



---

## LIBRARIANSHIP AND READING

Egamov Nazirbek Nurullayevych

Doctoral Candidate of the Department of  
"Uzbekistan History and Source Studies" of TerSU

+998942067377

[naziregamov7@gmail.com](mailto:naziregamov7@gmail.com)

---

### Abstract

Acquiring knowledge not only leads humanity to goodness, but also to high perfection. In this, first of all, reading books and applying the knowledge they contain serves as one of the main criteria. Based on this, it can be said that the nation's aspiration for libraries determines its spiritual level.

**Keywords:** Reading level, readability, literary picnic, one country-one book, Grow for Knowledge, open library, children's literature.

### Introduction

The period of 1-1.5 centuries before our independence is considered one of the darkest days in our history, but also the period of the emergence of modern librarianship in our country. In the words of the first President of our country, I. A. Karimov: "No matter how difficult the colonial period was, it is our own history, we can never abandon it." Therefore, we should not only look at this period from the negative side, but also draw positive conclusions for ourselves. After the former Soviet government came to power, in the 1920s, the process of forming the "Mass Soviet Library" began. In fact, this event was not carried out to raise the level of reading among national peoples, but to turn the existing libraries in the country into an ideological base. This was stated by the Russian librarian Ye. V. Yegorova also mentions in her research and adds that many of the current elements of librarianship were formed during that period: "The system of regulating the circle of librarianship served to exercise control over the activities of libraries. New forms and methods of library work emerged and developed,



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,  
Education, and Pedagogy***

**ISSN (E): 3067-7874**

**Volume 01, Issue 09, December, 2025**

**Website: [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)**

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution  
4.0 International License.***

---

which were widely used throughout the Soviet period and have not lost their significance to this day."

The closely related level of literacy and librarianship is a sector of the country that is not very visible, but makes a huge contribution to its level of development. Therefore, we should not look superficially at these cultural processes that require close attention. It is no wonder that ignoring these issues will lead to material poverty along with such vices as spiritual degradation, backwardness, and lack of culture. At the beginning of the new millennium, libraries around the world are clarifying their place in the information society. Their functions are considered in connection with the changing influence of a number of social factors. The role, tasks and status of libraries are being determined. This is more relevant for developing countries. For such countries, the creation of a library and information service system that meets all modern requirements is one of the priority tasks, the solution of which largely determines the pace of socio-economic and cultural development of the country.

It should be emphasized that it is not useful to consider the history of any event or process in a particular country without a comparative analysis of the history of similar processes or events in other countries. Studies show that since 1970, there has been a clear decrease in the growth rates of the number of readers and booksellers in the territories of the former Soviet Union. The weakness of the material and technical base of libraries, the lack of specialists, the fact that the library is an ideological institution and the socio-cultural image of it as a means of political influence have all contributed to the decline in the prestige of the library and the librarian profession. These negative circumstances remain one of the most painful points of the library sector even in the post-independence period. It is very difficult to determine how the level of reading literacy is growing in the countries of the world. However, some scientific organizations have developed indicators in this regard and are compiling a ranking of countries. For example, the NOP World organization, which is part of Grow for Knowledge, studied how many hours a week residents of different countries of the world spend reading books, watching television, listening to the radio and sitting at the computer (not working). According to the results, it was found that the most people watch TV in Thailand (22 hours and 24 minutes per week), the most radio listeners are in



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,  
Education, and Pedagogy***

**ISSN (E): 3067-7874**

**Volume 01, Issue 09, December, 2025**

**Website: [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)**

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution  
4.0 International License.***

---

Argentina (20 hours and 48 minutes), and the most people sit at the computer in Taiwan (12 hours and 36 minutes).

According to the results of a 2016 survey conducted by the international research institute GfK, the most book-reading nation in the world is the Chinese. 70% of Chinese respondents said they read a book every day or at least once a week. Russians (59%) took second place, and Spanish readers (57%) took third place. In a study conducted by this scientific research institute in 2023, 26 countries were listed as book-reading countries and their rating was developed. It determined how much time each participant spent reading a book during the week. Indians took the lead in this regard, recording an average of 10 hours and 42 minutes. South Korea, which is in 26th place on the list, recorded an indicator of 3 hours and 06 minutes. So, it seems that the population of countries not included in this list does not read books for an average of 3 hours a week. This means that 26 minutes a day are not allocated for books. Now let's think about it, how many hours a week do the population of Uzbekistan read books? Which category, other than students and applicants, can we boast of reading books? Can we say that our people are a people who love books? Unfortunately, we do not have a definite positive answer... Another interesting fact is that not only Uzbekistan, but also none of the Central Asian countries are included in the above list. It is a bitter truth that the region, where the descendants of the people who founded algebra, "counted" the stars, measured the level of the Nile, and scientifically substantiated the roundness of the Earth, live, has fallen into the level of "backward readers". We are far from relegating our country's population to a nation that does not read books without any analysis or interpretation, but research and the opinions of social scientists do not provide a good description in this regard.

