Socio-philosophical analysis of the phenomenon of "reading culture" as an important and necessary phenomenon of being

Ashrapov Ravil Ramzaevich

Senior Lecturer of the Department "General Pedagogy and Psychology"
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: *The article provides a philosophical analysis of the phenomena of social reality that affect spirituality, consciousness and human behavior. The author investigates the structure of the phenomenon of "reading culture", its functions and ways of influencing the development of a person's spiritual life. The essence of the relationship between the socio-philosophical phenomenon of reading culture and the surrounding natural and social environment, its place in the scheme "man - society - nature" is considered. The conclusion about the relevance of the culture of reading in modern society is formulated.*

Key words: *being, philosophical understanding of society, culture, spirituality, morality, socio-philosophical analysis, social philosophy;*

INTRODUCTION

The philosophical understanding of society and its individual spheres was first put forward in ancient times by Socrates and Plato. They were the first to describe society, its laws, historical forms and social processes from the perspective of philosophy. [1] According to Plato, the participation of a person in all sorts of activities and events of society meant the most important component of the self-disclosure of the individual. Plato believed that the state should be governed by philosophers, as it is the philosophers who have real knowledge about the norms of life, and due to the lack of this knowledge, many states have problems of managing the people. [2]

Aristotle also considered man to be a social being and did not represent him outside of society. A person living outside the state, isolated from society, Aristotle called "an isolated pawn on the playing board." [3]

The world religions, already well-formed in the Middle Ages, only contributed to the development of philosophical ideas about the moral and spiritual life of man. The idea was admitted that the absolute, ultimate characteristic of being can coexist with the historical and cultural evolution of society.

During the Renaissance, philosophy was focused on the knowledge of the laws of the surrounding reality, on the study of the "nature" of man.

The new time for philosophy has turned into a complex of scientific disciplines about being, cognition and logic. An intensive increase in natural and social knowledge has led to the fact that philosophy, as a science, which includes the study of being, thought processes, cognition, laws of logic, nature and social phenomena, was unable to meet the requirements and demands of society and receive specific results, like other scientific disciplines. It seemed that "Philosophy, as a system

generalizing human knowledge about the world and knowledge about various types of activities, has lost its scientific perspective". [4] Is that so?

LITERATURE REVIEW

As a separate branch of social philosophy was formed by the middle of the 19th century. At that time, it only supplemented epistemology, anthropology, ethics, ontology. [5,6,7] The object of social philosophy is social life and social processes. Social psychology studies society from a bird's eye view. Its subject is public life. Social philosophy constantly shows the possibilities of endless development of the very existence of people. Social philosophy in this sense invites people to look at their thinking as if from the outside. [8]

The most important task of social philosophy is to identify phenomena (phenomena) and methods of cognition of reality. At all stages of its development, philosophy offered many different approaches to understanding the world, including in the knowledge of man and society. However, more fundamental approaches to the knowledge of social phenomena proper were developed by philosophy gradually, step by step. One of these social phenomena, simultaneously contributing to the discovery and development of new principles of cognition of social reality and, at the same time, uniting people and society, is the phenomenon of reading culture.

Socio-philosophical research of the phenomenon of reading culture is facilitated by the socio-historical characteristics of its existence. The phenomenon of reading is a cultural process, on the one hand, and on the other hand, reading is a phenomenon that contributes to the development and enhancement of the culture of a person and, accordingly, society. Reading, being part of the culture of society, plays a huge role in the formation of the personality, culture of a person, inner world and his spiritual maturation. The culture of reading is a part of the general culture, which includes the worldview, attitudes, intelligence, knowledge, skills and feelings of the reader, which provide a deep perception of the work.

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

In a philosophical context, the culture of reading is a special way of forming and expanding universal human cultural activity, manifested in the results of spiritual and material practice, in the structure of social norms, relations and organizations, spiritual values, in the complex of people's relations to the world around them, to others and to themselves.

