



DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION OF INFORMATION THROUGH READING CIRCLES IN LIBRARIES

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Abstract: Libraries have long been considered pillars of culture and knowledge within communities. Beyond simply housing books and other media, libraries serve as forums for cultural enrichment, education, and community building. Through library circles and programs, libraries cultivate culture on both local and national levels. This article will explore how library circles develop culture by fostering discussion, promoting literacy, and preserving cultural heritage

Keywords: library clubs, adults, education, media, circles, dialogues, discussions

Introduction: Specifically, noteworthy is the job that books and perusing play in the existences of the present youth, growing up and developing in the new data society. To investigate the perusing practices of youngsters, a per user habitus model was created, and an observational review was completed. To accomplish the put forth objectives, a systemic way to deal with the investigation of social practices proposed by P. Bourdieu, the idea of understanding habitus, the socio-social affecting of perusing, the effect of computerized advances on the act of instruction was picked.

This study uncovers the accompanying marks of per user habitus:

Objective signs of per user habitus that are inborn in the public eye and exist behind the scenes class: perusing books in youth (with guardians or freely), talking about books read in the family, the presence and size of home libraries (both printed and electronic), the presence of gadgets with web access and their recurrence of purpose, favored sorts of relaxation exercises, guardians' schooling;

Individual signs of per user habitus, like understanding intentions, understanding inclinations, impression of the picture of a per user of printed books, electronic books, and content of informal communities.

Habitus is a reason for the multiplication of training, and it is laid from youth. Subsequently, it is important to figure out how book perusing was coordinated in the youth of the respondents. Taking into account the acquired





information, the most well-known youth perusing model is the mix of family perusing and free perusing. This training is normal for close to half of the respondents. Simultaneously, close to 33% of respondents read books solely on their own in adolescence. Also, just 10% of respondents noticed that they didn't peruse books in adolescence. In this way, the primary piece of the respondents duplicated the act of perusing books from youth, and simultaneously, somewhat under 2/3 of them had the experience of gathering perusing in adolescence.

One of the goal factors that can influence perusing in adolescence is the schooling of guardians. The explanation is that it is accepted that informed individuals have an elevated degree of culture, and hence they read on a more regular basis and can help their youngsters to do as such. The guardians of the respondents for the most part have genuinely high instruction. Roughly 90% of respondents have guardians with schooling over the auxiliary general level. Around half of the respondents have guardians who have higher or fragmented advanced education. In addition, among moms, the extent of those with higher or deficient advanced education is higher than among fathers. Assuming we consider optional specific schooling, the contrary circumstance is seen since father's extent is higher than moms.

Discussion. As a rule, the transcendence of guardians of respondents with advanced education corresponds with the way that numerous respondents read books in youth. In any case, a nearer assessment of the impact of guardians' schooling on how they coordinated their youngster's perusing in youth uncovers fascinating outcomes. As the mother's schooling builds, the portion of the individuals who generally read books with their folks rises, and the portion of the people who don't peruse books at all reductions. This tested outcome affirms the effect of parental instruction on the youth understanding experience. Simultaneously, the impact of the dad's schooling lays out a marginally unique picture. With an expansion in the dad's schooling, the extent of respondents who read books with their folks diminishes altogether, and the extent of the people who read both with their folks and on their increments fundamentally. Hence, the elevated degree of training of guardians, as a general rule, adds to the acquaintance of the kid with perusing. Notwithstanding, simultaneously, kids whose fathers have advanced education are bound to join free instead of family perusing.

Generally, perusing was fundamentally connected with printed books, requiring centered consideration and creative mind. Nonetheless, with the expansion of electronic gadgets, the scene of perusing has definitely changed.





Numerous youngsters currently go to digital books, online articles, and virtual entertainment stages for understanding material. These advanced stages offer intuitive and media includes that upgrade the understanding experience, alluring the young to connect all the more effectively with texts. In the computerized age, perusing rehearses have gone through huge movements because of the broad reception of advanced texts. For instance, in the book *Words Onscreen: The Destiny of Perusing in a Computerized World*, Naomi S. Aristocrat investigates the ramifications of these progressions and explores what advanced texts are meaning for understanding inclinations, capacities to focus, and profound understanding abilities.

Quite possibly of the most recognizable change achieved by advanced texts is the change in perusing inclinations [89,90]. With the appearance of tablets, cell phones, and tablets, individuals currently have a plenty of choices with regards to understanding material. Customary paper books are currently being supplanted by their computerized partners, offering accommodation and openness. The capacity to convey a whole library in one gadget has prompted an expansion in the utilization of advanced texts. Be that as it may, N.S. Nobleman contends that this overflow of decisions can likewise prompt a decline in the obligation to perusing a solitary text completely, as peruses may effectively switch between various books or articles.

One more perspective impacted by advanced texts is ability to focus. In the computerized world, interruptions are bountiful. The steady accessibility of virtual entertainment, notices, and web perusing can redirect per users' consideration and obstruct profound commitment with the material. N.S. Nobleman recommends that the idea of computerized perusing, described by skimming, looking over, and performing various tasks, supports a shallower degree of perusing. This change in consideration designs represents a test to the improvement of profound understanding abilities, which require delayed concentration and focus.

Notwithstanding these expected downsides, advanced texts additionally offer additional opportunities for commitment. Explaining, featuring, and looking through inside a text is simpler in the computerized design, empowering per users to connect effectively with the material. Computerized texts likewise give amazing open doors to intelligent elements, for example, hyperlinks, interactive media content, and cooperative explanations, upgrading the understanding experience and possibly further developing appreciation.





