



## THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF FORMATION INFORMATION CULTURE OF YOUTH

Tairov Ilhom Yorievich,

Senior lecturer,

Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philosophical sciences

Fergana State University,

Uzbekistan, Fergana

Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> November 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> December 2023 <b>Published:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2024	<p>The traditional system of knowledge transfer to students cannot meet the information needs of the individual. Therefore, in recent years, the modern school has become increasingly oriented towards an independent and critically thinking student who is able to see and creatively solve emerging problems. A key role in progressive school and pedagogical technologies is assigned to self-education as a process that ensures systematic and systematic replenishment of knowledge through independent work with information sources.</p> <p>The rapid growth of information resources contributes to increasing the requirements for the information culture of modern society. Some aspects of information culture are discussed in this article.</p>
<b>Keywords:</b> information culture, ICT, Internet, national value, national ideology, information resources, mass media, modern society.	

In modern conditions, information becomes the main value, therefore, a tool for the socialization of personality in today's rapidly changing world is needed. Information culture is such a tool. Due to the high dynamics of information processes in society, it is unacceptable to rely on random factors of socialization in the context of informatization, it is necessary to purposefully prepare a person for life in an information society.

The 20th century can be considered a new stage in the development of ideas about information culture. It began to be analyzed as one of the aspects of cultural activity related to the social essence of a person. Information culture is considered as a factor of human development of cultural reality, mastering the achievements of mankind. The further development of ideas about information culture was greatly influenced by the process of spreading information ideas about cultural phenomena.

Information culture is generally understood as a set of theoretical knowledge and practical skills for working with information.

Information culture is a part of the general culture. Its purpose is to organize information support for human activities. It is closely related to the spiritual component of a person's personality. A cultured person is spiritually rich, versatile, has the beginnings of moral and aesthetic education, as well as polite and tactful. All these qualities a cultured person should successfully realize in the information environment.

Representing the most important segment of the culture of the era of informatization, information culture seems to permeate all other cultural fragments, the functioning of which is impossible regardless of information culture. Experts began to identify two levels of information culture — social and personal. In the first case, it is a collection of non-hereditary behavioral information, a kind of sociocode in which cultural information necessary for the existence of society is accumulated, stored and transmitted. On a personal level, it is part of the general culture of the individual.

The analysis of the development of the problem of information culture has also shown that it is considered by various authors from a wide variety of positions: in dynamics and statics; as an element of macro processes and as an element of the micro level of human existence; as an independent phenomenon and as an infrastructural phenomenon. Summarizing the accumulated material, we state that the problem affects the ideological, cognitive, social and other aspects of the dissemination of cultural information in society and its use by the subject. Information culture is associated with concepts such as «information» and «culture». Depending on the priority, researchers try to determine the content of information culture. Thus, currently two approaches to the interpretation of the concept of «information culture» are actively used — informological and culturological. Most definitions within the framework of the first approach emphasize the totality of knowledge, skills and abilities of searching, selecting, analyzing information, that is, everything that is included in information activities aimed at meeting information needs. The cultural approach expands

the content of the concept, and we adhere to this approach. But everyone agrees on one thing: it is information culture that is the phenomenon that determines life in an information society.

The basics of the information culture of communication for modern society are mandatory both in verbal communication and in business correspondence, which, as a rule, is conducted through emails and messages. The skills of using e-mail in modern realities are a necessary element that ensures the success of human activities. But knowledge of the interface and the principle of functioning of software solutions for e-mail, as well as skills in working with it, are not sufficient for a business person. You should also communicate through emails politely and culturally. A number of rules must be followed. It is necessary to:

- always respond to incoming correspondence;
- start a letter with a greeting;
- specify the subject of the email in the appropriate section;
- use business vocabulary in writing, follow the rules of spelling and punctuation;
- sign the letter, preferably starting with the phrase «Sincerely».

Competent speech and polite treatment distinguish a cultured person not only in real communication, but also in virtual.

