

Kutubxonalarni yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishdagi o‘rni

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy axborot jamiyatida kutubxonalarning yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirish jarayonidagi o‘rni va vazifalari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi kutubxonani nafaqat kitob ombori, balki faol ilmiy-ma‘rifiy, metodik va kommunikativ markaz sifatida qayta ko‘rib chiqish zarurligini asoslashdan iborat. Muallifning fikricha, ilmiy dunyoqarash tarkibiy qismlari sifatida tanqidiy fikrlash, axborot savodxonligi, ilmiy axborot manbalarini izlash va baholash, shuningdek, ilmiy axloq tamoyillarini egallash ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqolada kutubxonalarning ushbu jihatlarni rivojlantirishdagi imkoniyatlari tizimli bayon etilgan. Xulosa qilib aytganda, kutubxonalar yoshlarni fan bilan bog‘liq faoliyatga jalb qilish, ularning qidiruvchanlik qobiliyatini oshirish va jahon ilmiy rivojlanish tendentsiyalari haqida xabardor qilish orqali jamiyatning intellektual salohiyatini oshirishga xizmat qilishi aniqlandi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kutubxona, ilmiy dunyoqarash, yoshlar, axborot savodxonligi, tanqidiy fikrlash, ilmiy kommunikatsiya, raqamli transformatsiya

The role of libraries in the formation of the scientific worldview of young people

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Abstract: This article analyzes the role and tasks of libraries in the process of forming the scientific worldview of young people in the modern information society. The main purpose of the study is to substantiate the need to reconsider the library not only as a book repository, but also as an active scientific-educational, methodological and communicative center. According to the author, critical thinking, information literacy, search and evaluation of scientific information sources, as well as mastering the principles of scientific ethics, are considered as components of the scientific worldview. The article systematically describes the capabilities of libraries in developing these aspects. In conclusion, it was found that libraries serve to increase the

intellectual potential of society by involving young people in science-related activities, increasing their investigative skills and informing them about the trends in world scientific development.

Keywords: library, scientific worldview, youth, information literacy, critical thinking, scientific communication, digital transformation

KIRISH

Zamonaviy jamiyatda, bilim iqtisodiyotining shakllanayotgan davrida, fan va innovatsiyalarning roli ortib bormoqda. Shu bilan birga, axborotlar ko'pligi va ularning sifat jihatidan noaniqligi, hatto qasddon soxtalashtirilishi - "alternativ faktlar" va post-haqiqat diskursining tarqalishi katta muammolarni keltirib chiqarmoqda. Aynan shunday sharoitda yoshlarning sog'lom, dalillarga asoslangan va tizimli ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirish jamiyatning intellektual taraqqiyoti va barqaror rivojlanishi uchun muhim omilga aylanmoqda. Ilmiy dunyoqarash nafaqat ma'lum bir fan sohasidagi bilimlar majmuasini, balki haqiqatni izlash usullarini, bilim manbalariga tanqidiy munosabatni, ob'ektiv qonuniyatlarni anglash qobiliyatini va ma'lumotlarni mantiqiy tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Ushbu murakkab jarayonda an'anaviy va zamonaviy kutubxonalarning o'ri beqiyosdir. Tarixiy jihatdan kutubxonalar har doim bilimlar ombori, madaniyat va ma'rifat markazi sifatida faoliyat olib borgan. Bugungi kunda esa ularning vazifasi sezilarli darajada kengaygan va murakkablashgan. Zamonaviy kutubxona yoshlarga nafaqat kerakli adabiyotni topishda, balki ularda tadqiqotchilik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda, axborotlar oqimida yo'nalish topishda, haqiqiy ilmiy bilimni soxtasidan farqlashda ham yo'l-yo'riq ko'rsatuvchi institut sifatida ishlaydi. Shu sababli, kutubxonalarni yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishdagi o'ri haqidagi muhokamalar dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

Ushbu maqolaning magsadi kutubxona muhitining va uning xizmatlarining yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari - tanqidiy fikrlash, axborot savodxonligi, ilmiy kommunikatsiya va axloqiy tamoyillarga ta'sirini o'rganishdir. Tadqiqotda kutubxona faoliyatining ushbu yo'nalishdagi samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqiladi.

