

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH BY SCIENTISTS FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' INFORMATION CULTURE

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Abstract. The article comprehensively covers the negative factors affecting the spirituality and psyche of young people, the manifestations of threats, the culture of using the Internet and information, as well as the levels of formation of information culture among student youth and the opinions of scientists on these issues.

Keywords: information, information culture, information technologies, social networks.

Introduction

In protecting young people, who are the future of society, the formation of an information culture in them is a very urgent problem. The concept of "information culture" is based on two fundamental concepts: information and culture. Based on this, there are views on the "culture" and "information" approaches to the interpretation of this concept. Within the framework of the cultural approach, information culture is considered as a way of human life in the information society, as an organizer of the process of formation of human culture. Within the framework of the information approach, it is considered as a set of knowledge of all information activities aimed at satisfying information needs. Recently, there has been a growing trend of a holistic approach to the concept of information culture in the context of the integration of the information and cultural components of the individual. As a result, information culture is considered as an aspect of universal human culture. It is precisely this view that allows us to reveal the true essence of information culture. Information culture is a systematized set of knowledge, skills, and abilities that ensure the effective organization of personal information activity, aimed at satisfying the need for information arising in the process of an individual's educational, scientific-cognitive, independent learning, leisure, and other forms of activity. In general, information culture is the knowledge and skills of effective use of information, consisting of various knowledge of searching for the necessary information from information resources through all forms of information technology (computer and Internet technologies).

Studying the scientific research of foreign psychologists, we see that they have noted valuable scientific results on the psychological foundations of teacher professional training and the significance of sociocultural, national-territorial, and pedagogical-psychological factors influencing this process.

The term "information society" originated in Japan. Experts recognize that this term refers to a society rich in high-quality information and possessing all the means for its storage, distribution, and use. Information is delivered to interested parties quickly, easily, and in a convenient form. Prices for information services should be so low that each member of the society can use it according to their needs. Academician V.A. Izvozchikov proposed the following definition, expressing the features of the information society:

"An informed society is a society in which computers, telematics, and other tools are used as tools of intellectual labor in all spheres and activities of society's members, capable of using libraries, processing information at high speed and accuracy, modeling real and predicted events, managing production, automating education, and performing other tasks.

The concept of "information literacy" was first introduced in the United States in 1977 and was used in the National Program for Higher Education Reform. The American Library Association

called a person who knows information a person who can identify, place, evaluate, and use information most effectively (E. A. Medvedeva, p. 59).

A. P. Ershov understands computer literacy as "the ability to solve problems using a computer, the ability to plan actions and foresee their consequences, to understand the basic ideas of computer science, to understand the role of information technologies in the life of society."

Information culture of a university student is a part of general and professional culture, which is an integrative quality of a person who has an information worldview, and also carries out information activities at the level of developed information competencies in accordance with moral and legal norms. Of course, in order to form an information culture in students at the required level, it is necessary to organize the process of teaching media literacy and information technologies both at the stage of preparation for study at a higher educational institution and directly during the process. The formation of students' information culture in higher educational institutions is one of the most important tasks of society.

This is an important component of the adaptation of students studying at the university. However, it should be noted that traditional teaching methods, widespread in higher educational institutions, do not always effectively fulfill the tasks set before them. Moreover, the educational process often occurs in isolation from the specific direction of future professional activity. Thus, the formation of an information culture is one of the most important factors for higher educational institutions.

In conclusion, it can be said that the development of information culture in all countries forms groups of spiritually united people, who are united by a common understanding of the problems being solved. Information culture organically enters the real structure of social life and gives it a new quality. This leads to a change in many socio-economic, political, and spiritual ideas, introducing qualitatively new features into the human lifestyle.

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