

Article

# Problems Of Forming Ideological Stability And Reading Culture Among Students In The Conditions Of An Information Society

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**Abstract:** The article investigates the fundamental significance of reading culture in developing the ideological and ideological competence of student youth in the context of the modern information society. It analyzes the role of book reading in shaping a person's intellectual potential and ideological immunity, as well as systemic problems related to the current crisis in reading and innovative pedagogical-methodological solutions to overcome them. Furthermore, the paper presents scientifically grounded proposals and reflections on establishing an independent worldview among students through family reading traditions and the critical analysis of literary works in educational institutions.

**Keywords:** reading culture, ideological and ideological competence, ideological immunity, spiritual needs, family reading, analysis of literary works, analytical filter, digital transformation, intellectual potential.

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## Introduction

In the renewed The 21st century has entered human history as an era of rapid intellectual transformations and the unprecedented advancement of digital technologies. Modern innovative development not only ensures material prosperity and social convenience, but also exerts a significant influence on the spiritual and ideological world of individuals. The main objective of the reforms being implemented in our country is to create the necessary conditions for every citizen, regardless of nationality, language, or religion, to live a free, peaceful, and prosperous life, and to perceive their destiny as inseparably connected with the future of the nation[1].

However, in the process of material and technological progress, the issue of shaping the spiritual maturity and ideological competence of the younger generation, especially students, is gaining strategic importance. In the context of the globalization of information flows, reading culture serves as the most essential spiritual filter in fostering students' awareness of national interests and developing a strong ideological immunity against various ideological threats[2].

Today, the reading crisis emerging as a result of technological conveniences and the growing consumption of superficial information is negatively affecting the ideological stability of students. Therefore, enhancing students' reading culture in order to strengthen their intellectual potential and develop their ideological competence is regarded as a spiritual guarantee for the progress of New Uzbekistan[3].

## Materials And Methods

The proportional development of the economic and social progress of the state and society alongside the intellectual, spiritual, and moral growth of individuals is considered a fundamental requirement of modern pedagogy. Along with citizens' professional competence and managerial capacity, such personal qualities as national pride, patriotism, and humanity serve as the spiritual guarantee of state independence. Uzbekistan's strategic aspiration to take its place among the developed countries of the world requires the younger generation not only to possess professional knowledge, but also to have a deep and stable ideological position[4].

Special attention is therefore being paid to individual development within the educational process as the primary basis for satisfying society's need for an ideologically steadfast generation. As emphasized by the Head of State, the task of "training personnel capable of keeping pace with the intensity of reforms" necessitates a fundamental renewal of the content of education today. However, the issue of reading culture, which serves as a fundamental source in shaping the ideological competence of modern specialists, occupies a special place in the analysis of scholarly literature[5].

During the research process, the influence of reading culture on shaping students' ideological worldview was studied through methods of systematic analysis, comparative-pedagogical observation, and sociological surveys. In this context, reading was regarded not merely as a means of acquiring information, but as a methodological foundation that forms ideological immunity in students against information attacks. The crisis of reading culture and its impact on ideological vulnerability were scientifically analyzed, while innovative pedagogical mechanisms for increasing young people's interest in reading constituted the methodological basis of the study[6].

The centuries-old life experience of our people demonstrates that reading books in the process of child upbringing has served not only as a source of knowledge, but also as the main foundation for ideological formation. The spiritual world of great figures such as Alisher Navoi, Babur, Amir Temur, and Ulugbek was shaped from childhood through a deep love for books[7]. Through national epics and fairy tales, high human qualities such as patriotism, national pride, and justice, along with strong ideological convictions, were instilled in the hearts of the younger generation. Family reading traditions and public discussions of literary works throughout our history fostered analytical thinking and logical reasoning skills among young people, serving as a spiritual shield that protected them from various destructive ideas[8].

However, today serious disruptions are being observed in this traditional system of ideological education. In many families, the lack of time devoted to family reading and the tendency of parents to place the full responsibility of upbringing on educational institutions are causing student youth to fall into an ideological vacuum. Young people who remain unsupervised and become detached from books spend their time in front of screens and consuming uncontrolled information on the internet[9].

The most alarming aspect is that, under the conditions of modern information attacks, young people's growing interest in entertainment, militant and violent games, as well as age-inappropriate content, is undermining their ideological and spiritual competence. In the absence of the analytical filter formed through reading, young people are unable to distinguish "white" from "black" within the vast flow of information. As a result, they become vulnerable to external ideological influences and destructive ideas[10].

Therefore, restoring the culture of reading today is not merely a cultural necessity, but a strategic requirement for strengthening the ideological immunity of student youth. Only profound thinking formed through book reading can protect young people from spiritual threats within the global information space and reinforce their independent ideological position[11].

While a person's biological existence is connected to their parents, their development as a social individual and the formation of their ideological identity within society are directly shaped by the guidance and instruction of teachers and mentors. Today's educator is expected not only to possess deep academic knowledge, but also high creativity, communication culture, and most importantly, a broad worldview and a strong ideological position. Personal experience plays an important role in developing these

qualities; however, it is a process that requires considerable time and patience[12].