USULLAR

Ushbu maqola tahliliy xarakterga ega bo'lib, u asosan kutubxonashunoslik, pedagogika, psixologiya va sotsiologiya sohalaridagi mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar, konseptual yondashuvlar va amaliy tajribalarning umumlashtirilgan tahlliga asoslanadi. Tadqiqotning nazariy asosini tizimli, faoliyat va shaxsiyatga yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlar tashkil etadi. Nazariy materiallarni tahlil qilish bilan bir qatorda, O'zbekiston va xorij mamlakatlaridagi yetakchi kutubxonalarning (masalan, Yoshlar kutubxonalari, "Kitob Olami" xalqaro ko'rgazmasi doirasidagi loyihalar, milliy

kutubxonalarning yoshlar bilan ishlash bo'limlari faoliyati) amaliy tajribalari ham o'rganildi. Shuningdek, muallif tomonidan ilmiy kommunikatsiya va axborot savodxonligi sohasidagi zamonaviy tendentsiyalar, shu jumladan ochiq fan (Open Science) tamoyillari va raqamli kutubxona muhitining imkoniyatlari tahlil qilindi. Maqolada mayzuni har tomonlama yoritish uchun mantiqiy tahlil, abstraktlashtirish, qiyoslash va umumlashtirish kabi ilmiy usullardan foydalanilgan.

NATIJALAR

Kutubxonalarning yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishdagi o'rni bir qator asosiy yo'nalishlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Birinchi navbatda, bu tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishdir. Zamonaviy kutubxona turli xil, ba'zan qarama-qarshi nuqtai nazarlarni ifodalovchi manbalarni taqdim etadi. Masalan, iqtisodiyot, ekologiya yoki tarixiy hodisalar haqidagi mavzular bo'yicha maxsus kitob ko'rgazmalari, tanqidiy adabiyotlar soatlari yoshlarga muammoni turli jabhalardan ko'rib chiqishga, dalillarni solishtirishga va mustaqil xulosa chiqarishga undaydi. Bu jarayonda kutubxonachi-mutaxassis muhim ro'l o'ynaydi, u nafaqat manba ko'rsatadi, balki uning ishonchliligi, mualliflik huquqi va maqsadini baholashga yo'l-yo'riq beradi. Yoshlar o'zlarining qidiruv mavzusi bo'yicha nafaqat ensiklopedik ma'lumotni, balki ilmiy maqolalar, dissertatsiyalar, konferensiya materiallari kabi ilmiy nutqning turli darajadagi namunalarini uchratadilar, bu esa ularga murakkablikni tushunish va mantiqiy tahlil qilish ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi.

Ikkinchi muhim yo'nalish - bu keng qamrovli axborot savodxonligini o'rgatish. Ilmiy dunyoqarash asosan haqiqiy, ishonchli va o'z vaqtidagi axborotni izlash, tanlash va unga munosabatda bo'lish ko'nikmalarini talab qiladi. Kutubxonalar bu borada tizimli ish olib boradi. Ular tomonidan tashkil etiladigan treninglar va master-klasslarda yoshlarga ilmiy ma'lumotlar bazalaridan (Scopus, Web of Science, O'zbekiston milliy referativ ko'rsatkichlar bazasi va boshqalar) foydalanish, elektron kataloglar va arxivlarda qidiruv olib borish, bibliografik manbalarni to'g'ri rasmiylashtirish o'rgatiladi. Bu nafaqat amaliy ko'nikma, balki ilmiy faoliyatning normalari va etikasiga kirish hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy kutubxonalar raqamli kontent yaratish (bloglar, podkastlar, ilmiy loyihalar uchun multimedia taqdimotlar) kurslarini taklif qiladi, bu esa yoshlarning nafaqat iste'molchi, balki ilmiy ma'lumotning faol ishlab chiqaruvchisi sifatida shakllanishiga yordam beradi.

Uchinchi jihat - ilmiy kommunikatsiya va hamkorlik muhitini yaratish. Ilmiy dunyoqarash faqat individual o'qish orqali emas, balki munozara, fikr almashish va birgalikda loyihalarda ishtirok etish orqali ham rivojlanadi. Kutubxonalar ilmiy klub va to'garaklar, yosh olimlar va innovatorlar uchun koworking zonolari, fan sohasidagi yetuk mutaxassislar bilan uchrashuvlar ("Ilm sarchashmalari" kabi), kitob va ilmiy tadqiqotlarni muhokama qilish klublari uchun ideal maydondir. Bunday tadbirlar yoshlarni ilmiy munozara madaniyati, fikrlarini asoslash va raqobatbardosh muhitda

konstruktiv pozitsiyani himoya qilish bilan tanishtiradi. Bu esa ularning ilmiy jamoaning faol a'zosi sifatida o'sishiga olib keladi.

