

Systematic Review of Reading Promotion and Induction: Domestic and international perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The study aimed to examine definitions, perspectives, and experiences related to the promotion of reading habits and study induction by reviewing both national and international research. It sought to assess the status of studies on reading promotion and to identify strategies that support the development of effective reading practices across different communities.

Methodology: A review-based research approach was adopted, drawing on published literature related to reading promotion, study management, and reading behaviour. Library-based methods were used to analyse internal and external sources, focusing on indicators, tools, and executive recommendations for enhancing reading practices. The study applied descriptive and analytical techniques to evaluate existing research and identify key components influencing reading promotion.

Findings: The review revealed that studies on reading promotion can be grouped into areas such as reading background, sociology of reading, management of reading materials, reading among exceptional individuals, and electronic reading. The findings highlight the importance of personal study management, effective selection of reading materials, and the use of appropriate tools in both print and digital environments. The analysis also indicated that

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promoting organized reading patterns and structured guidance improves students' reading performance. In the national context, research trends suggest growing attention to reading promotion, although gaps remain in awareness of reading levels across different communities.

Implications: *The study underscores the need for coordinated efforts by educational institutions, libraries, and policymakers to foster reading habits. Implementing structured reading programs, enhancing awareness, and utilizing appropriate study management tools can contribute to sustained improvements in reading engagement and learning outcomes.*

Keywords: Induction Promotion, Study Sense, Study Management, Study Promotion

1. INTRODUCTION

An image of a book, magazine, or other printed material comes to mind when reading. Sometimes the word "Reading" is even considered synonymous with "reading". Tendency to books and reading is one of the critical factors in the development of societies, and the level of access to information is component of national development (Gharibi,2000).

The world in the last century has witnessed the daily growth of information and knowledge in the importance of study resources; as it has led to an increase in the volume of information resources and study resources. Eventually, people are faced with a situation in which they among a multitude of available studies in a helpful way and retrieve and select the best and most relevant information sources. Then add them to their study collection in various environment that is constantly producing, consuming, and reproducing information and always adds to the volume of previous information (Abasi,2003).

Before addressing the idea of promoting reading installation, it is necessary to distinguish between the popular and everyday image of reading induction with its professional and purposeful concept. The change in the amount of information that human beings face in their daily lives has made it impossible for people to rely on their memory to collect this information; Thus, to be able to use their study effectively and efficiently, people need to use a set of activities called study management activities that can control the analyses that can be used where and when required. Therefore, it is necessary for people always to seek improve the processes and stages of their study control. In fact, the purpose of each sentence and paragraph in this study is to describe the status of the study status in various studies.

In general, the management of studies has an undeniable effect on the management of time and time. It will save the cost of improving the efficiency of individuals in establishing scientific communication inside and outside the country and will also lead to optimal and helpful management of work and personal issues, faster and easier access to study resources and will ultimately improve efficiency and progress and ensure the success of individuals (Abdolkarim,2007).

In fact, in this research, an attempt is made to clearly state the problems and challenges in the field of study, and by examining various research in the field of study, to express and clarify the transmission of ideas.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Increasing the volume of study materials in various fields for the production and creation of knowledge, the existence of weaknesses in the field of promoting study induction, problems in the field of education and technology in universities due to the lack of knowledge and familiarity with study methods, the special role of educational institutions and universities as a circle of study production and production And the generator of studying society, receiving suitable resources for studying, confusing books and resources for people's favorite studies these are important in the research.

The problem of the mass volume of useless study materials in libraries, the lack of access to libraries by different people, the lack of use of reading by different groups and the replacement of online materials instead of paper, the gaps in the field of education and technology and the promotion and growth of the amount of reading, sufficient for different people. The lack of attention to the issue of study in educational and research institutions, and the existence of various forms of printed and online study materials, new usage circles such as smartphones, laptops, tablets, etc. in the study of people also these are important in the research.

This article tries to solve the problems that can be solved and create a solution to the problem. Problems such as lack of strengthening education, lack of development of reading habits, lack of ways to motivate people to study, lack of opportunities to flip people that a high level of awareness and study affect the process of life. Lack of correction and improvement of people's habit of reading, lack of useful and quality study, lack of dimensions and effects of study on people's personality, lack of encouraging ways to study, lack of how to enjoy reading can be answered and solved with this research. This article presents definitions, views, and Experiments in the field of promoting study induction and the background of foreign and domestic research examined the status of studies and contributed to the problems of the field of study and development of study induction in this field in Iran by making suggestions.

The lack of importance of the study situation in various fields, the most important problems in past research include the lack of programs, general frameworks, the weak level of access to printed resources, especially electronic ones, and the lack of support from higher education institutions in the field of study.

Studying as a primary tool for collecting the causes affecting the status of people in different fields of study Examining each of the components affecting the study in different fields of study Identifying and analyzing new study materials and academic and work study positions through study promotion and induction components Investigating and measuring the characteristics of people who have used the components affecting the process of study improvement in different fields of study. Identifying the weaknesses, problems, and injuries of different people's educational programs and their alignment and convergence with the amount of study Examining the relationship between programs under the scope of promotion and growth and study induction with job needs and requests Examining researches and scientific outputs of different disciplines with their job needs and requests in the field of work and market and its ratio with the amount of study.

1.2. Objectives of The Study

By analysing and applying the challenges of studying and examining them, it tries to help the helpers to evaluate the situation of promoting reading induction among to emphasize the study methods and measure the skill and benefit of the study people from study resources. Particular study the production of knowledge, and information and in turn promote and induce study among study communities.

Conducting general research and studying the status of study in different disciplines, examining the status of studies in different disciplines from the perspective of different communities (members of academic staff, researchers, entrepreneurs and activists).

1.3. Research Questions

Therefore, the result of the research is to answer these questions:

1. what are the definitions and perspectives on the management of promoting the induction of a sense of reading?
2. The background of research abroad and what is the status of research conducted in Iran?
3. What topics can researchers select to conduct research and contribute to the promotion and advancement of this field of study in Iran?
4. What helps to identify study promotion challenges?
5. Is it possible to observe the position and effect of reading in the labor market and the amount of reading in working professions by teaching and researching professors and students?
6. What can be the important role of the higher education system and universities as custodians of knowledge production in promoting study?
7. What is the number of auxiliary tools in promoting study and the extent of study use and promotion?

1.4. Research Issue

Even though the fact that Iran today has a growing trend among the third world countries in increasing the volume of information resources, it is considered a cultural country; However, statistical reports have always mentioned the low rate of reading among the population and the poverty of studies (Abdolkarim,2007).

There are many writings have dealt with the importance of reading, the excellent condition of reading in other societies, and the lousy condition of reading in our community (Shokohi,1999). But the motive and purpose of the study have been less carefully and thoughtfully studied (Keshavarzi et al, 2017).

