



## THE ROLE OF INFORMATION LIBRARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE FORMATION OF READING AND INFORMATION CULTURE

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<b>Received:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> September 2023 <b>Published:</b> 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2023	In the article, the concepts of "reading culture" and "information culture" are comparatively studied, they are always in a situation of conflict with each other, as the role of information in society and human life increases, the issue of forming information culture becomes more and more important, now it is most important to form the information culture of individuals and society. First of all, it was revealed that all links of the educational system, information and library institutions should approach with responsibility.
<b>Keywords:</b> Culture, reading, reading culture, information, information culture, society, information society, educational system, writing, book, library, information resources.	

The concepts of "reading culture", "information culture" and the tasks of determining their place in the life of individuals and society require a special approach to the cultural phenomenon and its definition.

The complex and multifaceted nature of the concept of culture has led to the diversity of approaches to this concept in social sciences, and the failure to accept a single definition that satisfies everyone. According to sources, to date, more than 250 definitions of the concept of culture have been given in various fields of science[1;19]. The first definition in the history of Western social sciences and, in our view, worthy of some attention, was developed by the English ethnographer Edward Burnett Taylor in 1871: "Culture ... knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs and other capacities acquired by man as a member of society and it is a complex phenomenon consisting of skills" [2;18]. If we add to this the knowledge, beliefs and abilities materialized in the buildings, works of art, books, antiques and daily necessities that surround us, then culture can be called a phenomenon created, socially assimilated and distributed by members of society.

Eastern thinkers have interpreted the concept of culture as a concept compatible with enlightenment, insight, and reason. In particular, Abu Rayhan Beruni put forward the point of view that the level of enlightenment and the degree of mastery of these educational values by the representatives of a particular nation determine the general cultural image of the people. In particular, he elaborated on this in his great work "Hindiston" and substantiates the existence of a direct connection between culture and attitude to books, culture and reading, comprehension, and interpretation[3; 26, 37, 98, 141].

The great scholar Ibn Sina states that transferring the work of educational education to an integral status allows to ensure human integrity and perfection[4;34].

Summarizing the ideas of the great thinker Alisher Navoi about culture in his works such as "Majolis un-nafais" and "Mahbub ul-Qulub", it is possible to conclude that culture is formed by the combination of knowledge, intelligence and moral factors. If these factors are not proportionately balanced in society, community or individual, it will lead to decline. Because in an uncivilized society, the lack of justice, friendship, solidarity in the community, and perfection in the individual will cause such consequences.

It is very important for us that Alisher Navoi emphasizes that a person can achieve perfection through study, honest work and good behavior, and can gain prestige and respect in society. "Mir Murtoz is a young man, engaged in the profession of science. Anga tegrukim became a wiser man - he learned his reading. Yesterday, his work was read until dawn and day and night. In fact, this ascetic day was in an excellent position, and my son was ud-dahr (one who fasts throughout the year - A.U.). They gave him the name of Mir Murtaz, who is the master of these mathematics, and is still famous with this nickname" [5; 377].

In our opinion, one of the main reasons for the lack of a single definition of the concept of culture is the fact that this phenomenon penetrates into almost every sphere of life and manifests itself in all aspects of human life. In addition, the place and role of the general culture, that is, the level of general social, economic and spiritual preparation of the population, is incomparable in the composition, formation and development of reading culture in the society. Thus, it is worth noting that both the culture of reading and the culture of information are derivative forms of general culture.

Reading culture, in turn, requires interest in books, encouraging people to get to know literature more widely, special knowledge about books and working with them, as well as skills and competences that help to fully use information sources.

The culture of reading ensures that a person has such features as a full understanding of the source, aesthetic enjoyment of it, understanding of the author's thoughts and ideas, and the ability to evaluate them. In addition, it teaches how to use books and libraries, how to find resources on topics of interest and how to use them in study, work, and life. Choosing a book, reading it quickly, keeping it carefully, creating a personal library, and being able to recommend the read books to others are part of reading culture. Therefore, the culture of reading directs a person to direct practice, to harmonize with life, and to receive spiritual benefits.

At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, as humanity entered the information age, the concept of "information culture" appeared and became active. In fact, human information culture, although it is not called that, goes back to very ancient times. Humans originally received and exchanged information orally. In this case, the storage of information was carried out only with the help of human memory. Later, with the discovery of writing, it became possible to store, collect and exchange information in writing. As a result of the emergence of information technologies, it became possible to collect, store and use information in electronic form.

Initially, information was transmitted by voice (sound), then by voice and text, and now by voice, text and image, or it is possible to collect, store, reproduce and search it in these forms. In short, the information society (also referred to as the "informed society" in some literature) created by technical progress has opened up endless horizons for mankind to gain knowledge and expand production through scientific achievements, as well as to raise the general cultural level to high levels.

Our ancestors were well aware of the importance of science and information in human life. Alisher Navoi, our great thinker, did not say for nothing that "If you are aware, you are a king." But now, the high rate of scientific and technical development, people's cognitive activity has gained a large scale, the emergence of new sciences, the rapid changes in the social life along with production technologies - all this has led to an unprecedented increase in information resources. In addition, the information resources, which are the product of the intellectual activity of the members of the society, do not decrease over time, but accumulate and increase.