In the quick moving advanced world, where screens are pervasive, it is vital to comprehend how youth draw in with perusing and how this commitment is moving because of the appearance of computerized advances. The change of perusing rehearses has brought forth another period, offering the two amazing open doors and difficulties for the young in their quest for information. Hence, in the book *Assembly Culture: Where Old and New Media Impact*, Henry Jenkins investigates the change of perusing rehearses in the computerized age and the ramifications it has for the more youthful age's quest for information. This change in perusing propensities has brought forth another time that presents the two valuable open doors and difficulties for the present youth.

Generally, perusing has been related with printed books, yet the appearance of computerized innovation has extended how youngsters consume data. Jenkins contends that in the period of union culture, where various media stages converge and cooperate with each other, the limits among perusing and different types of media are obscured. Youthful per users presently draw in with content through different mediums, for example, digital books, online articles, websites, and virtual entertainment stages.

One of the potential open doors presented by this change is expanded admittance to assorted wellsprings of information. With a couple of snaps, youthful people can investigate a tremendous library of data on some random subject. They are not generally confined to the information tracked down inside the pages of a particular book however can get to a range of points of view and suppositions from different sources. This broadness of data permits them to develop their comprehension and go with additional educated choices. Nonetheless, Henry Jenkins shows that with this open door comes the test of assessing the validity and unwavering quality of the data they experience. In the period of phony news and deception, youthful per users need to foster decisive reasoning abilities to recognize truth from fiction. The overflow of content accessible online expects them to be knowing per users who can dissect sources and truth actually take a look at data.

The advanced perusing experience has likewise affected how youngsters associate with texts. Web-based entertainment stages and online networks give spaces to per users to share their considerations, understandings, and scrutinizes. This participatory culture takes into consideration dynamic commitment and cooperation, encouraging a feeling of local area around shared interests. Be that as it may, it additionally brings up issues about protection,





responsibility for, and the impact of social approval on individual viewpoints. Accordingly, Sonia Livingstone dives into the more extensive setting of kids' computerized encounters and their effect on their understanding propensities. Drawing on experimental examination and hypothetical systems from brain science and media studies, Livingstone features the complex connection between advanced innovations, online stages, security concerns, and their impact on kids' commitment with understanding materials. She fundamentally analyzes how the advanced world shapes youth's understanding practices, the difficulties it presents, and the potential advantages it offers.

The association of individuals with the text and the elements that emerge in this cycle regarding the spread of the advanced world is the subject of mental examination. For instance, Maryanne Wolf investigates the effect of advanced perusing on the manner in which youngsters collaborate with texts. With the ascent of advanced innovation, the conventional perusing experience has gone through massive changes, prompting both positive and adverse consequences.

One of the vital effects of the advanced perusing experience is the manner in which it has changed the manner in which youngsters draw in with texts. Dissimilar to customary perusing, which frequently elaborate the straight and profound perusing of actual books, computerized perusing is portrayed by skimming, filtering, and performing various tasks. The idea of computerized media supports a fast and shallow understanding style, where clients frequently bounce starting with one piece of content then onto the next, interfering with the profundity and center required for inside and out perception.

The intuitive highlights present in advanced perusing stages have modified the manner in which youngsters communicate with messages. Computerized books frequently incorporate hyperlinks, sight and sound components, and social highlights, giving a more intelligent encounter. While these highlights can upgrade commitment and inspiration, they can likewise prompt interruptions and diminished ability to focus. The consistent accessibility of outer upgrades and moment satisfaction in the computerized perusing experience can upset the improvement of supported consideration and decisive reasoning abilities.

Results. One of the most impactful ways library circles develop culture is by facilitating discussion on a wide range of topics. Library book clubs, lectures, and seminars bring community members together to engage in thoughtful dialogue about the issues of the day. By hosting conversations in a public forum, libraries ensure freedom of inquiry and the open exchange of ideas cornerstones





of cultural progress. Discussion-based programs also promote literacy and critical thinking skills that are essential to an educated populace. As participants discuss novels, non-fiction works, and contemporary issues, they gain new perspectives that enrich their cultural understanding and awareness. The respectful sharing of diverse viewpoints within library circles nurtures an inclusive culture of open-mindedness.

Libraries play a vital role in developing culture by promoting literacy for community members of all backgrounds. Library reading programs encourage children and adults alike to explore literature. This fosters an appreciation for reading and learning that endures throughout one's life. Literacy is key to full participation in cultural life and the sharing of ideas. By making books accessible to people of all income levels and providing literacy education, libraries ensure widespread cultural opportunities that strengthen the fabric of society. Library circles that focus on creative writing or book clubs empower participants to become producers of culture as well as consumers. They gain confidence in their ability to analyze and discuss complex ideas skills that are transferable to many aspects of cultural engagement.

The preservation of a community's cultural heritage is deeply important for developing an understanding of history and shared traditions. Library local history collections and genealogy resources play an invaluable role in this effort. Through lectures, exhibits, and archive projects, library circles draw attention to items of cultural significance. They facilitate research that illuminates the roots of art, music, literature and other cultural domains. By documenting oral histories, folkways, and the immigrant experience, libraries safeguard a vibrant cultural legacy for future generations. As discussion forums for local history, library circles foster civic pride in a community's culture and origins. They cultivate an ethos of historical mindfulness that strengthens cultural identity and social cohesion over time.

Conclusion

In summary, library circles make immense contributions to developing culture through thoughtful discussion, literacy promotion, and cultural heritage preservation. By bringing community members together and providing access to knowledge resources, libraries nurture inclusive cultural growth. Their role as forums for open inquiry and civic memory make libraries pillars of cultural strength within society. As discussion-based programs continue to expand in scope, libraries will remain vital hubs for developing an educated, empathetic culture built on shared understanding.





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