their interest in fiction. Annotation

Keywords: students, book, personality, reading, skill, reading, speech, fiction, education, literacy, reading, technology, reading culture.

It is advisable to use the effects of reading on students that contribute to the intellectual, psychological and physiological development of the individual. Consequently, through reading books, students: develop speech; enriches speech (speech dictionary); imagination grows; thinking develops; memory is strengthened; emotion (emotional qualities, especially a sense of empathy) is nurtured; "Social perception" is formed. At the same time, it should be noted that the formation of "social perception" in a person ensures the development of the ability to live in it. This confirms that achieving a positive attitude of students to reading is one of the urgent pedagogical tasks.

Certain situations in modern society are an obstacle to the rapid development of education. In particular, despite the increase in the real incomes of certain segments of the population who are members of society, the demand for books and print media remains low; a change in the structure of the leisure time required to read a book leads to a decline in its prestige; attention to the development of literacy and reading culture in education is declining: a) in general secondary education - a reduction in the number of hours allocated for teaching a single language (for example, Russian language and literature, working with written texts) as a subject; b) in secondary special education - the lack of systematic programs for the development of reading competence, skills in working with written texts at the level of vocational training (higher education, additional education, training); the intensive

development of information technology leads to a narrowing of the socio-cultural environment in which reading is represented; The lack of demand for the quality of theoretically offered books and book products (local, translated works of art, educational, popular science, special literature) hinders the formation of a modern socio-cultural environment of reading in many regions; The lack of qualified personnel in educational institutions, libraries, publishing houses, the book trade, which raises the prestige of reading in the book trade, supports and develops the movement in this area, is an obstacle to expanding the range of readers.

The saddest aspect of the above-mentioned problem is the decline in interest in reading among young people, their lack of a culture of reading. Based on the essence of the philosophical categories, the occurrence of any consequence (situation) does not happen spontaneously, but on the basis of what causes it. From this point of view, the formation of a negative attitude to reading among young people, especially students and pupils in Uzbekistan, can be explained by a number of reasons why they do not have reading skills. In particular: 1) publication of literary, educational, scientific, popular, educational, aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of young people, providing them with educational institutions, selection of mature works of national and world literature, organization of translation on the basis of a well-thought-out system, education and lack of community-wide activism to attract funds for the purchase of books for cultural institutions from sources that have sufficient resources; 2) the lack of high standards of activities of enterprises specializing in the sale of books in educational institutions, libraries and neighborhoods, the promotion of new books, the promotion of reading culture, including through the media.

Any development has both positive and negative effects on social development. In the current context of rapid development of information technology, the increase in the number and type of media outlets that disseminate information that meets the needs of the individual confirms two aspects of the book and the reader: "On the plus side, the need for reading is becoming more transparent; The concern is that public reading is declining and that the number of unwritten books is on the rise. "

As mentioned earlier, fiction serves people of all ages, regardless of age, to enrich speech, imagination and worldview, broaden thinking, develop the ability to think logically, "to increase the spirituality of man, to enrich his potential." In the context of global information, the creation of book products that have no social, spiritual, moral, cultural value, the high level of fiction and even scientific literature has no practical value, which in turn has become a social need to achieve thinking ability. The importance of reading and promoting reading as an important factor in achieving awareness, thinking and a broad outlook in society is becoming increasingly important.

leads to.

In highlighting the general nature of the problem of improving the pedagogical technologies of reading promotion in increasing the social activity of students, the separation of basic concepts and awareness of their content allows to correctly determine the direction of research pedagogical activity, clearly express theoretical ideas and hypotheses, predict the expected outcome. Therefore, in conducting research, attention was paid to the identification of the basic concepts that form the basis of the problem, highlighting its essence and highlighting them from a pedagogical point of view.

In the context of globalization, intellectual property is recognized as one of the key factors determining the social, economic and cultural development of a society. The basis of universal

discoveries and innovations created by mankind is the intellect (man-made idea). It is important for an individual to have the ability to think creatively and innovatively in substantiating the creative and innovative ideas that define social, economic and cultural development. In any society, a person's ability to think depends on their positive attitude towards reading works of art, science and popular science, based on today's demand. After all, reading works of art, science and popular science develops a person's ability to think, imagine, analyze and think. As a result, ideas were formed that would ensure the comprehensive development of society. For the past three years, Uzbekistan has been focusing on the development of thinking skills and reading skills at the level of public policy. Extensive systematic work is being done in this direction.

Throughout the historical development of human society, humanity has had several miraculous blessings - material and spiritual. They are: sound, speech, writing, and books. These objects, acquired by mankind on the basis of evolution (gradual transition from simple to complex) at different stages of development, served as the basis for the next stage of civilization. If humanity has been able to organize social interactions, express desires and aspirations to each other through voice, speech and writing, it has been able to enrich its consciousness, develop the ability to speak, think and think logically through books.