The culture of reading should be understood as "an integral part of the general culture of the individual, which characterizes the degree of development and implementation of the essential forces of a person, his abilities and talents in mastering the cultural potential of written texts based on traditional and innovative information technologies and determining the effectiveness of the socio-cultural interaction of a person in the modern information environment". [9]

The unifying feature of interpretations of the culture of reading is that the culture of reading depends on the level of knowledge, culture and upbringing of the individual himself. The need for regular reading, study, analysis and evaluation of the information read, the aesthetic and emotional attitude to the read work are invariably important components of the reader's culture of the reader, whether he deals with book products or electronic media. The listed qualities of reading activity speak of a mature, well-formed, competent and independent reader.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The culture of reading is the most important perspective of morality, spirituality, intellect, creative vitality and self-realization of a person. In his wonderful work "The Birth of a Citizen" V. Sukhomlinsky noted that real reading is reading that captivates the mind and heart. That the book "heals the soul and body", pleases, reveals the beauty of the world, teaches. [10]

Morality and spirituality are inseparable. As V. Bezrukova noted: "Morality rules a person, and spirituality rules morality. Spirituality allows you to distinguish good from evil and determine the merits of each personal quality - whether it is moral or immoral. Spirituality is what makes us human, and morality is how we live. The meaning of life is determined by spirituality, and the ways of life are determined by morality". [11]

Reading topics in the social sciences and humanities have existed since their inception: in medieval Europe - from the period of early Christians and disputes about sacred books, in Russia - from the Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, when the formation of book culture began. In Central Asia, the beginning of the appearance of the first writing system, and hence reading, are the prophetic writings of Zarathushtra (the inspirer of Ahura-Mazda) in the Avesta in the seventh-eighth centuries BC and later, in the seventh century AD, the main book for reading all Muslims becomes holy, handwritten book in Arabic - the Koran.

CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Reading as a means of learning new things and thereby allowing young people to quickly adapt in the surrounding society is an important tool for changing a person's worldview. Reading changes a person, makes him kind, understanding, sympathetic, human. It is very important to pay attention to the complex social and moral relations of young people among themselves, with themselves and towards society. It is important for young people to raise the culture of literacy, achieve excellence, and strive for knowledge.

As M. Khairullaev writes: "In the treatise" On the merits of sciences and arts "Al-Farabi emphasizes the infinity of the process of cognition of nature, understanding the course of cognition as an ascent from ignorance to knowledge, from cognition of the effect to cognition of the cause. [12]

Even the Prophet Muhammad said: "The pursuit of knowledge is the duty of every Muslim and Muslim woman". [13]

The concept of reading culture is that the development of a harmonious personality occurs through education and independent work on oneself, which is impossible without the reading process. On the other hand, the very phenomenon of reading culture is formed due to the development of the reading process and is directly proportional to the state of society itself. "There is no doubt," notes S. N. Plotnikov, "that reading is a very sensitive, reliable and, in a certain sense, even a universal indicator of the state of society as a whole. Therefore, studying reading, we kind of feel the atmosphere, hear the tonality, the mood of the spiritual life of society and, conversely, analyzing social processes, we thereby draw the background against which the drama of reading unfolds. education in general, and reading in particular". [14]

References

1. Social philosophy: Dictionary / Comp. and ed. by V. E. Kemerov, T. Kh. Kerimov, M .: Academic project, 2006, p. 624.

2. Hundersmark Lawrence. Plato // Great Thinkers of the West / Edited by Ian McGrill. M.: Kron-Press, 1999, p. 36.

3. Aristotle. Politics // The Thinkers of Greece. From myth to logic: Works. M.: Eksmo-Press, 2001, p. 444.

4. Social philosophy: Dictionary / Comp. and ed. by V. E. Kemerov, T. Kh. Kerimov, M.: Academic project, 2006, p. 591.

5. Hegel G. Science of Logic, St. Petersburg, 1997.

6. Kont O. Course of positive philosophy. M. 1995.

7. G. Spencer. Synthetic philosophy, K.: Nika-Center, 1997.

8. Social philosophy. Textbook. - Edited by I.A. Gobozov. - M .: Publisher Savin S.A., 2003, p. 7.

9. Shuler, IV Development of the reader's culture of the individual in the conditions of the modern information environment: dis ... cand. ped. sciences / I. V. Shuler. - Tyumen, 2011, p. 176.

10. Sukhomlinsky V. The birth of a citizen. - M.: Molodaya gvardiya, 1979, p. 32.

11. V. Bezrukova Everything about the modern lesson at school: problems and solutions. M. 2006. p. 14.

12. Khairullaev M. M., Farabi - the greatest thinker of the Middle Ages, Tashkent, 1973, p. 35

13. http://dkm.gov.uz/en-US/novyj-uzbekistan-i-tretij-renessans

14. https: //botana.biz/prezentaciya/russkii_yazyk_literatura/petpkhax.html