Considering the special place of study in the development of the individual, and society and relying on the sacred researches of Jafari, 1999; Shokouei, 1992 and Akbari, 2010, despite extensive efforts to improve its status in Iran, the culture of study is still not satisfactory and this is an issue that has occupied the minds of many researchers and cultural officials of the country and has forced them to think of a solution. Perhaps the main reason for this failure is a simple and concise look at the culture of reading. The culture of studying a set of beliefs, laws, and behaviors of human groups (Abasi,2003). This research is also a way to measure the level of reading promotion who can play an essential role in the implementation of reading

promotion programs; each, of them can be done in and is an opportunity to design better and more valuable programs.

According to the definition of researchers such Shokohi 1992; Brown 1987; Arai et al. for reading to become a habit in people and to do it as a part of daily affairs, their beliefs and attitudes must be directed to the trust and usefulness of reading, and the values of reading must be shown to them. Because people work harder to do things that benefit them. , perhaps the most influential role of responsible institutions in promoting reading can be considered this change in attitude towards Reading, directing beliefs towards its usefulness and recognizing the values of Reading.

According to the statistics available in the studies of researchers such Akbari 1992 Sabaei and Bozorgmanesh 2003 Salari et al. Unfortunately, there is a bitter reality in our country that the rate of study is shallow, and we are among the low-ranking countries in this regard. According to the investigations of Qanavizchi and Davarpanah, 2007 Amani 1997 Abazari 1994 and also by passing over the current situation in the relevant research it has been a testament to this. Many factors are influential in this regard, the most important of which is the high percentage of illiteracy and illiteracy in society. In this study, the difference between induction of reading sense and the concepts of study measurement, the amount and amount of study induction program and the evaluation of the control of study induction factors and the application of its induction amount are examined.

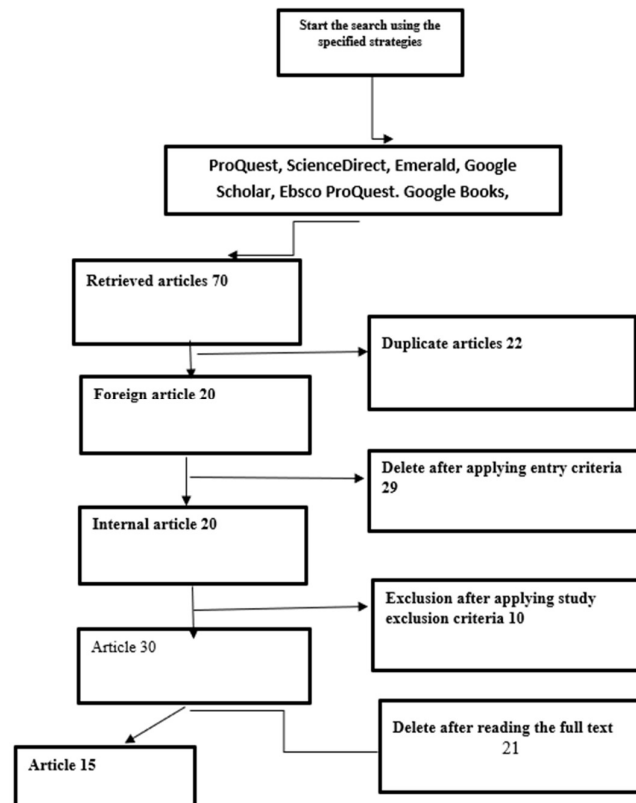
Study management in general, the organization is the coordination of the study process from the acquisition to acquisition of information. And this process includes the management of print and electronic resources.

According to the review of previous researches, the status of studies in the field of study has only studied the study and its process, and each researcher has only studied a community on a case-by-case basis and a comprehensive classification of study tools and relying on two factors They did not upgrade simultaneously and did not review the tools used in the study management. And one of the problems in previous research can be the lack of simultaneous attention to new tools and methods of how to manage study materials and the lack of attention to storage materials of study materials in different formats and their effect on the tendency and motivation to study can be summarized.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted in a library manner and reviewed various research related to the field of study induction promotion. The method of the present research is problematic based on the purpose of the research and descriptive in terms of method and offers practical solutions to promote the culture of reading, and its review indicates the fact that using the method of library studies while assessing the current state of reading Indicators and executive recommendations will be obtained from it.

At the methodological level, a systematic and descriptive process has been performed to conduct a bibliographic and systematic review in the research. The Prism diagram for systematic review of texts and organization of content through question-based discussion of how information is collected and processed.



Prism diagram for systematic review of texts and organization of content

The primary source for collecting non-Persian backgrounds was searching for the databases of Emerald, Science Direct, Google Scholar, Ebsco, ProQuest, Google Books, and Wikipedia. Searching in these databases was done with different keywords such as study promotion, individual study prom The impact of the promotion components was identified and analyzed through the method. The tools used in study management and research were conducted solely option, study research, individual study management, various types of study information, after retrieving the investigations, sorting, loading and studying them to the sources, and references of each article. Connections that were not retrieved by keyword search in the databases were retrieved and examined by searching article's title. They are databases that have been very effective in writing the present study. Documents in the text were selected by reviewing library resources and searching Persian and English sources and reviewing more than 70 articles in the field of reading.

In this research, a review structure was used to present the materials and aspects studied, so that the clarity and order of the materials can be expressed in different research and following the story line of the text is not a difficult process.

Specific search strings used for each database (e.g. Emerald, Science Direct) were such that the search was conducted through specific keywords, and the subject of the search was specified. The search time frame was the last 6 years examined in the databases.

In this study, studies were conducted in three areas of preliminary studies. Current studies and future studies were reviewed in the study area. The type of publications, both online and printed sources, were

reviewed. The language of the sources was both Persian and English, and the methodology was a library research study, both online and printed.

Information was extracted from printed and electronic sources and library resources were reviewed. Data related to the field of study and its promotion and induction in different societies were examined and found. And the combination of findings and data of researchers in the field of study management and its improvement was categorized and included. The research design was a library method and a review of various articles in domestic and foreign sources. The indicators were determined. The data sources were Persian and English. The analysis method was examined by evaluating the existing situation in various sources.

2.1. Definitions and perspectives of promoting the induction of a sense of study

Reading process; Understanding, associating, and remembering Understanding to retrieve what has been studied at the right time can be a process of promoting reading.

Regarding the promotion of reading sense, Brown believes that individual factors, including motivation, are only one of the reasons for the study promotion process (Amani,2000).

Various scholars such as (Schrader, 2012; Romanoff, 2010; Laxmi, 2007; Dentoviano, 2005; Klanovomen, 2001; the views and theories of the study are pointed out from the point of view of experts and specialists in this field.

Figure 1 shows the study strategies. Based on the model below, they define the study strategy framework, which contains the contextual, content, and programming skills. But it does not define clear boundaries between them. Instead, they assume the overlap and closeness between the elements of the study.

Therefore, the critical point is that to promote the culture of efficient study, what useful, practical strategies can be mentioned. How and by what means can we promote the book and its research and culture? A culture that has been damaged by the prevalence of the virtual world and the components of power, speed, opportunity, the wealth of authorized information (Amani,2000). In presenting the materials and aspects studied in the field of knowledge and its promotion, the problems of students in the field of technology in finding their content and the amount of continuous study and the existence of weaknesses in the field of promoting study induction and difficulty in retrieving and improving the amount have been discussed. The study and confusion that is in the archive of the cases studied by each person.