It can be seen that the book was also the main tool in the emergence of religions in the history of mankind. In particular, through the holy books such as Moses, the Torah, Jesus, the Bible, and the Qur'an, the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of God be upon him) propagated the principles of the religion to which people belonged. The revelation of certain books by Allah to the last three prophets can be the basis for the full manifestation of the spiritual and intellectual potential of this material thing. After all, in the transmission of verbal ideas from generation to generation, the original purpose, the idea, expressed in them, is damaged: sometimes the form, in many cases the content, changes. Any thought, idea, point of view, expressed in writing and transmitted to others, retains its original "image", form, as well as content. Behavior ensures that the original principles of the Bible, the Torah, and the Qur'an, which are the basis of social morality and the spiritual and moral guidance for people, are preserved as the only rules. Therefore, their existence without a book is of great practical importance.

The advent of writing and the proliferation of documentary sources, especially manuscripts and later printed books, facilitated the emergence and development of libraries. Libraries have existed since time immemorial as a treasure trove of written monuments. In particular, the first libraries appeared in Central Asia in the last centuries of the first millennium BC. They began to be organized in the palaces and temples of the rulers. Private libraries also played an important role in educating young people during this period. They were mainly composed of people belonging to the wealthy class [76, 19].

In Central Asia, libraries have developed in the past, and were mainly managed by khan palaces and madrasas. The rulers of the country have always taken care of the development of libraries, their enrichment, the provision of calligraphy. It can be seen that the book was also the main tool in the emergence of religions in the history of mankind. In particular, through the holy books such as Moses, the Torah, Jesus, the Bible, and the Qur'an, the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of God be upon him) propagated the principles of the religion to which people belonged. The revelation of certain books by Allah to the last three prophets can be the basis for the full manifestation of the spiritual and

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The most famous of the ancient libraries were the libraries of Alexandria (Alexandria), the Emirate of Bukhara and Baghdad. However, until the twentieth century, library pedagogy was not so developed.

According to historical sources, Ibn Rushd of Andalusia, one of the great scholars of the tenth century, did not read a book for only two days during his life, the first on the night of his marriage and the second on the night of his father's death. It is reported that he could not read (the Qur'an). [113]

Representatives of the Jadid movement also set an example in establishing a library to glorify the book and promote the basics of science and enlightenment among children. For example, one of the enlighteners from Namangan, Ishakhon Ibrat, established a library in his house called "Kutubxonai Ishaqiya". The library has literature in Uzbek, Russian, Turkish, Tatar and Persian-Tajik languages. Ishaq Khan Ibrat's library served not only the students he taught, but also the villagers. The books in the library are divided into several sections according to their character and direction. In particular, the section for school teachers includes such textbooks and manuals as S. Saidazizov's "Master First", Abdulla Avloni's "The First Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", R. Yusufbek Haji's son "Leader". The Ibrat library has been constantly enriched. The enlightener personally supervised the organization of library activities, the maintenance of notebooks recording the receipt and delivery of books by readers, as well as the reading of books by students [42].

Today, it is a modern tradition to promote reading among young people, the active involvement of the state in achieving active reading, the development of program and project activities in this area on the basis of social participation, the active use of Internet technologies and the search for socio-psychological mechanisms to increase reading activity. taking [80, 17].

In the experience of developed countries, in the global information environment, the search for innovative means of propaganda based on large-scale social actions aimed at deciding the positive attitude of the population, especially young people, to reading plays a leading role. It is worthwhile to cite the experience of a number of countries in this area.

According to Patrick Jur, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Council of Book Publishers, one of the steps taken to increase interest in reading in America is to portray celebrities on billboards depicting the situation in which the book is being read. [143]

At a book fair in Seoul entitled "Developing Reading and Its Impact on the Book Market," Chu San Daily reporter Kim Ki-chul noted that converting a hotel into a library would significantly increase the number of libraries. [143]

In Vietnam, "book streets" have been established, where meetings, seminars and conferences with the authors of books on various topics are held regularly. environment "[84].

A new Internet phenomenon that has emerged in recent years - the challenge - is also playing a special role in promoting the ideas of reading and reading among the population and youth through information technology. Challenge is an offer to make a game-based debate based on some action. At the same time, in order to strengthen and encourage reading activities of young people, "a challenge is being set up in accordance with the initiatives of publishers, bookstores, social organizations" [80, 20].

The decline in interest in reading, in turn, the decline in the literacy rate of the population is one of the major threats to the sustainable development of society and the state. Therefore, in many developed countries, strict measures are taken to prevent this negative situation [90].

Since its inception, the book has served humanity, its spiritual need, throughout its historical development. Over time, the type of raw material used in its preparation has changed steadily in shape, size, design and type, in line with social development. Due to the direct influence of human civilization, a system of manuscripts, printed and e-books emerged. Regardless of the shape, size, design, type and other features, books play a special role in ensuring the development of society, the maturity of the individual. In a person, reading a book and deciding a positive attitude towards reading does not happen by itself. To do this, it is necessary to acquaint everyone with books from preschool age, to create the necessary pedagogical conditions for them to understand their importance and practical value in society and human life.

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