Scientific literature presents various conceptual approaches to reading culture, all of which recognize reading as one of the most significant factors in the intellectual and ideological development of an individual. From a pedagogical perspective, the process of reading is not merely the accumulation of information, but a didactic platform that ensures the spiritual and moral maturity of a person. In particular, L. Vygotsky regarded reading as the primary tool for the development of human thinking, while modern psychology considers reading to be the foundation for the formation of logical reasoning and analytical filtering skills, namely the ability to critically evaluate and select information.

In sociological studies, reading culture is interpreted as a social indicator that determines the intellectual potential and ideological stability of society. Although the popularity of electronic and audiobooks in the era of digital transformation has expanded the forms of reading, the spiritual, aesthetic, and ideological-educational influence of printed books has not lost its significance. On the contrary, traditional reading provides more effective results than electronic formats in strengthening students' ideological immunity against information attacks, as it requires deep reflection and concentration.

From this perspective, reading culture in the development of students' ideological competence is not merely an educational component, but a fundamental guarantee for preserving an individual's national identity and independent worldview within the global information space.

The most effective and time-tested way to enhance a teacher's ideological competence is through reading masterpieces of world and national literature, as well as applying the conceptual conclusions found in the lives and works of great scholars and thinkers to pedagogical practice. Reading culture is not simply the number of pages read; rather, it is the ability to understand the "ideological language" of a work and decipher the spiritual and moral codes conveyed by the author. As Safo Matchon noted, literature has always needed not only talented writers, but also "talented readers" capable of grasping the essence of a literary work.

In this regard, in order to develop students' ideological competence, it is first necessary to elevate them to a higher stage of reading culture, namely the level of "purposeful reading." Indeed, every thoughtfully comprehended work serves as an intellectual filter against alien ideas in the mind of a young educator and strengthens his or her spiritual and ideological character.

### **Results And Discussion**

"Our youth must receive *достойное* education, and we must create opportunities for them to realize their aspirations toward science and knowledge. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop the preschool education system and fundamentally improve the material and technical base, as well as the quality of scientific and educational processes in secondary and higher educational institutions," emphasized the Head of our State. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine modern education without book reading; however, the fact that reading is increasingly becoming merely an obligation for students today raises serious concern.

The fact that students are mainly limited to scientific literature and textbooks hinders the enrichment of their artistic thinking and, most importantly, the development of their ideological competence. Reading literary works is not merely an entertaining activity, but a process that shapes the spiritual world of an individual through understanding the pathos and ideological purpose embedded within the content of a work. Moving away from book reading leads not only to the impoverishment of speech and a decline in literacy, but also to the weakening of independent thinking and ideological immunity among students[13].

The negative consequences of insufficient reading are complex in nature:

Inability to deeply comprehend reality and difficulty distinguishing truth from falsehood under conditions of information attacks.

Inability to express ideas logically and coherently due to limited vocabulary, leading to stylistic errors in creative writing tasks such as essays and compositions.

Increased susceptibility to alien and destructive ideas as a result of detachment from

national culture and history.

Analyses conducted in educational institutions indicate that the majority of students perceive literary works merely as academic assignments and therefore fail to benefit from their aesthetic and ideological influence. Consequently, this becomes a serious obstacle not only to the formation of professionally qualified specialists, but also to the development of spiritually mature individuals. For this reason, promoting reading culture today is not simply an educational initiative, but a strategic necessity for shaping students' ideological and spiritual competence[14].

Ensuring ideological stability among student youth and enhancing reading culture are closely interconnected processes that require the implementation of systematic measures in the following areas:

Restoring the tradition of family reading plays a decisive role in shaping the initial worldview of young people. The personal example set by parents fosters not only an interest in reading, but also respect for family values and national ideas.

Organizing innovative competitions and roundtable discussions aimed at encouraging reading in higher and secondary specialized educational institutions is essential. Particular emphasis should be placed on strengthening students' ideological immunity through the artistic and critical analysis of literary works.

Transforming modern information-resource centers into platforms for intellectual exchange and constructive debate rather than merely places for storing books is highly important. Presentations and analytical seminars held in libraries contribute to the development of students' critical thinking skills.

Utilizing the ideological potential of digital technologies is another significant direction. The promotion of electronic libraries, audiobooks, and mobile applications among young people increases the accessibility and convenience of reading. Most importantly, digital content should possess spiritual and ideological value capable of forming a protective filter against information attacks.

Promoting reading culture as an ideological value within society is also of great importance. Elevating reading to the level of a social "trend" through mass media and social networks, as well as organizing spiritual and educational campaigns involving well-known public figures, contributes to the establishment of a healthy ideological environment in society[15].

### Conclusion

The results of the research demonstrate that the formation of a reading culture is a fundamental basis for ensuring the spiritual development and ideological security of society. This process should be elevated from an individual need to the level of a social strategy. A book is the most powerful means that not only enriches a person intellectually, but also guarantees an independent worldview and ideological stability within the global information space. Therefore, promoting reading culture among students means strengthening the foundation of New Uzbekistan with a knowledgeable and ideologically mature generation.

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