Due to the difference in the nature of research in the field of study and its promotion with other sciences and the amount of application that study can have in growth gaps and promotion of information and the existence of different forms of study in different fields, differences in humanities, engineering, medicine and other sciences.

In this study, the study of community members and competencies in different fields and disciplines to be categorized into appropriate and appropriate levels of optimal study and the study status of students in the range of educational and research activities of students.

In this research, in order to present the materials and aspects studied, an attempt was made to use a structure that would lead to clarity and logical order. And follow a coherent structure in the research.

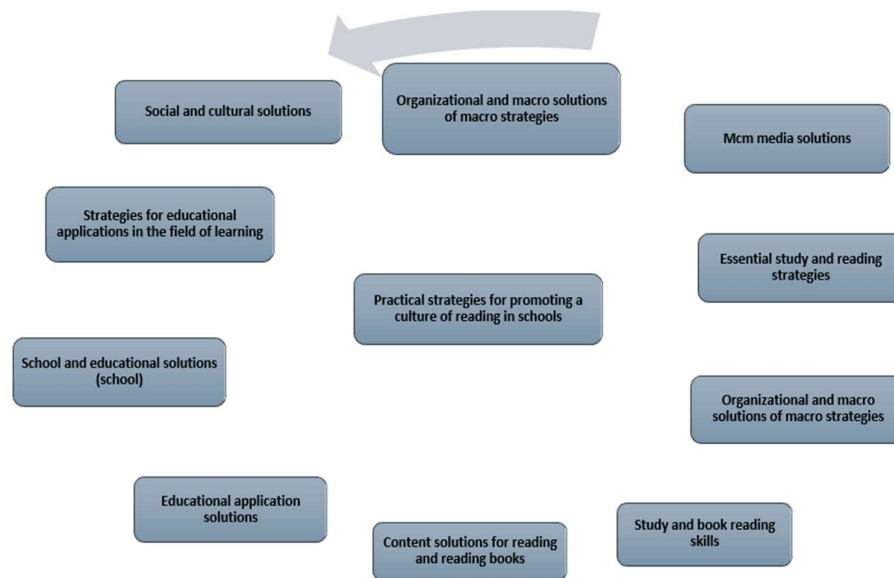


Figure 1: (Khanifar et al. 2014 P. 89) Strategies for promoting the culture of reading in schools

2.2. Strategies for promoting the culture of reading in schools

Adult reading and memorization media strategies in societies with a rare reading culture, there is no doubt that reading habits and motivation in the young adult literacy class are more complex, and complex. Because the impact of the study environment, and world is not tangible and valuable for this group. And in principle, planning the study of written materials may be resisted and not welcomed (Kianifar,2006).

Their view of reading differs from that of a researcher, such as Glory, which promotes and expands the field of reading.

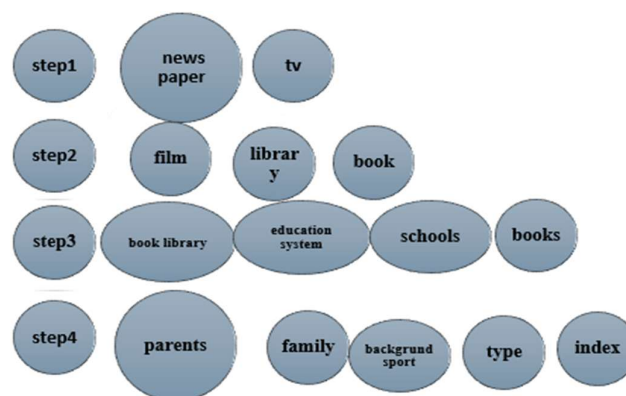


Figure 2 :(Ahmadi, 2017) Effects on individuals in the formation of study habits

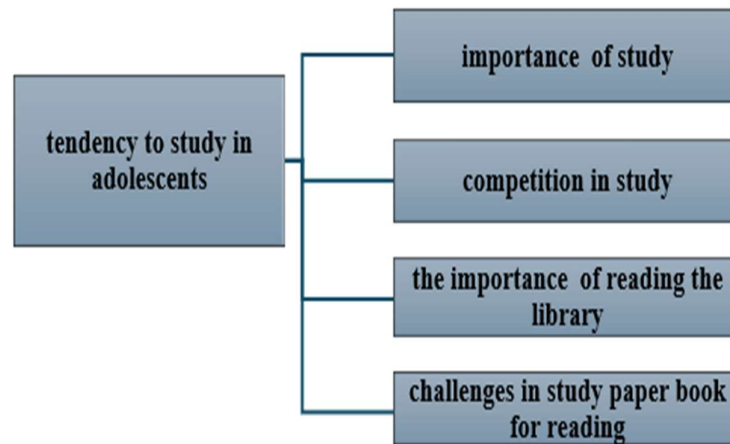


Figure 3 (Saeedi et al. 2017, p.36) the relationship between the tendency to study

Figure 3 deals with the relationship between study components, which is the first step in selecting study resources and shows competition in study communities, especially in higher education communities, and shows the importance of academic and non-academic study and becomes even more specific. He offers reading in libraries as a safe place to promote it, and then shows the challenges, problems, benefits and benefits of reading.

In a study entitled Library in the Education System, Kolodzyska 1991 examined the quality of Polish education and students' attitudes toward reading. The results show that the study of books and deep literature is a positive factor among students; Most of them are interested in learning through new technologies of computer, television, etc., and show less interest in reading. He is one of the people who have structured, and defined the study (kianifar,2006).

In 1990, according to a survey, 10.5 percent of students said that television had completely replaced books for them. In the same year, 15.5 percent and 51.7 percent compared to the process of reading television replaced newspapers.

In 1990, according to a survey, 10.5 percent of students said that for them, television completely replaces books, in the same year, 15.5 percent and 51.7 percent partially replaced television with newspapers, compared to the reading process. And study retrieval that existed in the traditional view in this view, study activities are said to be an attempt to build the use of new technologies of the reader and the need for study (Amani,1998).

Reading Habit Requirements include three stages: Reading Ability, Reading Facilities, Reading and Study Equipment (Amani,1998).

The need to study, like other needs, is one of the needs of self-blossoming and at the top of the contracting pyramid.