At any stage of the development of society, a person acts as a kind of indicator of the level of maturity of culture, its character, advantages and disadvantages, and humanistic content. Any act of activity, preservation and development of culture take place in a certain space-time and contribute to its dynamic transformation. Human activity today is carried out in a specific cultural environment that has its own patterns, features of development and functioning (for example, supersymbolic character). Adaptation and orientation of the personality is difficult due to the sharply increased volume of information circulating in society and affecting the personality. The infrastructure of society provides a person with opportunities for creative development in connection with access to a wide variety of knowledge and values. However, only a person with well-formed information skills can use these opportunities. Thus, we can talk about the emergence of new types of literacy (information) in connection with changes in the human environment, and its formation is part of the process of developing information culture.

In the conditions of increasing information flows, humanity has fallen into a situation of uncertainty, which acts as a norm of social life, as a pattern of the evolutionary process taking place on Earth and in Space. The criterion that allows us to build a global strategy of actions aimed at reducing uncertainty, establishing a connection between times, understanding the picture of the real world (and the information picture of the world) and preserving the continuity of the spiritual development of mankind is information culture. Gradually, there is an awareness of the need to follow general principles and rules regardless of social status, national, age, gender and other differences, and this awareness can be considered as an element of information culture.

Knowledge and skills in the field of information technology distinguish an information-cultured person. A large percentage of professions in the labor market are related to the implementation of information processes: collection, processing, storage and transmission of information, as well as the preparation of electronic documents. In order to be successful in the professional field, you should be able to work with office applications. Skills in working with text editors, table processors, database management systems and presentation preparation programs are almost always necessary when applying for a job.

Information culture consists not only in the confident use of information and communication technologies, but also in following legal and ethical standards.

There is a de facto code of computer ethics, according to which it is prohibited to use a computer and the Internet to disseminate deliberately false information, to use files and programs that are not intended for free use, as well as to bear social responsibility for the use of developed programs and systems.

It is also legally prohibited to use content on the Internet that contains materials that promote violence, pornography and drugs. Sites whose content contradicts ethical standards and is prohibited by Federal Laws are included in the register of domain names and universal page indexes.

In the context of information culture, the concept of information literacy, introduced by the International Association of School Libraries (IASL) in 2006, is defined. The concept of information literacy includes information management skills necessary for effective search and use of information, evaluation of the effectiveness and reliability of information, compliance with legal and ethical standards.

The traditional system of knowledge transfer to students cannot meet the information needs of the individual. Therefore, in recent years, the modern school has become increasingly oriented towards an independent and critically thinking student who is able to see and creatively solve emerging problems. A key role in progressive school and pedagogical technologies is assigned to self-education as a process that ensures systematic and systematic replenishment of knowledge through independent work with information sources.

In modern conditions, it is necessary to create a developed mechanism of self-regulation of society, capable of identifying, anticipating crisis situations, exacerbation of social contradictions and problems, trends of counteraction and inhibition, and resolving them based on the principles and patterns of the information society. Information culture is such a mechanism of social evolution that ensures self-regulation and self-management of political, ideological, and informational social subsystems.

The evolution of the social worldview dictates the formation of a conscious need for fairly rapid professional reorientation, professional development, and self-development at any stage of a person's life path. The interaction of

peoples developing on the basis of a high information culture contributes not only to the universalization of material and spiritual production based on advanced technologies, but also to the formation of strong prerequisites for universal security. The main task is to change the view of information culture as a means in the life of society, realizing it as the purpose and meaning of life. In these conditions, humanity must change its deep, value-based attitudes, harmonize the worlds of culture and information.

Recently, in the implementation of projects and programs, schools in our country have been equipped with computer and office equipment, and the Internet has been provided to almost all schools in the country. Thus, the number of sources of information is increasing. Due to the emergence of non-traditional sources of information and their introduction into the educational environment, it is necessary to teach users to work with this type of information. And here there are contradictions between:

- the information stage of the development of civilization and the insufficient information culture of participants in the educational process;
- the needs of society for proactive, creatively thinking, rapidly rebuilding personnel and the reproductive nature of education;
- the systemic nature of the educational process and the insufficiently organized introduction of information and communication technologies into school practice.

One of the goals of the Federal Program for the Development of Education is the harmonious development of personality and its creative abilities based on the formation of motivation for the need for education and self-education throughout life. All this is impossible in modern society without knowledge, skills and abilities to work with information using computer technology.