It is important to know that these issues have been developed in many countries of the world. Unless we find scientific solutions to these problems, the development of reading will remain sluggish. In this regard, focusing on education and children's literature can yield good results, as education and children's literature are twin processes. Achieving qualitative efficiency in these two processes will lead to an increase in the level of reading.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,  
Education, and Pedagogy***

**ISSN (E): 3067-7874**

**Volume 01, Issue 09, December, 2025**

**Website: [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)**

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution  
4.0 International License.***

In 2023, a total of 70 million copies of books were published in South Korea for 7.3 million children, while in Uzbekistan a total of 8.5 million copies were published for 10.5 million children. This statistic shows that there are many shortcomings in the provision of books to young readers, even by the state. Unless these shortcomings are eliminated, the level of reading in our country can only increase on paper.

There are conditions for the development of reading in our country, a lot of practical work is being done, and the fact that new, modern libraries are emerging in many regions is also a gratifying situation. For example, the Presidential Press Service reports that the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the Culture and Enlightenment Ecopark established in the Buka district and got acquainted with the conditions created there for young people, and then it says that Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the library in this park and expressed his views on reading in Uzbekistan. Our President expressed the following thoughts on this issue: "It is good to deliver books to the regions. But reading and educating them is not enough. It is necessary to teach our children to read small books from kindergarten age, from primary grades, and thereby raise them as book lovers. Only then will a reading environment be formed in our society, and others will also return to reading." Indeed, these statements by the head of state require a deeper approach to the work and tasks that need to be done in the field.

The source of human perfection and knowledge is associated with books, which lead a person to perfection, books are considered an advisor and faithful companion, the closest friend and invaluable wealth. As in all centuries, today, as in all centuries, children's reading plays a great role in educating young people in the spirit of love for their homeland and loyalty to the country, especially in introducing preschool children to the world of knowledge and preparing them for school education.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that, like all areas, the culture of reading books is improving day by day. Many young people prefer to read books in a modern way. Some listen to audiobooks, while others prefer to read books on a computer or phone. So, what is the reason for this? Today, most young people do not have enough money to print or buy books. Reading real printed books in order to understand the book, fully absorb the information contained in it, and apply it



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,  
Education, and Pedagogy***

**ISSN (E): 3067-7874**

**Volume 01, Issue 09, December, 2025**

**Website: [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)**

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution  
4.0 International License.***

gives effective results. Because while reading a book on the phone, the reader's attention may be distracted by an unexpected call. Prolonged use of a phone or computer affects the optic nerve and its visual acuity. Mobile devices emit high-frequency radiation. This can also have extremely negative consequences for the work of the heart. Some families with many children cannot afford to buy books, phones, or computers for their children. So how can children from such families read the books they want? To solve this problem, it is necessary to establish modern reading centers in every neighborhood, school, and remote villages. These centers should be equipped with all the necessary equipment, the Internet, and books. And their use should be free. By creating such opportunities for young readers, it is possible to significantly increase the number of readers. This will lead to an increase in educated, educated, and broad-minded citizens in our society.

Based on the above-mentioned opinions, scientific hypotheses of researchers, views of bibliologists and comparative analyses, the following proposals can be made to increase the issue of reading in our country: making the use of libraries more convenient and easy (in this case, using libraries should be completely free); creating a system that can provide works appropriate to the child's age when presenting books; strengthening cultural propaganda (instilling the idea that a person who reads books is superior to a person who does not read books in all respects, even materially); developing international cooperation in the central libraries of the regions (in order to use the experience of advanced countries in terms of the level of reading); turning book reading into a national event (using practices similar to the "One Country, One Book" event); significantly reducing the cost of books by reducing the cost of paper in our country (this can be achieved by eliminating additional fees on imported paper); increasing projects on television and other media that encourage book reading (such as "Young Reader", "Intelligence"); reducing events held in libraries (since such events are held by librarians only for formality, readers come to the library to read, not to participate in the event).

We believe that the conclusions and recommendations made will contribute to increasing the level of reading in our country. After all, in presenting these proposals, we were based on the observations of scientific researchers,





bibliologists, and qualified specialists who have gained experience in this process. If some aspects of our research have a positive impact on the field of librarianship and provide practical results in educating the younger generation to love books, we will consider ourselves to have achieved our intended goal.

## **References**

1. Axunjanov E. Kutubxonashunoslik, arxivshunoslik, kitobshunoslik: nazariyasi va tarixi. Toshkent. 2011. Axunjanov E. Vatan kutubxonachiligi tarixi. 1-qism Toshkent. 2004.
2. Axunjanov E. Vatan kutubxonachiligi tarixi. 2-qism Toshkent. 2008.
3. Davlatov S. Kutubxonachilik ishi tarixi. Toshkent. 2006.
4. Qosimova O, Yesimov T. Umumiy kutubxonashunoslik. Toshkent. 1994.
5. Арзунян Татьяна Гагиковна. История библиотечного дела в 1950-х-1990-х гг (на примере Иркутской области и Красноярского края). Афт. Иркутск 2011.
6. Волженина С. Ю. Библиотечная отрасль как часть социально-экономической системы региона. Афт. Челябинск 2013. С-3.Егорова Е. В. Библиотечное дело Удмуртии: история становления и развития (вторая половина XIX –первая половина XX вв) Ижевск 2006.
7. Егорова Е. В. Библиотечное дело Удмуртии: история становления и развития (вторая половина XIX –первая половина XX вв) Ижевск 2006.
8. Нансалмаа Арьяабал. Библиотечное дело в Монголии: развитие и современное состояние. Москва 2003.
9. Рубанова Т. Д. Земская концепция книжно-библиотечного дела: историко-теоретическая реконструкция (по материалам земских губерний Урала). Афт. Москва 2006.