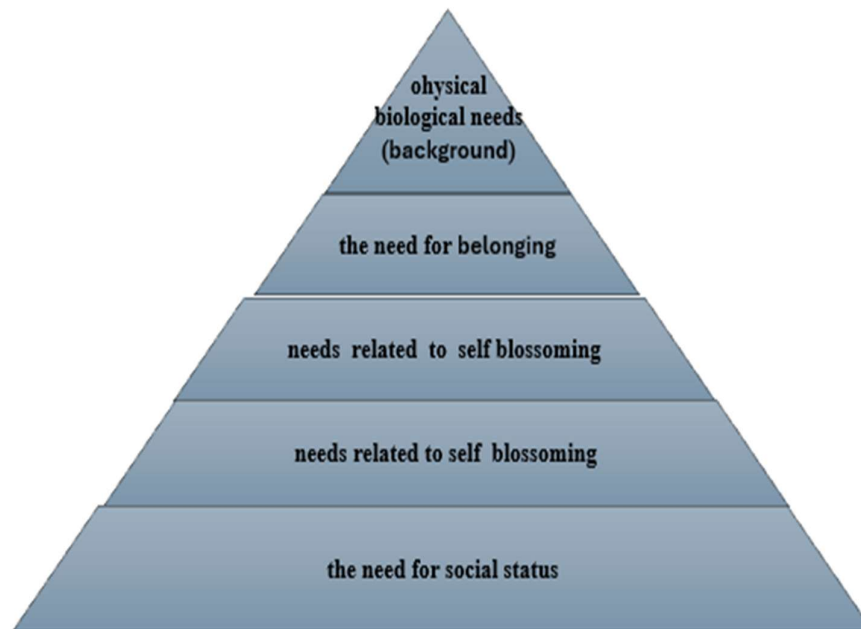


Figure 4: Maslow's hierarchy of needs (Khanifar et al., 2012)

Indeed, the culture of reading will be promoted in society when the strategies for promoting the culture of reading for all social strata are predicted and implemented. To the studied aspects in the category of reading, and book reading, in most studies, the status of non-educational resources of students, the culture and habit of reading and the ways of promoting it in society have been studied. Studies of researchers such as Salari et al. 2014, Razavi and Rahimi Doost 2007, Parikh and Sayadifar 2009 can be named. This situation clearly shows that researchers are more focused on some aspects and are almost oblivious to the academic and fundamental studies of the study. This neglect of the quantity of theoretical research is well evident, which are principles based on academic research that develops applied research and provides reliable findings.

All in all, because it is the nature the cultural study and usually changing cultural issues also takes time to persevere. The culture of study consists of various ordinary and spiritual components. Neglecting any link in this chain will cause failure or slow down promoting the culture of reading and the growth of other activities. I purposefully implemented.

As mentioned above, each researcher has listed specific components for the study. Study is considered as an index consisting of different stages, so in Table 1, the most essential features mentioned by researchers in the field of study are expressed.

Table 1: Components of study management from the perspective of researchers taken from various articles

Researchers	year	variable
Davar panah	1996	Determining the activity of school libraries to strengthen education and create reading habits
Sabaei and bozorg manesh	2003	Ways to motivate Golpayegan high school students to study
Akbari	2010	Book reading bell design in Ahwaz school curriculum
Dent viano	2005	Characteristics and study habits of rural Keating users
Brayan vatrze	2000	In the spirituality of study
Stiger	1991	Ways to Encourage Study
Danaei moghadam et al	1993	The effect of internet addiction on students' study rate
Samanian	1994	Sociology of study in Iran
Shokohi	1992	Improve reading habits and reading people
Morevati and Hassan vandi	1996	A Valuable and practical study from the point of view of verses, and narrations
Moghadas gafari	1992	Investigating the educational and social dimensions of the study

Promoting the induction of a sense of study is done professionally with a specific purpose and it is necessary to collect and evaluate information in a systematic and coordinated manner. In a dictionary, study induction is defined in general as representing the value and determining how successful a program is in achieving its stated goals.

The purpose of instilling a sense of reading is to continue reading on these principles, the induction of an importance of reading is defined as judging the value or subject matter (anything that induces a sense of reading) (Brawn,1918).

In this study, in detail, according to Table 1, the components of management and study enhancement from various articles and domestic and foreign research that have done research on the keywords study, promotion, enhancement. Search and after finding them, a list of domestic and foreign researches was made. In these researches, the keywords that were done in the field of study. The titles of the researches and key components and researchers of the research year were listed and listed in Table 1 in descending to ascending order, respectively.

2.3. The difference between inducing a sense of reading, and other concepts of measuring assessment

Measuring the size of a study, such as evaluating the induction of a sense of reading, is a systematic reaction, and process that can be examined through principles. To measure the amount of study, some characteristics such as increasing the ability to study, increasing education, and teaching education can be expressed. The application of the study is one of the

means of measuring the factors involved in the study. This information can be obtained by relying on characteristics (such as level of study satisfaction, level and amount of study).

The concept of measuring the study factors: the evaluation of the factors and the controllability of the factors are stated. Evaluating the extent of factors, drawing conclusions from the study process Evaluating factors, and concepts are all present in the study process. At the level of improvement in the sense of study, the necessary data should be provided the context for decision, and expression on the subject, and the factors involved in the evaluation should be prepared and laid the groundwork. And promoting the induction of a sense of study requires the need for reform to improve it (Davarpanah,2014).

3. LITERATURE REVIEW: (REVIEW DEDUCTIVE)

Over time, with the limitations of human cognition and the development of study forms, due to the increase in the number of templates and storage facilities for study materials, work has found a way to work. An efficient study space was not possible.

Vytautas Rishma first considered the term study in his article, using it in a detailed study of the background of Lithuania's study interests during the years 1918 to 1990. Rishma identifies the first stage based on the early years of the century in which national feelings grew. Intellectuals played a significant role in the tendency to study and read during this period. The anti-Tsarist book material was prevalent. He obtained linear studies, and the study found a decent state for the said citizen.

Various researches in this regard have been done on reading in different strata, which shows the reading skills in this course, finally, in the last period of research and study in Lithuania, which begins in 1940. The dictatorial domination of that country, the war and the new institutions of the Stalinist period strongly influenced popular culture. Schools and libraries were subjugated. The negatives in access to reading materials increased, and of course this trend severely limited social thought until 1995. Conversely, although a period of particular separation, and separation during the years 1995-1994

It happened during the years 1995-1994. However, in 1964, the political atmosphere changed and positive changes took place in various cultural institutions on a national scale. The National Library of Lithuania and several centers at the University of Vilnius established good cooperation with the masses (Adem &Afer,2010).

In 1931, Douglas Wappels attempted to categorize a kind of reading vision. Education level, employment, and age influenced the selection of books and the development of reading. It has a significant influence. For example, the context of democracy and the presence of governments on the written material scene can be a growing factor in the expansion of the publication of written material interests. Reading is a motivation for the individual, the study of the expression of social needs. He considered the study insight as to primary goal of the research and based on his article. He introduced the four main tasks that readers should perform during the study as follows: educational level, employment, age, social and cultural factors (Adem &Afer, 2010).

James Thompson, who built public libraries in the United States, says that the years 182 to 185 were the period of growth of libraries for trainees and apprentices. This expression was followed in other European countries due to public contact with the problems of books. Then the process of study and then the social issues of the western industrial society were strongly influenced so that publications and publishing became a major commercial factor.