The problem of developing the information culture of users is one of the most important in education today. The low level of information culture of students makes it difficult for them to adapt and socialize, prevents professional orientation and becoming full members of society. The low level of information culture of teachers entails the reproductive nature of education. Not only the main goal of education, but also the goal of education in our school, becomes the goal of developing the information culture of students, i.e. to prepare them for life in professional activity in a highly developed information environment, to teach them to act independently in this environment, effectively use its capabilities and protect themselves from negative influences.

Mastering the concepts of information (information processes) as one of the fundamental concepts underlying the modern picture of the world, about the unity of information principles of the structure and functioning of self-governing systems of various natures, about the role of information technology in the development of society, changing the content and nature of human activity in the information society. The development of algorithmic and heuristic thinking, the creation of conditions for increasing creativity, the formation of operational thinking aimed at choosing the optimal solution.

Mastering the concepts of learning and self-learning as special types of information processes, instilling the skills to use information technology in education, including subjects other than computer science.

Creating motivation for proper social behavior in the global information environment based on appropriate norms.

Preparation for the wide practical use of information technologies in various spheres of life and activity, mastering the basic means of computer technology.

In our study, we will understand information culture as a level of knowledge that allows a person to freely navigate the information space, participate in its formation and promote information interaction, but also as a qualitative characteristic of human life in the field of receiving, transmitting, storing, and using information, where universal spiritual values are a priority.

The development of information culture forms groups of people in all countries who are spiritually united by a common understanding of the problems in which they are involved. Information culture organically enters into the real fabric of public life, giving it a new quality. It leads to a change in many established socio-economic, political and spiritual concepts, introduces qualitatively new features into the way of life of a person, which leads, in general, to an information society.

As mentioned above, there is a situation of insufficient work on the formation of information literacy, the development of information culture of participants in the information process, the lack of a purposeful and consistent system that gives an idea of information and how to receive and process it.

The development of ICT in the framework of their use in educational fields, outside of classroom activities is carried out in the course of: searching for information on the Internet and other sources of fixing (recording) information about the surrounding world formation of own information arrays and (hyper)structures, including writing texts and creating other information objects, preparing a speech and the speech itself using presentation tools, obtaining necessary information about the educational process posted by the teacher via telecommunications channels (summaries, homework, Internet links, training tests, etc.) independent construction and research of mathematical models (for example, solving problems on physics), primarily in virtual constructors.

Informatization of extracurricular activities is one of the conditions for creating an educational architecture that is open from the point of view of both the student and the teacher. As we can see, from work experience, the formation of students' information culture occurs more effectively in a full-time school, where the development of skills and abilities to use information technology in solving urgent tasks occurs through the combination of regular and extracurricular activities.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Tairov I. INTERACTION OF CIVILIZATIONS AND INTER-CIVILIZATIONAL APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY FROM THE STANDPOINTS OF THE CIVILIOGRAPHY //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2015. – №. 7. – C. 180-182.
2. Ilhom T. Spiritual factors of civilizational development of uzbekistan //European Applied Sciences. – C. 77.
3. Berdikulova S.A. Expression of social norms in the work of jadid thinkers. EPRA International Journal of Research &Development (IJRD). Impact Factor = 7.01. 2020.Volume-5. Issue-11. November. 581-582
4. Tairov I. Y. PHILOSOPHY AS A METHODOLOGY OF THE THEORY OF STUDYING YOUTH //The IX International Scientific and Practical Conference "Promising ways of information technology development", November 13-15, 2023, Bilbao, Spain. 396 p. – C. 307.
5. Berdikulova S.A Social norms in the system of reference points of human practice. "Теория и практика современной науки" №5(83) 2022. 6-9 стр.
6. Toirov I. Y. Socio-economic factors and conditions of civilizational development //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 12. – C. 647-651.
7. Ulmasovich Y. S. Technological Approach to the Development of Altruistic Qualities in Pupils Today's Innovative Requirement //Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 10. – C. 97-101.
8. Yorievich T. I. THE ESSENCE AND STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL CREATIVITY //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2023. – Т. 27. – C. 174-177.
9. Toirov I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATIONAL HARMONY //International Conference On Higher Education Teaching. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – C. 34-36.
10. Toirov I. HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIAN PAINTING ART //International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 5. – C. 430-432.