To'rtinchi omil - ilmiy axloq tamoyillarini targ'ib qilish. Kutubxona faoliyati, xususan, manbalarga havolalar berish, plagiatning oldini olish bo'yicha maslahatlar berish orqali yoshlarga intellektual mulk huquqiga hurmatni, boshqa tadqiqotchilarning mehnatiga nisbatan adolatli munosabatni singdiradi. Milliy va xalqaro ilmiy nashrlarning namunalari bilan tanishish, ularning tarkibi va talablarini o'rganish yosh mualliflarga o'z ilmiy asarlarini tayyorlashda yuqori standartlarga rioya qilishga o'rgatadi.

MUHOKAMA

Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, kutubxona yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishda passiv omil emas, balki faol, integratsiyalashgan muhit yaratuvchi sifatida ishlashi mumkin va kerak. Biroq, bu potentsialning to'liq amalga oshirilishi bir qator muammolarga bog'liq. Birinchidan, ko'pgina yoshlar, ayniqsa o'rta maktab yoshidagilar, kutubxonani faqat o'quv dasturi bo'yicha adabiyot olish joyi sifatida qabul qilishadi. Ular ilmiy izlanishlar, ma'lumotlar bazalari yoki loyihaviy ishlar uchun kutubxonaning resurslaridan foydalanish ehtiyojini sezmaydilar. Ikkinchidan, ba'zi kutubxonalarda, ayniqsa hududlarda, resurslar (zamonaviy adabiyotlar, litsenziyalangan ma'lumotlar bazalariga kirish, texnik jihozlar) cheklanganligi mavjud. Uchinchidan, kutubxonachilarning o'zlari ham yangi rolga - nafaqat saqlovchi, balki o'qituvchi, moderator va loyiha menejeri sifatiga moslashish jarayonida.

Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun bir qator chora-tadbirlar samarali bo'lishi mumkin. Kutubxonalarining maktablar va o'rta maxsus, oliy ta'lim muassasalari bilan integratsiyasini chuqurlashtirish zarur. Bu nafaqat talabalar, balki o'qituvchilar va professor-o'qituvchilar bilan ham yaqindan hamkorlikni anglatadi, ularning dars jarayonida kutubxona resurslaridan foydalanishga o'rgatishlari lozim. Kutubxonalar o'zlarining raqamlashtirish darajasini oshirib, virtual ko'rgazmalar, onlayn master-klasslar, elektron katalog va ma'lumotlar bazalarining qulay interfeysini taklif qilishlari kerak. Bundan tashqari, "Yosh tadqiqotchi", "Mening birinchi ilmiy maqolam" kabi o'ziga xos loyihalar va tanlovlar yoshlarni amaliy ilmiy faoliyatga jalb qilishda juda samarali bo'lishi mumkin.

Muhim jihat shundaki, ilmiy dunyoqarashni shakllantirish nafaqat tabiiy, balki ijtimoiy va gumanitar fanlar yoshlari uchun ham ahamiyatlidir. Kutubxona bu erda universal platforma vazifasini o'tashi kerak, turli fanlar vakillarini birlashtirib, ular o'rtasida transdistsiplinar mulohazalarni rivojlantiradi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy sharoitda kutubxonalar yoshlarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirishda strategik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan institutdir. Ular nafaqat bilim manbai, balki tanqidiy fikrlash, axborot savodxonligi, ilmiy

kommunikatsiya va ilmiy axloqni egallash uchun muhit yaratuvchisi sifatida ishlaydi. Kutubxonaning samaradorligi uning faoliyatini an'anaviy kitob tarqatish funksiyasidan ilmiy-ijodiy faoliyatni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va yo'naltiruvchi kompleks xizmatlar ko'rsatish darajasiga ko'tarishga bog'liq. Buning uchun kutubxonalarning moddiy-texnik va kadrlar bazasini mustahkamlash, ularni ta'lim tizimi va ilmiy hamjamiyat bilan chambarchas bog'lash, shuningdek, yoshlarning o'ziga xos ehtiyojlariga qaratilgan loyihaviy va kommunikativ faoliyatni faollashtirish talab etiladi. Shu yo'l bilan kutubxonalar yangi avlodni fanga sodiq, qidiruvchan, mas'uliyatli va dunyoning murakkabligini tushunishga qodir shaxslar sifatida tarbiyalashga hissa qo'shadi, bu esa butun jamiyatning intellektual salohiyati va raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi.

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