Francis Bacon also says that reading promotes human development. In his book, *Children Learn to Read*. He lists the eight critical benefits of reading. Gain insights into our personalities and issues Provide tools that help create an environment of learning and understanding to understand the problems of others. More than 45% of India's population is illiterate and illiterate, and among literate people, they can often only read and write on their own. In India, reading and reading were reserved for certain sections of the people whose profession it was. If we consider the number of pages read per person, we at the same time, see that in India each person reads 12 pages of a book, while in developed countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan, it reaches 2,000 pages per person (Adem & Afer).

Therefore, the field of study research was created by applying the concepts and theories of different research areas of study management, study science, human interaction, and study to meet such a need.

Due to the interdisciplinary identity of the study field, studies have been conducted in this field, in each of which lack attention has been paid to specific aspects as a result, the investigations conducted in this field have been expanded.

An attempt was made to present the study in three sections related to preliminary studies, management of studies, and sociology of the study, and finally review the status of these studies in Iran and then to collect the backgrounds.

Rostami (1403) examined the factors that encourage and facilitate the promotion of reading in library tools and concluded that the rate of reading among the researched population is undesirable and the rate of use of artificial intelligence tools in increasing and promoting it is increasing. He concluded that due to the increase in the volume of information carriers, there should be an upward trend.

Kian1404 conducted a study to investigate the use of artificial intelligence in increasing the speed of reading and concluded that by increasing the volume of people using GPT chat, the amount of reading in society can be reached and the trend is upward. However, the amount of use of printed materials is downward.

3.1. Primary Studies

Preliminary studies on the study were conducted in 1972 and 1918. These include Rastin and Vitaotas Rishma's research. The study is based on the characteristics of leisure. Leisure is associated with the evolution of civilization and means educational elements and relieving fatigue came to life from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The culture of study matured in the 19th century due to the educational contexts among the mentioned societies. In other words, the development of rules of reading culture in public libraries leads to the development of the layer of beliefs and manifestations of reading culture (Adem & Afer).

A 1929 survey of nine hundred adults found that those who read the most were most active in social life and group functions. Students have a more significant role in leisure activities and social organizations.

An extensive study of 16,700 people in Canada was conducted to examine leisure activities related to study habits. It indicates that the readers of the book have a much more active role in all social activities than other people. All research conducted at different times and places shows a significant relationship between study and active participation in community development (Fadaei Eraghi, 1992). (15). Today, man inherits twenty centuries of scientific and cultural experience.

A few years after him (Fakhar Tabasi, 2017) defined the study in this way. Study and information are essential factors in the development and creation of culture the degree of cultural progress of any individual or society depends directly on the amount of reading and the quality of what they read. This view was at its core similar to other researchers. Emphasis on quantity and size is a factor for readers to read, although this definition is relatively broad and straightforward, but in many ways, it is still valid today and contains essential elements.

Before reading became known as a field of research, some researchers, such as Rastin 2005, Baba al-Hawaiji 1987, Davarpanah 1996, decided to study the study behavior of people such as students in school libraries. Probably the reason for focusing on such people was that they had a great deal of information. , Lack of budget and facilities for school libraries that people used to collect information (Kiyanifar, 2006).

But at the same time, the researchers were interested in seeing what people do after the school library in other places they visit with the information gathered and how they manage their study. For example, Kardanian 1995, Haji Mir Hosseini 1999, and Bahrani 2000 examined the development of a culture of reading in the family, encouraging children to read, and easy access to books. Facilitating factors related to family and communication with the impact of family environment and parents of children and provide solutions (Kiyanifar, 2006).

After that, researchers such (Shabani and Fazel 2002, Jokar 2001, Azimi 2002) and other researchers to strengthen the role of libraries in strengthening the culture of reading in society have proposed strategies for developing information services and the use of information technology in libraries (Salari et al., 2014, p. Thus, the first studies in the field of study date back to the early 1900s, which began with the study of the informational behavior of the reader and continued with the research of the information sources used in their daily affairs.

3.2. Sociology of Study

Sociology of this study provides an overview and knowledge of the quality of study between different groups of society and the effect of social, cultural, economic and political factors on the process of individual and collective study. Factors hindering the growth of reading in Iranian society, from a social point of view, instability in governments, foreign invasion of Iran, foreign domination, the creation of a class system, which has remained stable since the time of the Sassanid kings of this class system until today. Creating a gap between urban and rural communities, culturally class distance between individuals, lack of confidence in government curricula, poverty, illiteracy, to enhancing ethnicity and preserving the traditional fabric, political factors, the government's willingness to keep people awake and lack of freedom of expression; The idea of trying to maintain power at all costs, economic factors, material

poverty of families, differences in the income of urban and rural families, having many children, the division of factors of production among children, which has a negative role in production. Lack of need for production factors to research and survey the issue of reading, and reading in Iran Finding the need for people involved in society, to be literate and then to research how the labor market is related to study and the existence of family dominance in institutional systems that still have their old functions such as education It is responsible for socializing economic support and so on. Study activities in Iran Every Iranian buys a book for seventy-two tomans a year and about two rials a day. The share of book purchases in the total expenses of an urban family is 22%. Every Iranian spends one minute of his 365 days a year reading a book (Ghafari,2009).

Table2: book publishing status in Iran between 1985 and 1989

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of first edition titles	13.01	26.03	21.7	20.39	37/77
Percentage of titles in all published books	57	54/01	45	48/3	48/1
Titles per million people	64	42	42	48	69

Comparison of reading status among people between 1953, and 1976, the balance of not reading books has improved slightly from the ratio of high reading. That is, from 25.8 to 26.7 percent in the year 76. In 1953, the proportion of those who never read a book was 22 percent, and in 1976 it reached 26.7 percent. The proportion of those who read books daily or often in 1953 was 20 percent, and in 1976 it reached 25 percent. Book reading is higher among men than women, compared to about 91% for those who do not read. At the high school diploma level, 25.6% read a lot of books. At the undergraduate level and above, the study ratio improves significantly. Strategies to increase reading in society the flourishing of talents, and the fertilization of ideas are based on the same compound (Morevati,2014).

In Table 2, respectively, from 1364 to 1968, the number of first edition titles had a high percentage of growing trend titles and the percentage of titles in all published books had a fixed amount of published book titles and people's favourite in these 4 time periods. The target has had an upward trend in its research.

4.3. Study Materials Management

In Iran, unfortunately, although the librarianship profession is more than three decades old, not enough attention is still paid to public services and even the emphasis of librarianship education is more on technical issues, while in advanced societies ,with the help of new technologies ,and information networks, cataloguing, selection and ordering And the technical problems of libraries are primarily solved ,and Librarians have ample opportunity to provide public services to clients, so more people come to the library and are encouraged to read and read books.

An extensive study of 16,700 people in Canada, conducted under the guise of examining leisure activities related to reading habits, showed that book readers are far more active in all social activities than anyone else. All research has been done at different times and places. It shows

a significant relationship between study and active participation in the development of society, while in principle; people with studies are different from others.

Before the 1930, there were mostly descriptive studies on how individuals manage their study materials (Abbasi 2003, Adkins and Balsaz, 2007, Ahmadi, 2017, Amani, 2000).