Experts say that today the amount of information has grown so much that no genius can master it. If by 1800, human knowledge doubled every 50 years, by 1950 - every ten years, by 1970 - twice every five years. Later, this indicator is reached every year [6; 13].

This situation is one of the important factors requiring the formation of information culture in society.

It is known that today's society relies not on strong hands, but on intelligence. The contribution of knowledge in any product that is produced or grown is increasing more and more. Along with the increase of information and the implementation of new scientific results, knowledge and information are also becoming obsolete. As a result, it is natural that during the lifetime of one generation, knowledge becomes obsolete and new ones appear, which presents various problems to any qualified specialist.

In traditional society, a person's life is divided into a period of study and a period of work. As Hazrat Alisher Navoi wrote,

***"In youth is the essence of knowledge,  
Spend it in your old age."***

such a teacher fully reflected the educational and moral motto of his time. Now the situation has changed. There is no longer a word about lifelong knowledge and information. Today's slogan and demand should be "lifelong education, learning".

This is the second important factor that requires the formation of information culture.

Now let's think about the phenomenon of "information culture", which is important in the life of society and individual. Due to the multi-meaning of the words "information" and "culture", which are the basis of this concept, it is not easy to clarify the meaning of the term "information culture" and unify the meaning it expresses. Moreover, in the educational system and information-library institutions, such terms as "bibliographic culture", "reading culture", "library-bibliographic knowledge", "library-bibliographic literacy", "information literacy", "computer literacy" are close to each other, but the application of several imprecise concepts deepens the problem.

Above we touched on the definition of the concept of "culture" in detail. Now, regarding the interpretation of the term "information" today, we are faced with various interpretations. For example, in the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" there are two meanings of this term [7; 528], in "Spirituality: an explanatory dictionary of basic concepts" - three meanings [8;19], in "Annotated Dictionary of Information and Communication Technologies" - six meanings are explained [9; 46-47].

In our opinion, information is all knowledge and information about facts, events, objects and processes that can be of interest to a person, stored and processed, regardless of the form and means of presentation.

Due to the complexity and multidimensionality of this concept, the differences are visible in the definitions given to the term "information culture". Especially in the descriptions of the representatives of humanities and technical sciences, it is evident that everyone approaches based on the concepts of their own science.

As the role of information in society and human life increases, the issue of forming information culture is gaining urgent importance. For this, first of all, it is necessary to form the information culture of the person. The information culture of a person is a set of informational outlook and knowledge system and skills that ensure independent

purposeful activity of a person to effectively satisfy his needs for information using both traditional and new information technologies.

In simpler words, a person who acquires information culture is literate in librarianship, bibliography and computer, is aware of the legal aspects of information and informatization, knows the features of modern information resources and information systems (libraries, archives, databases and banks), and is able to use information technologies. , should also embody the qualities that seek to advance and learn new things.

Information culture is a form of general culture and covers the sphere of information relations of a person, a particular social group, and society. Accordingly, although the information culture of an individual, the information culture of a certain social group (for example, teachers, doctors, young people, etc.), and the information culture of society as a whole differ from each other, in this case, the movement from the private to the general is clearly observed.

To date, it is necessary that all links of the educational system take responsibility for the formation of the information culture of the individual, group and society as a whole. In addition, in addition to the existing system of professional development and retraining of personnel in our country, information-library institutions should also perform an important task in this regard. In this sense, libraries, information-library centers, information-resource centers are special places of continuous professional development. It is important that those who come to these institutions are not driven by administrative pressure, but by a spiritual need, a voluntary desire to improve their knowledge.

In order to fulfill such a responsible task assigned to information and library institutions by today's development of society, it is necessary for their employees to have certain psychological and pedagogical training and to establish close cooperation with educational institutions.

We believe that it is necessary to pay attention to one more situation.

It is important how a person's ability to search for the necessary material (information) is formed both in the reading culture and in the information culture. At the same time, it is of great importance to what extent his skills and ability to critically assess the found information are developed. In particular, having the ability to independently distinguish the most useful information from the ocean of information on the Internet, the most free from information embedded with various ideological tricks, can be a clear indicator of how much information culture a person has achieved.

It is very important to pay special attention to the formation of this aspect of information culture in users, especially young people, in information-library institutions.

Now about the interaction between reading culture and information culture phenomena. In previous traditional societies, as well as in industrial society, the culture of reading was in a superior position compared to the culture of information. But with the transition to the information society, which is a product of the post-industrial society, and then to the knowledge society, when information became the main resource in all aspects of society and human life - science, education, management, production, creativity and other fields, it became clear that the scope and status of information culture increased. . Now, information culture has risen to the status of a system-forming category, and reading culture has begun to occupy a place in society and human life as an integral and integral part of this system. It should also be noted that, in principle, a Chinese wall cannot be placed between these concepts. They are always in a state of dependence on each other, and it is difficult to imagine one without the other. They serve the general development of the individual, social group and society by their mutual action.

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