Due to its importance, this issue has always been expected to be considered by the scientific community; if we are optimistic about this quantity and possible causes that are far from the eyes of the researcher, it turns out that the average number of published results at this time was less than three. During these four decades, except for 1971 to 1995, in other years, few results have been published in this field. The peak of research attention belongs to 1991 with the publication of ten works. Since 1976, with eight results, it has been in good condition compared to other years. Publishing works should be better than in previous years, considering the expansion of society's facilities.

The status of social strata considered by researchers in the study indicates that most research has been done on the study status of students, and then on the study status of society.

In general, the status of research from the point of view of the study population shows that most of the research has been done on the study status of students and children. However, there are many groups in society such as employees, workers and other professions that have not been studied. The level of social strata considered by researchers in the matter of study aspects considered by researchers in the subject of study, the most attention of researchers has been paid to the study of culture, and study habits and ways to promote it.

This indicates that the issue of reading culture has been raised as an issue in society, and researchers have sought to provide practical solutions by studying the culture and habit of reading. After this issue, another aspect that has been considered mainly by researchers has been the study of extracurricular study resources, especially students. This aspect has been mostly considered by the Education Organization. Other dimensions of the researchers were study orientation, study attitude, theoretical issues and the study status of society, and specific individuals, and the pathology of the study (Lester 1995, Mohammadi 2017, Sticker 1991, Shokohi 2000).

From the 2000 onwards, the vision of reading came to the fore, with more emphasizing on how and why people do their reading materials in a particular way.

(Hafeziyan, Jafar Moghadam, 2009) aspects encouraging and facilitating reading at the national and governmental levels Experts and researchers have evaluate the role of the government in spreading the culture of reading to be essential and consider very crucial tasks in this field to the government. The most important factor that, according to many researchers, can provide the ground for the prosperity of society's study is the promotion of society's literacy level by the government. Another study in reading was the 1992 article entitled Improving and Improving the Reading Habit and the Reading People the Role of Libraries in the 1970. In this study, he identified several features of the study of study-oriented individuals and individuals.

4.4. Study Management of Specific People

Early studies and scholarly studies conducted in the 19th century by scholars of those periods focused on the situation of individuals such as students and researchers.

Then, in the following years, Schroeder researched in 2012, due to the increasing number of studies on the study behavior of individuals such as research students, with the aim to proving the success of the customer-centered method in academic collection building. The study population was members of the University of Bergham Library. To achieve this goal, the price and loan number of books purchased were measured by the library and books purchased based on customer demand, and the price-to-loan balance of the two methods was compared. The results of this study show that although the price of books purchased by members and books purchased through traditional collections is very similar, the borrowing rate of customer-centric books is much higher.

4.5. Electronic Studies Management

From the beginning of the 2000, with the culmination of the wonders of the potential of computers to enhance human capabilities, the term study and computer was used by (Abdul Karim and Hassan, 2007) (Adam and Afra, 2010). Study habits and motivations in the digital age and students' study and use of the Internet are among the researches that have been done in this field, so researchers should be considered the first people to study studies in the electronic environment. In the early decades, new computer technologies such as traditional study technologies were not yet used in the workplace.

Many researchers such as Shabani and Fazel 2002, Jokar 2001, Azimi 2002 are among the researchers who have proposed the following strategies to strengthen the role the library to enhancing the culture of reading the society (2014, p.29).

(Henmet,2006) In separate studies, it was concluded that it is a brief reference to the fact that individuals have maintained all the behaviors based on studies, even in the electronic environment.

4.6. Study research in children's society

Study- related to interest and motivation in children is one of the active fields in research. The condition for establishing excellent and written teachings is a function of the high culture of study, especially at sensitive ages (teen age).

Research (Heinzmann Hilbering 2008) suggests one of the first technical solutions to solve illiteracy problems. Institutions cbt, nbt and the National Center for Children's Literature above institutions were established at the national level and should take action to create interest and reading habits among children so far, these institutions have not taken effective effort to promote reading habits among the people. Publishers' authors should be encouraged to provide good and readable content for children and people who have recently joined the readership (Shokohi,1999).

(Adkinz,2007) By conducting this research in a public library environment, preparing a novel for public libraries is to create a space for the reader to have a pleasant reading experience. Creating book fairs, placing lined books on the bookshelf (Adkinz,2007) Public libraries are the main center for providing historical and readable texts. Identifying the readers of these resources in the library with the help of librarians will play an influential role in choosing the suitable storybook for them.

(Heosmnz & Hilbreng, 2008) in their research used book therapy. This study aimed was to investigate the effect of book therapy on reducing the internalized and externalized symptoms of deaf students in Vesal primary school in Birjand. And to some extent, the goals of the book have been to reduce aggression. Conclusion The use of books and treatment in the school environment can acquaint children with books, treatment, and reading and be the key to solving the phenomenon of under reading and lack of motivation of students.

4.7. Study systems design

(Ahmadi, 2011) With the help of methodology designed introduce their designed tools. Some of the researches in this field is related to systems design and study Tools used in the management of study and research conducted solely according to the needs of readers. This type of research is done with two approaches. The first approach is that researchers try to study the management status of individual studies and identify obstacles and problems. It is up to them to design the tools to solve the problem and provide it the community. The second approach, researchers compare the types of tools designed to promote the study and enumerate the advantages and disadvantages.

Based on the use of social networks in reading promotion materials, users studied in- depth and the next stage studied the study behaviour with a specific tool. Research findings indicate that he suggested that the structure of Individual study models is best changed to suit needs. The results showed the advantages and disadvantages of the study, which are described in Figure 5.

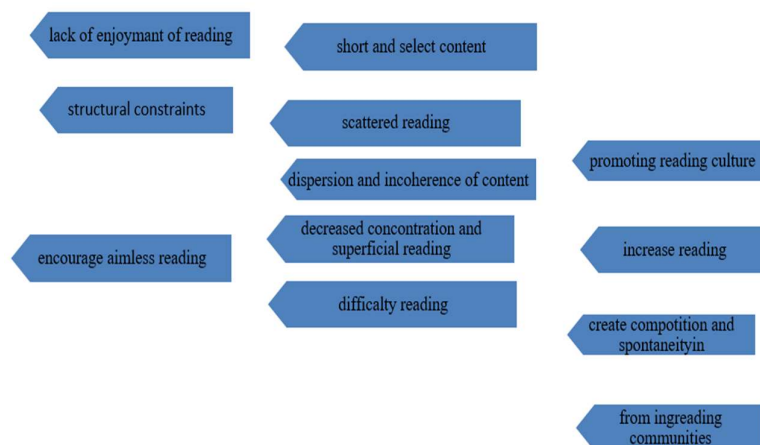


Figure 5: (Ahmadi reading, 2016, p.508) Advantages and strategies of social networks in the field of reading

(Lester, 1995) In his research, he studied the study and its prevalence through book marketing. His article entitled the need for library marketing. This book marketing research can play an influential role in creating the habit of reading books, changing the taste of the reading community and its identity towards pure and valuable works. Changing the study pattern of the librarian community.

4.8. Factors that encourage and facilitate the community-related study

Researchers' suggestions and strategies to spread the culture of reading and change the positive attitude of reading in society can be divided into three main categories. The first category of strategies to motivate reading to encourage community to study Researchers have proposed the following strategy. Qanaviz Chi and Davarpanah 2007 believe that the need for reading and reading will not increase seriously until the feel of the need for self-fulfillment in society increases. In other words, they attribute the stability of the study to the feeling of the need to study and ultimately to the extent of prosperity.

They know that according to this, a society that reaches the stage of self-discovery will feel the need and thirst for more knowledge and study in it. It is essential for Human beings need to be rewarded. Developing such a reward requires acquiring social knowledge and skills through study and reading. Amani 1997 also emphasized the awareness of a part of the society about the effects of reading in individual and social life, Moghaddas Jafari 1995 emphasized raising the social status of the reader, and Abazari 1994 emphasized the respect and honor of scientists as study companions to promote reading. The second category is to create a tradition of reading. To create a culture and a habit of reading, opinions are presented in general and in detail, the critical points of which are listed below. Establishing the habit of reading from childhood (Gafari 2002, Kiani Khuzestani, Rezaei Sharifabadi and Sam 2010) popularizing the book by introducing the book and making Safaei 2000 available, the second category of advertising strategy Some researchers have suggested the following strategies to spread the culture of reading. Informing the people and good people to dedicate their facilities and funds to the activities associated with books, libraries and reading (1999 Niknam and Raees Danaei 1999), spreading more and more advertisements related to reading among the society and especially the young generation (Iran public library).

4.9. Factors that encourage and facilitate the family-related study

Researchers have provided the following findings and strategy for communication with the impact of the family environment and parents, children. Haji Mir Rahimi 1999 and Bahrani 2000 for the development of reading culture in the family consider encouraging children to read and easy access to books to be effective. Azimi 2002 also recommends that families be provided with a library at home and a quiet environment for children to study and research, and that. Children should take them to libraries and book fairs. They have suggested holding a various book reading competitions to direct extracurricular studies of Samanians 1997, Yousefi 2001, Azimi 2002, and holding book exhibitions (Azimi 2002, Mohseni Kabir 1998, Davarpanah 1996(Salari et al., 2014, p. 19).

4.10. Suggestions from researchers for students to use books and libraries

Including introducing the book in different ways Samanids 1998, Zare Shahabadi 1999 Preparing a wall newspaper(Davar Panah 1996 ,Niknam and raeisdanae 1999, Discussion about the book, Samanians 1997, Poetry reading and storytelling sessions 1996, Referee holding scientific tours ,and visiting different libraries, Nickname and raeis danaee1999, Book Review Meetings, Nickname and raeis danaee,1999, Appropriate collection in school libraries,(appointed free 1994, Azimi 2002, Rahmani 2005) Some researchers believe that fundamental changes in teaching methods and content in the education system There is no need for students to study and research less.

Realizing this necessity, they have asked the custodians of the education system emphasize the conceptual teaching method and to avoid the memorization-based teaching method. Haji Mir hussini 1999 In this regard, Niknam and raees Danaei 1999, found in their studies that in order to create opportunities for students to study, it is necessary to include lessons that require study and thinking in their courses. Other researchers have emphasized the same belief that the procedure should be developed so that students are encouraged to do research (Mojabi 1994; Gafari 2010, Hakimi and Tabasi, 2002), (Salari et al., 2014, p. 19).

4.11. Factors encouraging and facilitating study related to universities

Researchers have suggested the following recommendations and strategies to influence the study further. Mojabi was appointed to encourage students to study. And Parikh, Sayadifar and Astaneh , 2009 encourage students to study and research indirect methods of teaching research-based exploratory learning has also recommended a sense of the problem (Brawon,1918).

4.12. Factors that encourage and facilitate the study of radio and mass media

Hori 1972 Asadi Sarvestani and Karami 2000 and Kiani Khuzestani, Rezaei Sharifabadi and Sam 2010 believe that the media can be an essential factor in encouraging adolescents to look if they play their role correctly. In this regard, Azimi 2000 points out that Babian Radio and Television Organization introduces the lives of people who study and research and interviews with people who study and research. Teaching study and research methods. Have a culture of exploring the community (Brawon,1918).

The effect of the Internet on student reading and information retrieval (Ramirez 2003) Leisure book reading Long-term changes in the reading habits of the younger generation Johnson-Samarghandi and Jonsson, 2006 Computer technology and student reading habits (Henmet,2006).

Table 3: survey all researcher about study (moghadasi,2023)

Variable	Year	researchers
Study in school's shiraz	2003	ahmadi
Study in tools electronic	2007	abdolkarim
Study in women compaire men	1999	shokohi
Study in childeren	1998	amani
Study in university	2006	khanifari
Study in pre school	1918	brown
Study in after university	2014	davarpanah
Study in online compaire paper	2010	edam
Study in web	1992	Fadaei eraghi
Study in library	1992	leaster
Study in local area	2014	morevati
Study in student	2014	hafeziyan
Study in among professors	2009	Moghadas jafari
Study and promotion at university	2007	adkins
Study in pc	2017	Ahmadi

4. FINDINGS

In this study, the researcher has asked six questions that were examined. The choice of the type of content is confusing, respectively, and due to the advent of electronic tools, the rate of reading printed texts has been decreasing they have difficulty in organizing their study content in print and electronic form. And due to the volume of information in different formats, the trend towards electronic texts increases, and readers prefer this study process, which leads to reliable electronic, printed media. Intelligent and electronic devices depend, and in most studies the study has been done in specific communities.

According to the results of most research in the field of study and its promotion, the findings can be answered briefly in the form of questions. Findings indicate that to improve the performance of readers in the selection of study materials, restrictions should be applied to create content. To answer the first research question, the definitions focus on the type of material to be read, and the views of the distribution in the theories of study, strategy, and society studied by researchers are different. To answer the second question, the status of research abroad is the most differences in the characteristics of readers, and the most minuscule differences are in the standards of study. To answer the third research question, the problems of lack of organization of students in the stages of finding the required materials are needed.

Findings from the research show that to improve the installation of study and optimize the process of induction of study, empty spaces and gaps in the study should be increased by creating comprehensive patterns for the study. This pattern defect is felt in research. In most studies, reading induction, both in print and electronically, is more common among readers, in most studies, there are problems in promoting reading induction in terms of organizing content among readers. In this research and study of novel or critical content that research beyond TWIF, in addition to expressing the form and table of other research; we can examine the difference between the nature of research in the field of humanities and social sciences with medical engineering. The problem of youth unemployment and graduates of various academic disciplines due to not using the read materials. Apply them to their careers after graduation, provide comprehensive solutions to reduce barriers and promote study growth.

Investigating the differences in the concept of study between the views of students and professors and different communities in relation to barriers to study promotion Provide solutions to remove barriers to study in different disciplines The most important barriers to study promotion from the barriers in each of the identified components Strategies and guidelines in relation to barriers to study promotion are provided to eliminate and analyze barriers or improve the study situation. In this research, promoting the study is a new topic. Use systematic review to collect information if in other studies it was only the use of statistical software such as SPSS. Investigation of cultural barriers in this study that is less seen in other studies.

Study of socio-cultural factors Study of infrastructure factors of education and reading and study of educational factors of study in organs of schools of different organizations various portable information. Comparison of researchers 'views of students' professors in different researches and universities regarding information barriers. Quantitative research and study of study barriers Study of study barriers and promotion of study from the perspective of different communities (researchers, faculty members, activists and entrepreneurs). Using this research as a primary tool to collect barriers affecting the promotion of study in various studies Examine

each of the educational, research, cultural, infrastructural barriers, separately and independently.

Identify new relaxation opportunities by increasing or decreasing the volume of study materials in occupational occupations. Assess and evaluate the characteristics of people who have a high rate of study. Pathology of curricula in universities and the degree of alignment it can have in reading activities. Investigating the relationship between the amount of study and curriculum planning with the needs and opportunities those future shells can have in applying what they have learned in implementing the study in the current job of individuals.

Examining the research output of the subject of study and improving it with the study needs of each person and using it in relaxation opportunities. Extracting each of the skills and abilities that a graduate of the field by reading can be used in the future market and job and future profession. The findings of this study are based on inducing ascent promotion and peak study. The limitations of this research are more on the lack of overlap that the rate of study in different societies and in this research, our real limitation is not conducting interviews due to the scope of this research and the type of study that was a review of the research. Findings from the research show that reading takes place in any society and with any burden, but the important quality and method of increasing the ascent is the induction of transmission and pandemic and the coverage of the study and its promotion and induction of pleasure so that the book can be an integral part of life. Along with other tools used in life, he knew.

By summarizing the cases mentioned, it can be said that this research, by analyzing and applying these challenges and examining them, tried to be helpful in examining the challenges of the study situation in different individuals and organizations, while emphasizing on the promotion and induction of study and measuring the amount of study in different strata. And different societies in the past researches are able to raise the special place of study in the production and creation of knowledge. Efficiency and output of all techniques and capabilities of people in different fields with the application of studying people. Examining the study and induction and finally its promotion and the important components of the study and the dispersion of the effective indicators of the study in the smart tools used by people. The appropriate output for publication in this research is to examine the state of study and promotion and finally to induce it to people in occupational communities and different personal situations, and to examine the state of study in different fields and to categorize and measure the obstacles to promote the induction of study in order to provide comprehensive solutions to reduce obstacles and promote and Induction of study in different disciplines and then in different societies

In this research, the claims that are said about the study are supported by relying on the important and internal factors of the study: such as obstacles to the promotion and induction of the study, in this research, each and every component that causes the unwillingness of the study people is said. Commercialization of study: In this research, it is called the process of converting people's experiences, ideas and knowledge in the field of study into work and service and finally creating a product from study. Solutions to induce and improve the study: The solutions are meant to remove and analyze the obstacles or improve the study situation provided by the study people. The claims that are supported in this research include: reading the texts and asking for opinions from experts, in total, barriers to promoting and inducing the study and identifying the main components of the study, educational, research, individual, technological, cultural, social, legal, organizational, and infrastructural and support barriers can be mentioned.

5. SUMMARY OF BACKGROUNDS AND CONCLUSIONS

The definitions that to promote the degree of induction of a sense of study, both independently and independently, have several standard features, such a purposeful and regular collection of information, judgment, and finally, decision-making and action to promote and advance. The subject of promoting study induction requires criteria for comparison and assessment on promoting the installation of a sense of study must be accompanied by decision and conclusion

To this end, the induction of the sense of reading is a one-time and coordinated reaction; the implementers of the installation of the purpose of reading provide a platform for comprehensive observations and validations by focusing on the existing goals. Interpret the factors involved by comparing them with the accepted characteristics to promote the induction of the study. By focusing on decision-making and application and practical activities and context-building on the subject of promoting a sense of study that has been evaluated (institutionalized study, removal of barriers or misinformation and non-continuation and stillness of the study path) can be smoothed With this process, the degree of promotion of the induction of a sense of study is a decisive, purposeful, and systematic activity. To promote the installation of a sense of study, height of factors, measurement, and the use of information is used. These ideas are related to measuring the factors involved in the study, controlling the promotion factors and existing obstacles, and the number of similarities and differences that exist in the study process. By focusing on these differences, it creates the need to improve the sense of study to convey and guide and better understand the subject under study. These conclusions are more eventuate of my study.

The time trend of the general situation of the researches shows that in Iran, as it is necessary, and necessary, not much attention has been paid to the studied category. This issue is expected to be always considered by the scientific community. If we have an opinion, we can implement functions, strategies and tools in promoting this vital encourage, and have a reading society and promote and popularize the slogan of reading well in our country, Iran.

In compiling this research, promoting the induction of reading sense has been used, and its manifestation has been considered. Pass it on to the reader.

Considering the tendency of people to study and read books to promote reading culture and reading books, strategies to promote it, study strategies to promote reading culture and reading strategies to promote reading culture and two positive axes show the effect of reading on other learning in educational curriculum and reading culture.

The discussion of studying and promoting it, and in the stage of inducing it, focuses on aspects and cases of the field that are then considered to be new and valuable, such as different tools and many that are in different shipments, and I can study it in the form of Do new things and do speed and speed. Improved quality. If in previous researches only the study in the society has been studied and the cases of induction and more study have been ignored, which can be seen more in this study.

The categories were considered based on data-driven themes (background of the study, primary studies, and sociology of the study).

Study gaps are an examination of the presence or absence of study promotion in academic and non-academic communities and how to achieve the ideal level of study promotion.

6. SUGGESTIONS

Considering that little research has been done on study management in Iran, it seems necessary for future researchers to apply the study management of people in different personal environments from different angles by applying and using the following suggestions to study broader aspects of study management. Individuals of the community as a whole should be identified, and a step should be taken to improve the management of reading in the community and to meet the study needs of individuals at different levels. It is suggested that the government develop a comprehensive and approved strategic plan with a clear vision for developing a culture of reading. To address this issue gradually with proper management in society.

"The place and impact of study in the labor market" is beyond the scope of the current literature.

1. Studying the influential factors the study management behavior of individuals. Doing these researches can provide solutions for study management.
2. Nowadays, reading is scattered in different personal environments, of which the web is one of the most important.
3. Examining the number of studies, such as the faculty members of universities who deal with a large amount of study materials.
4. Assessing the amount of study in environments such as schools, doctors' offices, hospitals.
5. Future researchers can study management tools and assess their usefulness in personal study management.
6. Investigate the study management of printed books with electronic ones. Compare the amount of reading paper, pdf and electronic materials and compare the behaviors of readers and the amount of reading in social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, etc.

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